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SOUTHERN GERMANY

MONEY TABLE.

(*Comp. p.* xi.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
Doll.	*Cts.*	*L.*	*S.*	*D.*	*Fr.*	*Cts.*	*M*	*Pf.*	*K.*	*h.*
—	1¼	—	—	⅝	—	6¼	—	5	—	6
—	2½	—	—	1¼	—	12½	—	10	—	12
—	5	—	—	2½	—	25	—	20	—	24
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	48
—	12½	—	—	6	—	62½	—	50	—	60
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	96
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	1	20
—	40	—	1	70	2	12½	1	70	2	—
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	2	40
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	3	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	80
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	6	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	7	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	8	20
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	9	60
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	10	80
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	12	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	14	40
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	19	20
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	24	50
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	120	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	600	—

SOUTHERN GERMANY

(WURTEMBERG AND BAVARIA)

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

With 30 Maps and 23 Plans

TENTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER.
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1907

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere,
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

PREFACE.

The Handbook for Southern Germany, which is now issued for the tenth time, and corresponds with the twenty-ninth German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

In the earlier issues of the Handbook, Southern Germany was combined in one volume with Austria, but since 1895 the two countries have appeared separately. In the present volume special attention has been devoted to the art-treasures of Munich and other large cities; and it is believed that the introductory article upon South German art, by the late *Professor Anton Springer*, will be welcome to many travellers. The Alpine tourist will find the mountainous districts more fully described in the Handbook to the Eastern Alps. For Baden, Alsace, Lorraine, and Rhenish Bavaria the traveller is referred to the Handbook to the Rhine.

The Maps and Plans, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour.

Time Tables. Information as to the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. Full and accurate time-

tables are contained in the *'Reichs-Kursbuch'*, published at Berlin, and in *'Hendschel's Telegraph'*, published at Frankfort on the Main, both of which are issued monthly in summer.

DISTANCES by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. HEIGHTS are given in the text in English feet, on the maps in mètres (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and the POPULATIONS from data furnished by the most recent census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in up-to-date establishments, and also to be well managed and reasonable in their scale of charges. Houses of more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'very fair'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that equal excellence may often be found in hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Southern Germany. Those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. But those who are entirely ignorant of the language must be prepared frequently to submit to the extortions practised by commissionnaires, waiters, cab-drivers, etc., which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. The German mark (*M*), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 5, 20, 50, 100, and 1000 *M* are issued by the German Imperial Bank (*'Deutsche Reichsbank'*), and others of 100 and 500 *M*, with a limited circulation, by the government banks of Baden, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 (*'Krone'*) and of 20 marks (*'Doppelkrone'*), the intrinsic value of which is slightly lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l.* being worth about 20 *M* 43 pf.). The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old thaler or dollar), 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark (50 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 10 and 5 pfennigs, and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig. — In Austria the monetary unit is the *Krone (K.)* = 100 *Heller (h.)*; comp. the Money Table before the title-page.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16*s.* = 16 *M* 20 pf., and often a few pfennigs more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of letters of credit or circular notes, rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

The expense of a tour in Southern Germany depends, of course, on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in this region is less expensive than in most other European countries. The modest pedestrian, who knows something of the language, and avoids the beaten track of ordinary tourists as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 10*s.* per diem. Those, on the other hand, who prefer driving to walking, frequent hotels of the highest class, and employ guides, commissionnaires, etc., must be prepared to expend 25-30*s.* daily.

II. Passports and Custom Houses.

Passports are now unnecessary in Germany, as in most of the other countries of Europe, but they are frequently serviceable in proving the identity of the traveller, procuring admission to collections, and obtaining delivery of registered letters. Cyclists and motorists should always carry passports.

Passports may be obtained direct from the Foreign Office (fee 2*s.*) or through *Buss*, 4 Adelaide Street, Strand (charge 4*s.*); *C. Smith & Sons*, 23 Craven Street, Charing Cross (4*s.*), *Thos. Cook & Sons*, Ludgate Circus (3*s.* 6*d.*), or *Henry Blacklock & Co.* ('Bradshaw's Guides'), 59 Fleet Street (5*s.*). — In the United States application for passports should be made to the Passport Bureau, State Department, Washington, D.C.

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

III. Conveyances.

Railway Travelling in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. The second-class carriages, furnished with spring-seats, are sometimes as good as those of the first class in England. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, accidents are very rare.

Tickets. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket *(Bahnsteigkarte)*; the latter (10 pf.) may be obtained from the automatic machines placed for the purpose at the stations. — The average fares for the different classes in S. Germany are respectively ca. $1^1/_4d.$, $^4/_5d.$, and $^1/_2d.$ per Engl. M. by ordinary trains *(Personen-Züge)*, and $1^1/_2d.$, $1^1/_5d.$, and $^3/_4d.$ by express-trains *(Schnell-Züge)*. On 1st cl. tickets by the express-trains there is a small additional tax. — Travellers by the through corridor-trains, marked 'D' in the *Reichs-Kursbuch* (hence called '*D-Züge*'), are bound to take (in addition to the railway-ticket) special seat-tickets (*Platzkarten*; 1 ℳ for any distance below 150 Kil. or ca. 93 M., and 2 ℳ for any greater distance). — *Circular Tickets* for prolonged tours are issued at considerably reduced rates (see the time-tables). Ordinary return-tickets are valid for 45 days and permit the journey to be broken once in each direction on application to the station-master at the selected stopping-place. — In Wurtemberg season-tickets *(Landesfahrkarten)*, valid for 15 days and permitting the holder to travel at will over all the Wurtemberg state-lines, are issued for 45, 30, or 20 ℳ according to class. Applications for these must be made at least 1 hr. in advance and be accompanied by an unmounted photograph of the applicant and a deposit of 3 ℳ.

Luggage. On the S. German lines there is no free allowance for luggage, beyond smaller articles carried in the hand. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it. This being done, the traveller need not look after his luggage till he arrives at his final destination, where it will be kept in safe custody until he presents his ticket (fee 10 pf. per day). When a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller is strongly recommended to take his luggage with him, and to superintend the custom-house examination in person. If luggage be sent across a frontier by goods-train or diligence, the keys must be sent along with it, as otherwise it will be detained at the custom-house; but the pecuniary saving effected by such a course is far outweighed by the risk of vexatious delays, pilferage, and damage, for which it is difficult or impossible to obtain redress.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious injury on the hotel and railway porters who have to handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

Diligences generally carry three passengers only, two in the *intérieur*, and one in the *coupé*. As the latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, it should if possible be secured in good time. In much-frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The usual amount of luggage carried free by the diligence does not exceed 20-30 lbs., over-weight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, and sometimes even on the previous evening; but these rules are seldom rigidly enforced. An 'extra-post' conveyance for one or more persons may generally be obtained on application at the post-offices. The average tariff is 50 pf. (6*d.*) per mile for 1-2, and 1 *M* (1*s.*) per mile for 3-4 persons. Private conveyances may be hired at the rate of 10-15 *M* for a one-horse, 12-25 *M* for a two-horse carriage per diem.

IV. Excursions on Foot.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Southern Germany comprises many attractive and picturesque districts, such as the Swabian Alb (R. 11), the Fichtel-Gebirge

(R. 23), Franconian Switzerland (R. 24), and the Bavarian Forest (R. 49). The student of art is strongly recommended to visit Munich, Nuremberg, and Stuttgart. By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many other interesting places, whether the object of his tour be amusement or instruction.

V. Cycling and Motoring Notes.

Cycles accompanied by their owners are admitted to Germany without customs formalities, but a charge of 8-10 *M* is made on crated machines if they look new. Each machine must be provided with a brake, a bell, and a lamp. In most places local riders must have a number-plate attached to their cycles, but through-tourists are exempt from this condition. Some of the narrower and steeper streets in towns and villages are apt to be closed to the cyclist, and restrictions are often made on the use of the wheel in public parks. All regulations of this kind are stringently enforced by the authorities. The police have the right to demand the exhibition of the cyclist's club-ticket or passport.

The rule of the road is to keep to the right in meeting, and to pass on the left in overtaking. Led horses must be met and passed on the side on which the man in charge is.

In Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Alsace and Lorraine uncrated cycles, accompanied by their riders, are carried as personal luggage on the railways and are given in charge of the baggage-master like ordinary luggage. In other parts of Germany a cycle ticket must be purchased and the owner must himself take his wheel to and from the baggage-car. Many express trains (especially the D-trains, p. xii) do not carry unpacked cycles.

Motor-Cars entering Germany are liable to pay a customs-duty of 150 *M*, which is returned when the car quits the country. In populous districts and in darkness the speed-limit is 9 M. (15 Kil.) per hr.; otherwise there is no limit, but driving to the public danger, whatever the speed, is an offence. Lamps and brakes are imperative, but foreigners are not required to carry number-plates. Passports and home-licences (which should be ratified by a German local authority) should be carried. For local regulations (which vary) motorists should apply to the police. Petrol is easily obtainable, except in remote districts.

Among the best road-maps are those issued by *Ravenstein and Liebenow* and by *Mittelbach* (both 1 : 300,000); also 'Rundfahrten in Deutschland', published by Ebhardt & Co. of Berlin in 16 sheets; and *Ravenstein's* Führer für Rad- und Automobilfahrer.

VI. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges are lower. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for, his account every two or three days, in order that errors may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's arithmetic is faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. It is also objectionable to delay paying one's bill till the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to for want of time to investigate them. Those who intend starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in Southern Germany very reasonable, 5-6s. a day being generally sufficient to include every item.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with *large* basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken to ensure that the sanitary arrangements are in proper order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

The word *Pension* is used in the Handbook as including board, lodging, and attendance.

VII. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Postal Rates. *Ordinary Letters* within Germany and Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 20 grammes (2/3 oz.) prepaid; for foreign countries 20 pf. *Registered Letters* 20 pf. extra. — *Post Cards* 5 pf., for abroad 10 pf. Reply post-cards 10 pf., for abroad 20 pf. — *Printed Papers (Drucksachen)*, up to 50 gr. 3 pf., to 100 gr. 5 pf., to 250 gr. 10 pf.; for abroad 5 pf. per 50 grammes.

Post Office Orders (Postanweisungen) within Germany, not exceeding 100 ℳ, 20 pf., not exceeding 200 ℳ, 30 pf., not exceeding 400 ℳ, 40 pf.; for Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 20 ℳ (minimum 20 pf.). The charges for post-office orders for foreign countries vary, and may be learned on application at any post-office.

Telegrams. The minimum charge for a telegram to Great Britain or Ireland is 80 pf., to any other European country 50 pf., subject to which conditions telegrams are charged at the following rates per word: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Luxembourg 5 pf.; Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland 10 pf.; France 12 pf.; Great Britain, Italy, Norway, and Sweden 15 pf.; Greece 30 pf.; Turkey 45 pf.; other European countries 20 pf. — Telegrams despatched and received within the same town are charged 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.).

Urgent telegrams, marked D *(i.e. dringend)*, taking precedence of all others, pay thrice the above tariff.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; also Route.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
pens. = pension.
Rfmts. = refreshments.
M. = English mile.
R., L. = right, left.
ft. = English foot.

omn. = omnibus.
N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
c., ca. = circa, about.
M = mark.
pf. = pfennig.
K. = krone.
h. = heller.

Objects of special interest, and hotels which are believed worthy of special commendation are denoted by asterisks.

The number prefixed to the name of a place on a railway or high-road indicates its distance in English miles from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The letter *d*, with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death.

South German Art.

A Historical Sketch by *Professor Anton Springer.*

It is neither the function nor the intention of the following sketch to divert the traveller's attention from the beauties of nature and to direct it instead to the study of art. But the great cities of Southern Germany, whether they be the express object of the traveller's journey or his temporary resting-places on his way elsewhere, cannot fail of themselves to inspire him with some interest in the art both of the present and of the past; while at numerous other points his glance is arrested and his attention excited by ancient or modern monuments of art. Interest in such things has widened and deepened to a surprizing extent within recent times. A few decades ago old-fashioned German furniture was ignored, and German buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries were for the most part passed with a contemptuous shrug. Now the 'German Renaissance' is a theme of admiration and an object for eager imitation. *Then* only a few mediæval cathedrals received the meed of general admiration or passed muster as true works of artistic genius, while the overwhelming majority of mediæval works remained unknown and unregarded. *Now* hardly anyone is either wholly indifferent to or wholly ignorant of the development of art in the middle ages. The cultivation of the historic sense has largely affected the æsthetic attitude in this direction, swelling the aggregate of artistic interest and bringing the more remote periods within the limits of intelligent comprehension. It is the object of the following lines to support and extend this historic sense.

The civilization and art of Southern Germany reach back to a very early period; they antedate by a thousand years the entrance of the North German lands into the light of authentic history. Numerous excavations have yielded traces of an early intercourse with Italy, carried on to some extent before the Christian era; and not less numerous traces have been found of the Roman settlements that were established along the great trade-routes and waterways, though these Roman discoveries are far inferior both in extent and importance to those in the valley of the Moselle and elsewhere on the left bank of the Rhine. The Roman remains at Trèves appeal to the imagination of the ordinary traveller, while the Roman remains in Noricum and Rhætia arrest the attention of the archæologist only. Christianity early made its way into Southern Germany (St. Severinus; 5th cent.), and Frank and Irish missionaries reaped a rich harvest. Convent after convent was founded; and there is probably no other district where monastic establishments were so thickly

planted about the close of the 10th cent., as the banks of the Danube and at the foot of the Alps. Most of these preserved their celebrity and their wealth almost down to the nineteenth century, though their importance as art-monuments has in many instances disappeared with the substitution of new buildings for old ones. No considerable art-monuments have come down to us even from the Carlovingian period, which saw the beginning of Ratisbon's importance, except in the domains of the goldsmith's craft and miniature-painting. The Reiche Kapelle at Munich contains the finest specimens of the former, the libraries at Munich and Vienna of the latter.

The unbroken chain of artistic activity begins for us about the 10th century. The art-style which prevailed from the 10th to the 13th cent. is generally known as the ROMANESQUE. Its characteristics find their most distinct expression in ecclesiastical architecture. The plan of the Romanesque church was suggested by the Roman basilica of early-Christian times, the essence of which consisted in an oblong hall, divided into three aisles by two rows of columns. At one end of the basilica was a semicircular vaulted recess, known as the Apsis; at the other end was a fore-court (Atrium), enclosed by a portico. Occasionally a transept was interposed between the three-aisled nave and the apse, and thus the whole building gradually assumed the clearly marked form of a cross. In the course of centuries and in different countries this early-Christian nucleus underwent numerous modifications, some due to the use of new building materials, some to peculiarities of national customs, but most to the at first slowly growing improvement in technical skill. It is apparent from the earliest Romanesque edifices, that their builders had difficulty in rising to the demands of their task, and that they had but scanty notions of measure and proportion. Romanesque architecture did not attain an artistic perfection until the 12th century.

It is not difficult to identify a Romanesque building and at the same time to decide with some certainty whether it belongs to the earlier or later period (*i.e.* 11th or 12th cent.). The characteristic forms of the Romanesque style are everywhere essentially the same. The round arch is used to unite the interior pillars or columns, to finish off windows and portals, and to form a continuous frieze on the exterior wall; the columns have either cubical capitals or foliage-capitals modelled on the antique; the ornamentation is predominantly either in the geometric style (lozenges; zigzags; checker-work) or of conventionalized foliage. In the earlier churches vaulting is used only for the crypt, the burial vaults, and the apse, while the nave has a flat roof; but by the 12th cent. we find the vault-principle triumphant, while the supporting pillars are also more richly articulated. At the foot of the columns appears the base-ornament, uniting the plinth with the torus of the base.

Though it is thus easy to recognize the general Romanesque character of a building, there are no sufficiently distinctive peculi-

arities to differentiate the style prevailing in Southern Germany from that prevailing elsewhere. Even when we confine ourselves to narrower limits and enquire whether the Romanesque buildings in Southern Germany could be classified into Alemannic, Swabian, Bavarian, and Austrian groups, we arrive at no satisfactory result. All that we can say is that columns are frequently used to support the upper walls (this form being known as the columnar basilica) and that there is a frequent tendency towards a richly decorative, and even fantastic arrangement of the interior fittings. No traveller in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Constance should omit to visit the three churches on the island of *Reichenau* (p. 75); that at Oberzell, a small columnar basilica, dates back to the 10th cent., while the larger church at Mittelzell is probably one of the oldest pillar-basilicas in the district. The church of the former Benedictine abbey of *Alpirsbach* (p. 55) in the Kinzig-Tal, founded in the 11th cent., surprizes us by its stately proportions and the perspicuous development of the ground-plan; while another Swabian church, at *Maulbronn* (p. 16), is an excellent specimen of a large mediæval conventual edifice. *Ratisbon* (p. 164) is rich in Romanesque buildings, including the Old Cathedral, the Obermünster, the Schotten-Kirche, and the church of St. Emmeram. Several of these have been sadly disfigured by later decorations; and, indeed, the true Romanesque nucleus of many churches can only with difficulty be disentangled from later alterations. The meaning of the chaotic plastic embellishments on the portal of the Schotten-Kirche will probably excite the curiosity of the ordinary traveller even less than the sculptures in the spacious crypt of *Freising Cathedral* (p. 189), which are, at any rate, decorative in their general effect.

The churches above mentioned, some of which lie quite off the main lines of communication, appeal on the whole mainly to the professional archæologist or architect. There is, however, at least one Romanesque church in Southern Germany which will excite the warm admiration of the tourist and yield him unqualified delight — *viz.* the *Cathedral of Bamberg* (p. 116). The plan of this church includes a nave and aisles, an elevated choir at each end with a crypt below, and a transept between the W. choir and the nave. In comparison with other buildings in the same style it takes a preëminent place by its imposing dimensions, by its spacious, airy, and harmonious proportions, by the elaborate ornamentation of its portals (Fürstentor), and by the number and variety of its towers. The occurrence of the pointed arch must not mislead the visitor into the error of taking it as a sign of the admixture of Gothic elements. The Gothic style is not characterized by the pointed arch, which was also used in earlier times, but by its system of buttresses to counteract the thrust of the vaulting, by its abundant use of articulation, and by the rich ornamentation applied to wall-surfaces and other non-constructive portions of the building.

The early-Gothic period is but scantily represented in Southern Germany, and it is not till the second half of the 13th century that the GOTHIC STYLE appears here in a developed and victorious form, while the building activity of the two following centuries brought it to a pitch of great perfection. The number of Gothic edifices on South German soil is very large, and the variety they show is very remarkable. An imposing series of cathedrals, accompanied by at least as many parochial city-churches and conventual churches, extends all the way from Alsace to the borders of Hungary. The *Cathedral of Freiburg* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*) may be coupled with Strassburg Cathedral, as among the finest structures of its class, if not in unity of style, yet by the completeness of its execution and by its imposing tower and airy pyramid of perforated masonry. With the exception of Prague Cathedral, the choir of which shows the influence of French models, the South German cathedrals testify to considerable independence on the part of their architects. The French masters were probably not unknown to these, but they did not allow themselves to be dominated by foreign ideas. The *Cathedral of Ratisbon* (p. 166), begun in 1275 and completed after a long interval in the 19th cent., shows neither the marked development of the transept nor the rich elaboration of the choir which were customary in the cathedrals of Western Europe. The transept does not project beyond the aisles, and the nave and aisles each end in a separate apse instead of the aisles extending in the form of an ambulatory round the choir. Another peculiarity in German cathedrals is that the nave and aisles are occasionally of the same height — a peculiarity found nowhere else in cathedral-architecture, the beginning and early development of which must be attributed to the architects of Northern France. Thus the choir of the *Cathedral of St. Stephen*, at Vienna, a work of the 14th century, has its nave and aisles of the same height, while the main nave of the church, of a little later date, is but slightly higher than the aisles and is united under the same roof with them. The *Minster of Ulm* (p. 42) is only a parish-church, and thus lacks the extensive choir necessary for the numerous clergy of a cathedral, while it has only one tower on the façade; the ambition of the citizens, however, made it one of the largest and loftiest Gothic churches in Germany, and it ranks worthily with the cathedrals of Freiburg, Ratisbon, and Vienna. The interior originally consisted of a nave and two aisles, all of equal breadth; but at a later period the latter were subdivided by rows of round pillars.

The number of the notable Gothic churches in Southern Germany is by no means exhausted by the foregoing list of cathedrals and minsters. The towns of Swabia were marked by great zeal and activity in building during the later middle ages. In the Liebfrauen-Kirche *Esslingen* (p. 38) possesses a masterpiece, which, though of small dimensions, is rich in ornamentation of every kind, culminat-

ing in the graceful open-work tower. Similar small towers of open-work are found at *Bebenhausen*, near Tübingen, at *Thann*, in Alsace, and at *Maria-Strassengel*, in Styria. Among the other fine Gothic churches of Swabia are the minster of *Ueberlingen*, on the Lake of Constance (p. 80), the church of *Gmünd* (p. 35), the chief church of *Nördlingen* (p. 157), the church of St. George at *Dinkelsbühl* (p. 157), and the abbey-church of *Tübingen* (p. 48). The churches of *Nuremberg* (p. 131) form a well-known group; the impression produced by the choir and richly decorated bridal door of St. Sebaldus and by the façade of St. Lawrence is a very striking one. The small importance attached to tradition even in the 14th century is illustrated by the way in which the façade of the *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 137) differs from earlier ecclesiastical fronts. In Bavaria our attention and interest are mainly excited by a few huge brick edifices, like the Frauen-Kirche at *Munich* (p. 250) and St. Martin's Church at *Landshut* (p. 187), which served as the model of a whole series of churches. The Gothic style was also sedulously cultivated in *Bohemia* from the time of Charles IV. onwards. In Prague there are the Cathedral, the Teyn-kirche, and the Synagogue, while the bold vaulting of the Karlshof Church also excites the interest of the architect; and there are other handsome edifices, some of which recall the earlier cathedral-style, in such provincial towns as Kolin, Kuttenberg, Pilsen, and Eger.

Towards Italy the limits of the spread of the Gothic style is marked by the parish-church of *Botzen*, towards the East by the church of St. Elizabeth at *Kaschau*. Few of the parochial and monastic churches of the towns are remarkable for their structural forms, which are generally of great simplicity, while the original kernel is often wholly lost amid alterations and additions. The richness and artistic merit of the decoration of their individual parts is, however, perhaps all the more striking on this account. The architect is thrown into the shade by the sculptor and the stone-carver. The mouldings on the walls, the tracery of the windows, the details of the buttresses, and the carvings of the doorways are all executed with the most admirable care and in the richest and most delicate manner, while the interior of the church is filled with works of art in metal, stone, and wood.

Sculpture and Painting both find a favourable soil in Southern Germany in the 15th century. The former, in particular, is indebted for its solid foundation and its admirable command of technical skill to its diligent practitioners of the Gothic period. It thus does not break abruptly with tradition, but gradually fits the new realistic features into the frame-work of the old forms. For centuries the tasks of the sculptor remain the same; he has to chisel tombstones of stone, to carve altars in wood, to cast fonts in metal. The application of metal to monumental works is of comparatively late introduction; hence in this sphere the deviation from the mediæval style is most striking, while in works of marble, stone, and wood sug-

gestions of Gothic art may be traced even in the 16th century. Sculptures in stone and wood continue to be decidedly the most popular branches of art. Wood-carving was diligently practised from the earliest times in such Alpine districts as Ammergau, while the wood-carvers of the great towns of Southern Germany also found ample employment in the preparation of large altars, choir-stalls, and the like. The sculptures on the altars were usually painted. This polychrome decoration was rendered necessary, partly by the nature of the material, which possessed no rich colouring of its own, and partly by the immediate neighbourhood of the pictures, which were generally added as wings to the carved centre of the altar. Altars of this kind may be studied either in museums (Bavarian National Museum at Munich, Germanic Museum at Nuremberg), or in their original positions at *Rothenburg*, *Blaubeuren*, *Gmünd*, *St. Wolfgang*, and many other places. A few of their artists are still known by name. The two most important are *Jörg Syrlin*, first heard of in 1458 and the creator of the choir-stalls of the Minster of Ulm, and *Veit Stoss* (ca. 1450-1533), who is known to us by his works in Nuremberg, produced almost wholly towards the close of a long life. *Ulm* and *Nuremberg*, and next to them *Augsburg*, are the chief centres of South German art in the 15th and 16th centuries. But this by no means implies that the other free towns of the empire neglected the pursuit of art. On the contrary, local research is constantly adding new names to the artistic roll of honour. It is, however, only in the three towns named that we find anything like schools of art or an artistic activity of more than local interest. The chief painter at Ulm was *Bartholomäus Zeitblom*, the son-in-law of the venerable Hans Schühlein or Schülin. He flourished in 1484-1517, and his works, which may be seen in the galleries of Stuttgart and Augsburg and the Pinakothek of Munich, are distinguished by the clearness and vigour of their colouring, though the drawing is hard and the types of his heads unpleasing and deficient in variety. Of his pictures, as of early-German paintings in general, it may be asserted that the colouring is their strongest point, even though lacking in a delicate graduation of tone. They also succeed better with individual figures and quiet groups than with dramatic situations, the representation of which often led to exaggerated effects and the admixture of coarsely realistic traits.

The Augsburg school is best represented by *Hans Burgkmair* (1473-1531), a master gifted with a fine sense for landscape beauty, and by *Holbein the Elder* (ca. 1460-1524). The latter in especial, now that a number of works formerly ascribed to his son have been accredited to him, ranks among the most interesting of early-German painters. His professional activity may be traced from the last decade of the 15th century onwards. For a considerable time his personal gifts do not help him to transcend the limits of the prevailing style. Even his Madonnas and women are lacking in charm; in emotional

scenes, such as the Passion, a tendency to the coarse and common is apparent. (This early manner of the painter is best studied at the Augsburg gallery.) It was not till towards the end of his career — and so far we have not material enough to trace the intermediate development — that the elder Holbein produced in the Altar of St. Sebastian (Munich Pinakothek) a work that placed him far above all his contemporaries. He has learned to use the new graces borrowed from Italy, he endues his women's heads with elegance and charm, he models the nude with surprizing accuracy, he exhibits a vigorous realism restrained within due bounds. With the completion of this work in 1516 he disappears from the scene; and the only later information that we possess about him is the news of his death in Alsace some time before 1526. The works of his son *Hans Holbein the Younger* (1497-1543) cannot be effectively studied except at Bâle, to which he migrated at an early age, and in England, where he spent the latter part of his life. The South German galleries, however, contain a few fine examples of his talent. Thus, at Darmstadt is the Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer, the original of the celebrated picture at Dresden; and in the Pinakothek of Munich are two fine portraits.

The picture presented by the old, art-loving city of *Nuremberg* is one that takes by storm the fancy of all. Poets and romance-writers have celebrated the life and activity of the town in trade and industry, science and art, and the spirit of its people, easily moved to love or hate; and they, perhaps, exaggerated its importance as the *beau ideal* of a mediæval city. As a matter of fact its artistic activity began at the close of the mediæval period, and it was in the 16th century that it reached its zenith. The Nuremberg artists are known far and wide. The names of Michael Wohlgemut, Veit Stoss, Adam Kraft, and Peter Vischer are authoritative even with those who know nothing more of early-German art. *Wohlgemut* (1434-1519) generally passes as the type of the respectable and conscientious painter, who practises his art with honest simplicity. *Adam Kraft*, the stone-cutter (ca. 1450-1507), whose work may be thoroughly studied in his native city, also stands to some extent on the footing of the handicraftsman and follows the tracks of the old tradition. His religious representations (such as the Schreyer Tomb on the outside of St. Sebald's, and the Seven Stations on the way to the Cemetery of St. John) show the regular 15th century mixture of pictorial and plastic elements in the composition, and the usual realistic hardness in the individual figures and in the drapery. A few of the heads only (such as those of the Dead Christ and of the Virgin in the relief of the Seventh Station) are permeated by a finer, personal feeling. He shows himself at his highest degree of freedom from the traditional limitations in the fresh and true relief on the Stadtwage (p. 141) and in the three small and lifelike statuettes that adorn the large late-Gothic ciborium in the church of St. Lawrence. Kraft's works are superior to most of the productions

of the other Nuremberg sculptors and their congeners, even to those of the diligent *Tilman Riemenschneider* (d. 1531) of Würzburg, whose masterpiece is in Bamberg Cathedral (p. 117). Nuremberg also possesses at least the masterpiece of *Peter Vischer* (1455-1529), the celebrated bronze-founder (St. Sebald's Monument). The architectural frame-work enshrining the silver coffin of the saint still shows traces of the conflict between Gothic and Renaissance forms. The small figures of children, Prophets, and Apostles, on the other hand, are creations of a free play of fancy, aiming not merely at truth to nature but also at grace and charm or at dignified and measured seriousness. Peter Vischer was afterwards joined in his foundry by his sons; but Nuremberg does not afford adequate examples of his later development or of the ever stronger infusion of the Italian Renaissance in the native style. The Little Goose Man of *Pancratz Labenwolf* (1492-1563) is an almost solitary instance of the continued lifelike conception of nature coupled with freshness and naïveté. A visit to Nuremberg is still less satisfactory for a full appreciation of *Albrecht Dürer* (1471-1528), the greatest of German painters, though the imagination cannot but be pleasantly stimulated by lingering on the spot where he lived and worked. In order to form an adequate judgment of this many-sided master, remarkable alike for the profundity and the richness of his artistic conceptions, we must study not only his wood-cuts and engravings, but also his drawings. The best collection of these last is found in the Albertina at Vienna, a visit to which will intensely interest the serious student of art. The drawings also afford the only means of uninterruptedly tracing Dürer's artistic evolution from his early boyish efforts to the products of his closing years. This cannot be said of his paintings, which are distributed very unequally among the different periods of his life. It is really only twice in his career that his activity in painting is so great as to form the main ground of our judgment of him; the first of these periods was during and immediately after his visit to Venice (1505-07), the second was at the end of his life, after his journey to the Netherlands (1520-21). From the Venetians he borrowed certain details of composition and learned the secret of his clear, warm, vigorous, and harmonious colouring; in the evening of his days he reached a complete plastic command of the pithy power of characterization visible in all his figures. The South German galleries still contain the most important products of his art. Munich possesses the Paumgärtner Altar, one of his earliest pictures; the portrait of himself, unfortunately retouched, and probably painted somewhat later than the date (1500) on the work itself; and, finally, his masterpiece, the double-panels known as the Four Temperaments (p. 221), with the heads of SS. Peter and John, SS. Paul and Mark. In this work he has, in allusion to the religious disorders of his environment, created four permanent types of Christian character, the corner-stones of the Reform move-

ment; he has given pure and lifelike artistic form to the test and the defence of truth. Of the numerous Dürer treasures once preserved in Nuremberg scarcely one remains. The portrait of Hieronymus Holzschuher (1526), the most perfect portrait we possess from Dürer's hand, formerly in the Germanic Museum, is now at Berlin.

The South German galleries afford abundant opportunity for a study of the painters, who were grouped round Dürer and to some extent influenced by him, such as *Hans von Kulmbach* (d. 1522), *Hans Schäufelein* (d. 1540), *Georg Penz* (d. 1550), *Hans Sebald Beham* (d. 1550), *Barthel Beham* (1502-40), *Alb. Altdorfer* (d. 1538), and *Hans Baldung Grien* (d. 1545). Numerous specimens of these masters will be found in the Pinakothek and the Germanic Museum at Munich, and in the galleries of Donaueschingen and Sigmaringen. Those who have not the leisure or the inclination to study their religious and historical pictures should at least spare a glance for their efforts in portraiture. In this field these masters show to the best advantage their fresh and vigorous observation of nature, unhampered by the prevalent custom of obscuring the main subject by a multiplicity of detail, or by the attempt to create ideal forms without the requisite powers.

A revolution in artistic tendencies is already obvious among the masters last named. The traditional style no longer sufficed. The knowledge of Italian art, fostered by the custom, which grew up towards the end of the 15th century, of the visiting of Italy by northern artists, broke through the old barriers and encouraged the imitation of the new models. This Italian influence, however, did not bring any very desirable fruit to maturity. The German masters, like those of the Netherlands, remained essentially Northerners; they studied Italian art but could not assimilate the Italian nature. Though the Italian painters did homage to the ideal in their works, they never disguised their nationality. Even their most idealized creations reveal a direct life which smacks of the soil and the atmosphere. Foreigners could not inspire their paintings with this national trait, and thus, in spite of their personal talents, never advanced beyond the out-works of the Italian style. The race of artists that flourished in the second half of the 16th century stamped the Italian manner still more strongly on their works, aided and abetted in this by the gradual change in the patronage of art. While the earlier form of art was most at home in middle-class circles, various princely patrons of art, such as the Emp. Rudolph II. and the Dukes of Bavaria, now step into the foreground. Wood-cuts still remained popular and were widely circulated in the homes of the people; engravings were chiefly sought as patterns for the metal-worker and other artistic handicraftsmen; but painting now solicited the favour of the art-loving courts. In these Italian art, like Italian culture generally, was strongly in the ascendant. Italian artists and Italian works of art began to migrate across the Alps; and thus the

native artists, already attracted by the forms of the Renaissance, received a new inducement to perfect themselves in the schools of Rome, Florence, and Venice. It would be unjust to eliminate entirely from the lists of northern artists the names of the Dutch and German masters who followed this course (such as *Bartholomäus Spranger*, *Christoph Schwarz*, *Hans von Aachen*, and *Johann Rottenhammer*); and some of them have produced works of considerable value, especially as regards technical qualities. But it remains true that, however great may be our desire to make 'historical rescues' by emphasizing their merits, it certainly has not yet gone far enough to induce us to profess unqualified pleasure in the works of these mannerists. Those who take an interest in the subject will find innumerable examples of their art in Vienna and in other Austrian galleries.

The corresponding movement in architecture and the decorative arts has, on the other hand, become of late astonishingly popular. Even the layman now shows lively interest in the once unregarded and despised buildings of the GERMAN RENAISSANCE, and considers an inspection of them a worthy object for a tour. The name German Renaissance of itself indicates the double root from which the style springs. The German Renaissance could not have come into being without a knowledge of the architecture, which became predominant in Italy through the revived interest in the antique in the 15th century. It borrowed from it the columnar orders, the pilasters, the varieties of cornice, innumerable ornamental motives, and many other details. It seldom, however, sank to a slavish imitation of its Italian models, but remained faithful in many points to its native traditions and tried to combine these harmoniously with the new forms. It is true that the Gothic tracery, mullions, mouldings, and geometrical patterns had to be given up, and that the pointed arch lost its importance. In the constructive parts, however, in the articulation and ground-plan old usages still generally held their ground. The genesis of the German Renaissance is also the best explanation of it. Even in the early years of the 16th century the German painters and engravers had begun to use the graceful schemes of foliage and branches that were characteristic of the Renaissance ornamentation of Italy; and a knowledge of the different orders of architecture, the rules of which were sought in Vitruvius, also quickly penetrated to the N. side of the Alps. The masters of decorative sculpture were the next to adapt themselves to the new Italian style, which we meet on tombstones, screens, fountains, and works in wood and metal. Its latest conquest was in the sphere of architecture, where it at first appears only in the ornamental parts such as doors, windows, and the articulation of wall-surfaces. If the builder wished the work to be erected in a pure Italian style, he had to send for an Italian architect; and many Italians crossed the Alps and made plans, which they left to be executed by native

workmen. The traces of this intercourse are distinctly recognizable in the German buildings. It was in the sphere of the handicraftsman that the new movement and the artistic advance found their greatest strength; no wonder that the forms here created attained a universal application and were adopted also by architecture and the monumental arts. As a matter of fact we meet numerous suggestions of metal-work in architectural ornamentation. The lower parts of the shafts of columns appear as if adorned with mountings of metal; in other cases hammered iron-work is imitated or the stone is treated as if it were a soft and elastic material. The lofty gable is a distinct reminiscence of the mediæval house, while the Italian Renaissance is practically destitute of roof-structures; the richly decorated balcony or oriel is also a northern peculiarity. The manner in which the German Renaissance came into existence explains the want of a uniform type or a normal style. It assumes a different character in each different district. The Renaissance in Northern Germany, so brilliantly developed in timber and brick architecture, differs widely from the Renaissance in Southern Germany, where the greater proximity of Italy exercised a stronger influence. This is especially marked in such imposing ecclesiastical edifices as *St. Michael's* in *Munich* (p. 251). These buildings, erected under the influence of the order of the Jesuits, bear the stamp impressed by the Jesuits on their buildings in all countries. But the secular buildings also show the influence of the neighbourhood of Italy and of the Italian culture predominant in courts and in aristocratic circles generally. Some buildings are German only through the soil on which they stand, while in style they belong exclusively to the Italian Renaissance; of this number are the so-called Belvedere of Emperor Ferdinand I. at *Prague* and the Fugger Bath Rooms at *Augsburg* (p. 162).

The preference for the Italian style is revealed more strongly in the châteaux of the noblesse than in the private buildings of the towns, the free towns of the empire clinging especially to the older traditions. Southern Germany contains a stately series of châteaux, which, in giving up the character of castles and assuming that of palaces, illustrate in the most signal manner the difference between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. At the head of these stands the *Otto-Heinrichs-Bau* at *Heidelberg*, the gem of German castle-architecture, which is remarkable for its harmonious proportions and architectonic articulation and still more for its rich and well thought-out plastic decoration. When the *Friedrichsbau* was taken in hand a few generations later (1601), the native workmen had already become entirely accustomed to the new style. The ornamentation of the younger building shows clear traces of its Germanic origin. Few of the other princely châteaux can at all compare with that of Heidelberg. The *Schloss of Tübingen* (p. 49) still suggests the old style of castle-building, while the fresh and somewhat coarse strength of the Renaissance is most strikingly

illustrated in the portals. In the *Old Palace of Stuttgart* (p. 5), the most attractive part is the inner court, with its arcades; but our fancy must lend the colours for a picture of the fitting-up of the now somewhat neglected state-rooms. The constantly increasing power of the Bavarian dukes is mirrored in the magnificence of their *Palace* at *Munich* (p. 200).

It was not always possible to proceed according to a uniform plan. The famous *Castle of Landshut* (p. 188), for instance, is wholly irregular in plan and shows clear traces of the different periods in which it was built. The decoration of the rooms is mainly entrusted to the painter, — a fact that alone shows the growth of Italian influence. The same tendency is seen more clearly in the *New Palace of Landshut* (p. 187), the court of which is articulated and decorated exactly in the taste of Italian palaces. A building of great interest is the *Old Palace of Munich*, erected by Elector Maximilian in 1602-19, planned on an extensive scale, and elaborately adorned with plastic and pictorial ornamentation (the latter now sadly faded). The group of buildings at *Prague* is, perhaps, the most interesting of the kind on Austrian soil. The new style established itself in the Bohemian capital at an astonishingly early date and maintained itself in comparative purity down to the 17th century. The large loggia on the garden-side of the Wallenstein Palace is the final link of a chain of building activity extending across the whole of the country. In order to give an adequate idea of the German Renaissance, it would be necessary to attempt a full enumeration of the individual buildings, for not only every district, but often each monument in each district, shows peculiarities, the study of which affords genuine pleasure and reveals the wealth of Renaissance art. Now it is a portal, now a balcony, or, again, the arrangement of a court or the fitting-up of a room that especially calls for our admiration.

The lover of the Renaissance is advised not to confine his wanderings to the great cities and the chief lines of communication. The keen eye will discover interesting buildings in almost every parish. Thus the towns and villages of Tyrol contain many, hitherto neglected, examples of the Renaissance. A similar remark may be made about many other buildings, not merely with regard to châteaux and manor-houses but also, and in a still higher degree, with regard to the residences of the ordinary citizen. In most cases, indeed, it will be the bare architecture alone that the connoisseur will have a chance to enjoy; the interior fittings, which add so much to the charm of a Renaissance house and contribute not a little to its comprehension, have invariably disappeared — perhaps to satisfy the recent craving of museums and collectors. The contents of the older industrial museums were mainly drawn from the treasures of the princely collections that came into vogue in the 16th century. The predominant objects were works of the goldsmith and furniture of costly woods, inlaid with ivory and metal. The equipment of the private house of the Renaissance period

was, naturally, much more simple. The panelling of the walls found a counterpart in the well-carved cabinets and coffers; the metal utensils were often made of brass, the general appearance of which harmonized admirably with the wooden fittings; the coarse nature of the pottery was disguised by colour, plastic ornamentation, and variety of form. Where the original furnishing is still in place, the eye will easily recognize the perfect harmony subsisting between the interior fittings and the architectural plan, and will see how the house has, as it were, grown from within outwards. A mere sight of the façades is not enough, especially when the Renaissance houses occur sporadically among modern edifices. A better idea is gained from rows of houses, streets, or squares not yet invaded by the modern builder. *Nuremberg* formerly stood unquestionably at the head of all German Renaissance towns. A number of patrician houses of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century can, it is true, still be cited; but the general appearance of the town has begun to alter. On the other hand *Rothenburg ob der Tauber* (p. 177), with its Rathaus, towers, fountains, and well-preserved houses, still presents an almost unimpaired picture of a German town of the Renaissance period. Here, as in most of the free towns of the empire, the details of construction and ornamentation borrowed from the native traditions or directly due to the national spirit are seen in great force, while the Italian influence is much slighter than in the case of palaces and châteaux. It is not till the 17th century that the Italian style becomes predominant in municipal architecture, as in the façade of the Nuremberg Rathaus and the splendid interior (Goldner Saal) of the Augsburg Rathaus. Owing, however, to its lively intercourse with Venice, the Italian style found comparatively ready acceptance at Augsburg and had *(e.g.)* familiarized the Augsburgers with the fashion of painted façades.

The period of the Thirty Years' War sadly interrupted the evolution of German art and broke off many bleeding branches from the tree of German culture. Some departments of art did not recover for two centuries; the once so popular work of the wood-carver was forgotten; painting was but scantily cultivated and sank to a greater dependence on foreign models than ever before. From this calamitous period dates the predominance of the foreigner in all matters of taste. Thus the contemplation of the art-life of Germany in the second half of the 17th and the first half of the 18th century gives but little satisfaction. The greatest activity took place in Southern Germany and Austria, and those who can overcome their dislike on general grounds to the Baroque Style will find here many and varied proofs of a renewed interest in art. In Italy a decided revolution in architecture had taken place towards the close of the 16th century. While the individual Renaissance forms were retained, a new spirit was apparent in their embodiment and combination. The old and genuine Renaissance style seemed too cold and too simple, and not sufficiently effective. The architectural members were made coarser and more

massive, the straight line was replaced by curves, the help of light and shade was appealed to. The façade assumes a curved form; columns are moved towards the front and draw the entire entablature with them; gables and cornices are made to project strongly; the profiles are more accentuated; ornamentation is used to an exaggerated extent, almost obscuring the constructive elements. This baroque style, which is at bottom closely akin to the contemporary mannerism and the increased realism in painting and sculpture, soon found acceptance in Southern Germany. We see it in the numerous churches and convents that were rebuilt with increased magnificence after the close of the Thirty Years' War; and we likewise see it in all its pomp, but also with all its weaknesses, in the numerous palaces built between 1680 and 1740. The Palace of Versailles is imitated in a few cases only *(Nymphenburg, Mannheim);* the predominant style is the Italian baroque, especially as it had been developed by Borromini. Excellent examples of the baroque style are found in *Würzburg, Munich, Vienna*, and especially at *Prague*, where the traveller may go through a complete course in baroque architecture and become familiar with all its peculiarities.

Architecture became practically paralysed about the middle of the 18th century in consequence of the wars between Prussia and Austria. On the other hand an attempt was made, without much success, to revive the art of painting by the foundation of academies at Vienna and Stuttgart (Karlsschule). At the beginning of the 19th century the young artists of Germany had still to make the pilgrimage to Rome in order to train their eye and taste and to enkindle their imagination before the works of classical and old Italian art. More recent events must be passed over with a word. In the reign of King Louis I. Munich won a European reputation as a school of art through the creations of Cornelius and his associates; and after a period of stagnation about the middle of last century it has again reached a position of great importance. Vienna has been specially distinguished for its successes in architecture, while Stuttgart enjoys a well-merited renown in the domain of industrial art.

WURTEMBERG.

1. Stuttgart and Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. *Haupt-Bahnhof* or *Central Station* (Pl. E, 3; °Restaurant), at the corner of the Schloss-Str. and the Friedrich-Str. — 2. *North Station* (beyond Pl. F, 1), on the Prag. — 3. *West Station* (the former Hasenberg Station), at the W. extremity of the town (see p. 13). — 4. *Zahnrad-Bahnhof* or *Mountain Railway Station* (Pl. D, 7; p. 13), Heusteig Str. 109, for the trains to Degerloch, Möhringen, Hohenheim, and Vaihingen and the Filder (p. 13). — Tramways between the Central Station and the W. Station and between the Central Station and the Mountain Railway Station see p. 13.

Hotels. *Near the Central Station:* °Hôtel Marquardt (Pl. a; E. 3), with an entrance from Platform IV, R. & B. from 3 *M* 90 pf., D. (12.30-3 *M*; °Hôt. Victoria (Pl. g; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 28, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-8 *M*; °Hôtel Royal (Pl. b; E, 3), Schloss-Str. 5, R. 2-3½, B. 1 *M*, with garden; °Hôtel Dierlamm (Pl. e; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 30, R. 2-2¾ *M*, B. 80 pf., with garden. These four have electric lighting and steam-heat. — °Hôt. Textor (Pl. h; E, 3), R. 1 *M* 80 pf.-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2½ *M*, with garden; Schwabenbräu (Pl. s; F, 3), R. from 1½ *M*, B. 70 pf.; °Post (Pl. i; E, 3), R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 70 pf.; Bilfinger (Pl. n; E, 3); Europäischer Hof (Katholischer Verein; Pl. o, E, 3), R. 1½-2 *M*; Frank, with garden; all these in the Friedrich-Str.; Hôt. Ihle (Pl. k; E, 3), Schelling-Str. 5; Bahnhofs-Hotel Heiler (Pl. f; E, 3), Schloss-Str. 7, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Zentral-Hotel (Pl. l; E, 3), corner of Schloss-Str. and See-Str., R. from 1 *M* 30 pf. — *In the Middle of the Town*, not far from the Central Station: °Hôt. Silber (Pl. d; F, 4), Dorotheen-Str. 2, R 2-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-10 *M*, with electric light, steam-heating, and good cuisine; König von Württemberg (Pl. c; E. 4). Kronprinz-Str. 26, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Herzog Christoph (Evangelischer Verein; Pl. m, E, 5), Christoph-Str. 11, R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 1½ *M*; Rauh (Pl. p; D, 5), Sophien-Str. 35, with garden; Bertrand (Pl. r; E, 4), Calwer-Str. 7, R. 1¾-2½, B. ½ *M*; Hiller, Leder-Str. 6, unpretending. — Degginger, Jewish, Ilgen-Str. 11 (Pl. E, 5). — **Pensions.** *Bader*, Kasernen-Str. 10 (Pl. C, 4); *Bareiss*, König-Str. 14 (Pl. E, F, 3, 4; 3½-5 *M*); *Bunzel*, Olga-Str. 10 (Pl. G, 4; 4½-6 *M*); *Rühling*, Urban-Str. 31 (Pl. G, 3; 5-6 *M*); *Strich-Chapell*, Blumen-Str. 27 (Pl. G, 3; 4-5½ *M*); *Stütz*, Allcen-Str. 15 (Pl. E, 2, 3; 4-5 *M*), and others.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Café Königin-Olga-Bau* (Pl. F, 3), with confectioner's and ladies' room; *Café Königsbau*, in the Königsbau (p. 4); *Café Friedrichsbau*, in the Friedrichsbau (Pl. E, 3); *Café Bezold*, Büchsen-Str. 26a (Pl. D, E, 3, 4); *Café Bachner*, Charlotten-Str. 26 (Pl. G, 5); *Residenz-Café*, Friedrich-Str. 62 (Pl. E, 4); *Café Kaiserhof*, Marien-Str. 10 (Pl. D, 5); *Café Heinz*, Charlotten-Str. 8 (Pl. F, 4). — **Restaurants.** In the above-mentioned hotels. Also: *Königin-Olga-Bau* (see above); *Friedrichsbau* (see above); *Kaiserhof* (see above); *Lindenhof*, Hauptstätter-Str. 86 (Pl. D, 6); *Koppenhöfer*, Büchsen-Str. 21 (Pl. D, 4); *Petersburger Hof*, Eberhard-Str. 28 (Pl. E, 5); *Schwäbische Bierhalle* (Residenz-Café, see above), Kanzlei-Str. 6 (Pl. E, 4); *Bachner* (see above); *Old German Beer Room* in the *Hôt. Hiller*, Leder-Str. 6; *Bürgerhalle* (Pl. G, 2), Neckar-Str. 56. — *Automatic Restaurant*, corner of Schloss-Str. and Friedrich-Str. (Pl. E, 3). — **Beer Gardens.** Near the Central Station: *Hôt. Royal*, *Dierlamm*, *Textor*, *Frank*, see above; *°Stadt-Garten* (p. 10); *Liederhalle-Garten* (p. 11), free except on Sun. afternoon and Tues. evening. In the middle of the town: *Petersburger Hof* (see above); *Hôt. Rauh* (see above); *Koppenhöfer* (see above); *Lindenhof* (see above). To the N.E.: *Bürgerhalle* (see above). To the S.: *Dinkelacker*, Tübinger-Str. 46 (Pl. D, 6). To the N.:

Englischer Garten, Ludwigsburger-Str. 16 (beyond Pl. G, 1). — **Wine Rooms.** *Rathauskeller*, in the town hall (p. 6); *Zur Schule*, Schul-Str. 11 (Pl. E, 4); *Ehmann*, Hirsch-Str. 36 (Pl. E, 5); *Alber*, Esslinger-Str. 10 (Pl. F, 4, 5); *Klug*, Rotebühl-Str. 4 (Pl. D, 5); *Zinsmeister*, Silberburg-Str. 132 (Pl. C, 4).

Cabs. *Taxameter Cabs* 50 pf. per 800 mètres (ca. ½ M.), 10 pf. for each 400 mètres more; from 8 or 9 p.m. till midnight, 50 pf. per 600m., 10 pf. for each 300m. more; after midnight, 50 pf. per 400m., 10 pf. for each 200m. more; beyond the city limits, same rate as for the evening. — *Ordinary Cabs* for 10 min., 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; 15 min., 80 pf. and 1 *M*; 20 min., 1 *M* and 1 *M* 20 pf., etc. — In driving to the railway-station, theatre, concerts, or at night, the driver may demand the fare in advance. For drives in the environs a bargain should be struck beforehand.

Electric Tramways (fares 10-20 pf.). From the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3, 4): 1. Schlossgarten-Str. (Pl. F, 3)-Neckar-Str. (Pl. G, H, 3, 2, 1)-Berg-*Cannstatt* (beyond Pl. H, 1); comp. p. 14. — 2. Charlotten-Platz (Pl. F, 4)-Eugens-Platz (Pl. H, 4)-Ostheim (beyond Pl. H, 2)-*Gablenberg* (p. 38). — 3. Neckar-Str. (Pl. G, H, 3, 2, 1)-Stöckach-Platz-Ostheim (beyond Pl. H, 2)-*Gaisburg*. — 4. Friedrich-Str. (Pl. E, 3, 2)-Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. F, 2, 1)-*Prag* (Steinbeis-Str.; beyond Pl. F, 1). — 5. König-Str. (Pl. E, 4)-Tübinger-Str. (Pl. D, C, 5, 6, 7)-*Karls-Vorstadt Heslach* (Schützenhaus; beyond Pl. B, 7). — 6. Calwer-Str. (Pl. E, D, 4)-Rotebühl-Str. (Pl. D-A, 5, 6)-*West Station* (p. 13). — 7. Schloss-Str. (Pl. E-B, 3, 4)-Moltke-Str. (Pl. A, 4)-*Herder-Str.* (beyond Pl. A, 4). — *Olga-Str.* (Pl. F, 6)-Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. E, 5)-*König-Str.* (Pl. E, 5, 4)-Büchsen-Str. (Pl. E, D, C, 4, 3)-*Liederhalle* (Pl. C, D, 3)-Hegel-Platz (Pl. D, 3)-*Dillmann-Str.* (Pl. B, A, 2). — *Gaisburg*-Ostheim (beyond Pl. H. 2)-*Neckar-Str.* (Pl. G, H, 3, 2, 1)-Esslinger-Str. (Pl. F, 4, 5)-*Eberhard-Str.* (Pl. E, 5)-Alter Post-Platz (Pl. D, 4, 5)-*Trauben-Str.* (Pl. C, 2). — Circular Line: *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4)-Planie (Pl. F, 4)-Olga-Str. (Pl. G, F, 5)-*Zahnrad-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 7)-Marien-Platz (Pl. C, 7)-Silberburg-Str. (Pl. C, 5, 4)-Schloss-Str. (Pl. D, E, 3)-*Schloss-Platz*; 36 minutes. — Outer Ring Line: *Bopser* (Pl. F, 6)-Hohenheimer-Str. (Pl. F, G, 6, 5)-Charlotten-Platz (Pl. F, 4) *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4)-Schloss-Str. (Pl. E, 3)-Keppler-Str. (Pl. E, 3, 2)-*Hegel-Platz* (Pl. D, 3, 2)-Rosenberg-Str. (Pl. C, B, A, 3, 4)-Schwab-Str. (Pl. A, B, 4, 5, 6)-*Böblinger-Str.* (beyond Pl. B, 7). — From Bopser Brunnen (Pl. F, 6) to *Degerloch* (p. 13), 25 pf., return 30 pf.

Post & Telegraph Offices in the *General Post Office* (Pl. E, 3), Fürsten-Str. 2, opposite the Central Station. — Numerous branch-offices (comp. the Plan).

Enquiry Office of the 'Verein für Fremdenverkehr' at *H. Wildt's* bookshop, König-Str. 38 (information of all kinds gratis).

Baths. **Stuttgart Swimming Baths* (Pl. C, D, 3; p. 11), Büchsen-Str. 53½, with two large swimming basins, and Turkish and other baths; *Charlotten-Bad*, Charlotten-Str. 15 (Pl. G, 4); *Johannes-Bad*, Rotebühl-Str. 55 (Pl. C, 5); *Wilhelms-Bad*, Schlosser-Str. 9 (Pl. E, 6); Turkish baths at all these. — *Stuttgart Mineral Baths* at Berg and *Leuze's Inselbad* at Cannstatt see p. 14. *River Baths* in the Neckar at Berg (p. 14), Cannstatt (p. 14), and Untertürkheim (p. 37).

Theatres. *Court Theatre* (*Interims-Theater*, p. 4; Pl. F, 3), daily (box-office open 10.30-1.30, tickets also at Wildt's, see above); closed in July and August. — *Royal Wilhelma Theater*, in the Wilhelma Schloss Park (p. 10). — *Residenz Theatre* (Pl. D, 7), Heusteig-Str. 105, at 8 (Sun. 7.30) p.m. (comedies, farces, etc.). — *Theatre* in the *Friedrichsbau* (Pl. E, 3), adjoining the station (varieties, at 8 p.m.). — *Summer Theatre* at Berg (p. 14).

Military Concerts in the *Schloss-Platz* (p. 4) daily, 12-1; at the *Stadt-Garten* (p. 10) daily in summer and on Wed. & Sun. in winter; at the *Liederhalle Garden* (p. 11); at the *Wilhelma-Theater-Garten* (p. 10); in the garden of the *Stuttgarter Mineral-Bad* (p. 14), daily in the afternoon in summer. — *Dinkelacker's Garden* (see p. 1), etc.

Sights and Collections:

**Antiquities, Collection of* (p. 6), daily 11-1 (Sun. till 12) & 2-4 (from Nov. to March 11-1 & 2-3); closed on Monday.
Art Union, Exhibition of the (p. 10), week-days 9-5, Sun. 11-4, holidays 11-1; adm. 50 pf.; closed on Saturday.
Ethnographical Museum (p. 11), week days 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 11-1.30; free.
**Industrial Museum* (p. 11), week-days 10-5, Sun. 11-1, free; in winter 10-4 and also on Tues. & Frid., 6-8 p.m. *Library*, week-days 10-12 & 2-6, Sun. 11-1, Frid. (& Tues. in winter) 6-10 p.m.
Lapidarium (p. 7), Sun. 11-1; at other times on application to the Keeper of the Collection of Antiquities.
Library (p. 6), week-days 10-12 & 2-6 (20 pf.), reading-room 9-12 & 2-6 (free); closed on Sat. afternoon.
Museum of Art (p. 7), Sun. 11-4, Tues., Wed., & Frid. 10-1 & 2-4 (Nov. to April Wed. & Frid. 10-1 & 2-4, Sun. 11-4); at other times, fee (1 pers. 1/2, 2-3 pers. 1 *M*).
National Military Museum (p. 4), week-days 10-1 & Sun. 11-1, free; at other times gratuity (50 pf.).
**Natural History, Cabinet of* (p. 6), week-days 11-12.30 & 2-4, Sun. 11-4; closed on Tues. and on the great festivals.
Royal Palace (p. 4), on application to the doorkeeper at the entrance opposite the Old Palace; gratuity 1/2-1 *M*.
Rosenstein (p. 10), *Villa in Berg* (p. 14), **Wilhelma* (p. 10) — These three are shown in summer (15th April-15th Oct.) daily, 9-12 (Sun. and holidays 11-12) and 2-6. Tickets (1-6 pers. 25 pf.) in the Enquiry Office mentioned at p. 2. Fees forbidden.

Principal Attractions (for a visit of two days). First Day. In the morning, *Schloss-Platz* (p. 4), *Stiftskirche* (p. 5), *Industrial Museum* (p. 11), *Stadt-Garten* (p. 10); afternoon, *Schloss-Garten* (p. 9), *Rosenstein* (p. 10), *Wilhelma* (p. 10). — Second Day. In the morning, *Museum of Art* (p. 7), *Cabinet of Natural History* (p. 6); afternoon, *Hasenberg* (p. 13). — Any additional time may be devoted to the *Uhlandshöhe* (p. 13), *Villa in Berg* (p. 14), and a trip by mountain-railway to *Degerloch* (p. 13), returning viâ the *Schillerhöhe* (p. 13) and the *Neue Weinsteige*. — Excursion to the *Solitude*, see p. 15; to *Ludwigsburg*, see p. 18.

British Minister Resident, *F. L. Cartwright, Esq., C. V. O.* (see p. 198). — **British Consul**, *J. H. Harriss Gastrell, Esq.*; vice-consul, *B. Ehrenbacher, Esq.*. — **American Consul**, *Edward H. Ozmun, Esq.*, Herdweg 11 B.

English Church (Pl. 13; F, 6) in the Olga-Strasse; services on Sun. at 8 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 6 (5.30 in winter) p.m.; on Wed. and Frid. at 10.30 a.m.; chaplain, *Rev. P. Whitefoord*, Olga-Str. 69 c. — *Wesleyan Church*, Sophien-Str.; service at 10.30 a.m. — *Methodist Chapel* at Cannstatt (p. 14).

Stuttgart (892 ft.), the capital of Wurtemberg and headquarters of the 13th German army corps, with 250,000 inhab. (mainly Protestants, and including the suburbs and a garrison of 4700 men), is beautifully situated in a wide valley near the Neckar, and surrounded by vine-clad and wooded hills. The name first occurs in a charter of 1229; from 1265 onwards it was the favourite residence of the counts of Wurtemberg; it became the capital of the country in 1482; and at length, in the reigns of Kings Frederick (1797-1816), William I. (1816-64), Charles (1864-91), and William II., it attained its present dimensions and appearance. In the modern revival of Renaissance forms of art, Stuttgart has taken a prominent part through its numerous talented architects.

From the Central Station we proceed to the left along the Schloss-Strasse to the ***Schloss-Platz** (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), which is adorned with

pleasure-grounds and flower-beds, and is enclosed by the Königsbau, the Königin-Olga-Bau, and the New and Old Palaces (see below and p. 5). On the W. side is the chief station of the electric tramways (p. 2). — In the centre of the square rises a *Jubilee Column*, 98 ft. high, erected in 1841 in honour of King William I., and crowned with a *Concordia* in bronze, 13 ft. high. The genii at the base of the two neighbouring fountains (in play 11-1), representing the rivers of Wurtemberg, are by *Kopp*. Band daily in the kiosque behind the column, see p. 3. To the N.W. of the column stands the *Monument of Duke Christopher* (d. 1568), who introduced the Reformation and founded the civil code of the country, by Paul Müller (1889); the pedestal is adorned with reliefs from his life. At the S.W. corner of the square is a *Marble Bust of Dannecker* (1758-1851), the sculptor, by Curfess (1888), crowned by a Charis in bronze.

On the W. side of the Schloss-Platz stands the imposing **Königsbau** (Pl. E, 3), 440 ft. long and 135 ft. wide, erected by *Leins* in 1857-60. In front is an Ionic colonnade, broken by two projecting Corinthian porticoes. The lower story contains shops and a café-restaurant (p. 1); on the first floor is a large concert hall. — Adjoining the Königsbau on the S. is the *Palace of the Crown Prince*, in a Roman style (1846-49); behind it, at the corner of the Friedrich-Str. and the Kanzlei-Str., is an interesting half-timbered house. — On the N. side of the square is the **Königin-Olga-Bau** (Pl. F, 3), erected in 1893-95 for the Duchess Vera of Wurtemberg (café in the E. wing, see p. 1). Adjacent is the site of the *Royal Theatre*, which was burned down in January 1902; a little to the E., opposite the Botanic Gardens (p. 9), is the *Interims-Theater* (temporary theatre; p. 2).

The ***Royal Palace** (*Residenz-Schloss;* Pl. F, 4), on the E. side of the square, built in 1746-1807 and now seldom occupied, consists of a central building, adorned with a gilded crown, and of two wings, and contains about 276 apartments. The hall, the staircase, and the 'marble', the 'blue', the 'white', and the 'dining' rooms are best worth seeing (adm., see p. 3; entrance in the S.W. wing).

The groundfloor and first floor contain a series of large frescoes by *Gegenbaur* (d. 1876), executed in 1837-41, chiefly from the history of Count Eberhard im Bart (p. 5). Among the numerous pictures may be mentioned: *Pollak*, Oriental woman with carrier-pigeon; *E. Stöckler*, Lady of the 18th cent. (water-colour). Sculptures: *Dannecker*, Bacchus, Venus. Then china from the factories of Ludwigsburg and Meissen, Sèvres porcelain presented by Napoleon I., Pompeian antiques, etc. A collection of upwards of 500 majolica vases of the 16th cent. (from Faenza and Urbino), purchased at Venice in the 18th cent. by Duke Charles Eugene, is not usually shown to visitors.

The **Old Palace** (*Alte Schloss;* Pl. E, F, 4), on the S. side of the Schloss-Platz, erected by Duke Christopher in 1553-78, forms an irregular quadrangle, with round towers at three corners and a *Court surrounded on three sides by double arcades. A winding inclined plane leads to the second floor of the E. tower, containing the *National Military Museum* (weapons, banners, uniforms, etc.;

adm. see p. 3). On the S. side is the *Chapel*, restored in the Gothic style in 1865; the vaults (adm. on Sun., Tues., & Frid. 11-12; 25 pf.) contain several royal sarcophagi. In the court rises the equestrian *Statue of Count Eberhard im Bart* (d. 1496), who was created a duke by Emp. Max I., by *Hofer* (1859).

To the E. of the Old Palace is the **Monument of Emperor William I.**, by *Ruemann* (1898). — To the right of the Old Palace are the old *Kanzlei*, with an elegant corner-tower, and the *Prinzenbau*. In the Alte Schloss-Platz, to the W. of the Palace, rises a bronze **Statue of Schiller** (Pl. E, 4), designed by *Thorvaldsen*, and erected in 1839 by subscriptions from all parts of Germany.

From the Schloss-Platz we proceed to the S.W. by the KÖNIG-STRASSE (Pl. E, 4; p. 12), the chief business-street, among the prominent buildings in which are the *Grosse Bazar* (next the Crown Prince's Palace, p. 4), the *Stock-Gebäude* (with government offices), and the *Foreign Office*. The *Stift-Strasse*, the first turning on the E., contains quaint old houses, including the old *Rappsche Haus* at the corner, with a memorial tablet to Goethe and Schiller.

The ***Stiftskirche** (Pl. E, 4; bell at the S. portal; sacristan, Stift-Str. 7), with its two towers, founded in the 12th cent., was rebuilt in the late-Gothic style in 1436-95. The early-Gothic choir dates from 1330. Reliefs on the S. portal (1494): Christ bearing the Cross, Christ and the Apostles. The church has been used for Protestant services since 1534.

The interior, restored by Heideloff in 1839-43, contains **Stained Glass* of 1848-51, from drawings by Neher: in the choir the Nativity, Crucifixion, Resurrection, Pentecost, and the Last Judgment; in the organ-choir King David. By the N. wall of the choir, eleven **Stone Figures* of Counts of Wurtemberg, dating from the close of the 16th century. The chapels to the left and right of the choir contain many old monuments, including the painted stone monument of Count Albert von Hohenlohe (d. 1575) in the Urban-Kapelle (left), and sculptures from the former rood-screen (end of 15th cent.). Adjacent, at the end of the N. aisle, is an old votive relief in stone, representing Christ as the Judge of the World (above), and the Wise and Foolish Virgins (below). Gothic pulpit in stone, of the beginning of the 16th cent., with reliefs, disfigured by bronzing. Near the S. door is the handsome marble monument to Dr. Vergenhans (d. 1513), provost of Stuttgart.

To the S. is the short Kirch-Strasse, leading to the MARKET PLACE (Pl. E, 4), the centre of old Stuttgart, with a few patrician dwelling-houses of the 16th cent. (*e.g.* No. 4) and the new *Town Hall*, completed in 1905 (Rathauskeller, see p. 2). — The Markt-Strasse leads to the S.E. to the *St. Leonhards-Platz*, with the late-Gothic church of *St. Leonhard* (Pl. F, 5; 1470-74). The 'Calvary' outside the choir is a reproduction of an original of 1501, now preserved in the Hospital Church (p. 12). The *Wächter-Brunnen*, close by, is by Fremd (1900). — To the S.E., in the *Olga-Strasse*, is the *English Church* (Pl. F, 5), built by Wagner (services, see p. 3).

From St. Leonhard's Church the Esslinger-Strasse leads to the

N. to the *Charlotten-Platz*, in which, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str., is the *Kriegs-Ministerium* or war-office (Pl. F, 4). Here begins the NECKAR-STRASSE, through which runs the tramway to Berg and Cannstatt (p. 14). On the right is the *Palace of King William II.* (Pl. F, 4), occupied by the royal family. Opposite, at the corner of the Planie, are *Marble Busts of Bismarck* and *Moltke*, by Donndorf (1889).

No. 4, adjoining the palace, is occupied by the *State Archives* (Pl. F, 4). On the middle and upper floors and in the N. wing (Neckar-Str. 6) of this building is the extensive and valuable ***Cabinet of Natural History** (adm., see p. 3).

The collections are divided into two sections, the one general, the other relating to Wurtemberg only. On the groundfloor is the *Mineralogical-Geognostic-Palaeontological Collection* relating to Wurtemberg: minerals from the old Black Forest mines; specimens of the geological formations from the earliest to the latest periods; and prehistoric antiquities down to the lake-dwelling era. Observe the numerous saurians (labyrinthodon, etc.), the pentacrinites, the group with thirteen mammoth's tusks, and the twenty-four lizards from the white sandstone of Stuttgart. — The first floor contains the *Zoological Museum:* in the wing to the right are mammalia; in the chief hall to the left are birds (Elliot's collection of Himalaya pheasants), fishes, reptiles; also corals and insects, particularly from S. Africa. — The second floor, in the wing to the right, contains the *Zoological and Botanical Collections* of Wurtemberg (admirably arranged, chronologically, topographically, etc.). The main hall on the left is devoted to the general **Palaeontological, Mineralogical, and Geognostic Collections*, an *Osteological Collection*, and the general *Botanical Collection*, with herbarium, fruits, woods, etc.

The large building opposite, with four wings and three courts, is the **Academy** (Pl. F, 4), the seat in 1775-94 of the *Karls-Schule* (p. 15), founded by Duke Charles at the Solitude (p. 15), where Schiller received his education as a student of medicine, and where he wrote his 'Robbers' in 1777. The former dining-hall, with ceiling-paintings by Guibal, Heideloff, and Hetsch, contains the *King's Private Library.* On the groundfloor are guardrooms. — The N. wing is occupied by the *Private Royal Stables* (Pl. E, 4); the large *Royal Mews* are at the E. end of the König-Strasse (Pl. F, 3).

The **Royal Library** (Pl. F, G, 4), Neckar-Str. 8, a massive Renaissance building by Landauer (1883), contains 500,000 vols., 5000 MSS., 7400 Bibles in more than 100 different languages, and 4000 specimens of early printing (adm., see p. 3).

The groundfloor of this building is occupied by the ***Collection of Wurtemberg Antiquities** (adm., see p. 3; catalogue 30 pf.).

To the right of the entrance-hall are objects from *Lake Dwellings* and *Pre-Roman Tumuli*, chiefly found in Wurtemberg. The second compartment to the right contains articles of special interest in gold, bronze, and iron from the royal tombs at Hundersingen (on the Danube), Klein-Aspergle, and Belle-Remise (Ludwigsburg), proving a commercial intercourse with Italy in the 4th cent. B. C. — Roman *Anticagliae.* — Objects from *Tumuli* of the Pre-Carlovingian and the Carlovingian periods, including many gold ornaments, curious silver damascened work, and weapons (*Helmet from Gültlingen, coffins and household utensils from Oberflacht). — Metal-work of more modern times. Stove-plates of the 16th cent., in cast and forged iron; objects in tin, bronze, and copper. — Gold and silver ornaments,

weapons, and armour, including a curious jousting-helmet. Seals. The right transverse room in the S. wing contains the **Royal Cabinet of Art and Antiquities*, founded by the Dukes of Wurtemberg and specially rich in vessels and weapons of the Renaissance. Italian bronzes of the 17th century. In one of the long cases is a pack of cards painted in the 15th century. On both sides of this room are reproductions of Renaissance apartments.

To the left of the entrance-hall are the INDUSTRIAL ART COLLECTIONS (12-19th cent.). We first reach the *Ceramic Collection*, including numerous tile-stoves of various periods and styles (late-Gothic stove from Ravensburg). The *Murschel Collection of Porcelain* contains objects chiefly of Ludwigsburg manufacture. The Rococo Room is adjoined by one fitted up in the style of the 17th cent., with guild-vessels and household gear. Opposite is the collection of *Glass*, *Articles in Wood and Leather*, *Instruments*, *Textile Fabrics*, and *Costumes*. The left transverse room contains the collection of ecclesiastical art, including paintings by *Zeitblom* (altar-piece from Hausen of 1488) and other Swabian masters of the 15-16th centuries. Wood-carvings of the 14-18th cent., including specimens by *Syrlin* and *Riemenschneider*. Two drawings on parchment (one by J. Syrlin) from the architect's office of Ulm cathedral. Fine stained glass. Byzantine and Roman vessels. Carpets and embroideries.

In the basement is the *Lapidarium*, a collection of Roman and Mediæval Stone Monuments; adm., see p. 3; catalogue (1901), 20 pf.

Beyond the library are the extensive **Law Courts** (Pl. G, 4), built by *Landauer* in 1880, with a fine vestibule and jury court. The colossal groups of Law and Justice on the attic-story are by *Kopp*.

Farther down the Neckar-Strasse (No. 32) is the **Museum of Art** (Pl. G, 3), including a Cabinet of Engravings and Collections of Paintings and Sculptures (adm., see p. 3). In the court-yard rises an *Equestrian Statue of King William I.* (d. 1864), by Hofer (1884).

On the groundfloor are **Casts** (catalogue 50 pf.; curator, *Prof. von Donndorf*), the rooms to the left containing those after ancient, the rooms to the right those after modern works. Among the latter are numerous models and casts of *Thorvaldsen's* works, presented by himself (d. 1844). — Among the **Original Works** in the principal room to the right is *Dannecker's* *Bust of Schiller in marble (hair partially mutilated by the master himself in a fit of mental aberration; 1st section to the right).

The **Picture Gallery** is on the upper floor (about 1000 pictures, almost all furnished with the name of the subject and painter; catalogue, 1903, 1 *M*; curator, *Prof. Lange* of Tübingen). We first visit the NORTH WING containing the —

WORKS BY OLD MASTERS. ROOM A, the furthest to the left. Paintings by German Masters of the 15-16th. cent. (many freely restored), mainly belonging to the older Swabian School. To the left, *Barth. Zeitblom*, *69. Altar-piece from Heerberg (1497-98). — *Martin Schaffner*, 20-23. Four wings of an altar-piece from the Church of the Teutonic Order at Ulm, 24. Six worshippers. — ROOM B. To the right, *B. Strigel*, 33. Nativity of the Virgin, 34. Presentation in the Temple, 35. Visitation, 36. Presentation of Christ in the Temple; 25. *M. Schaffner*, Two portraits; 28. *Schäufelein*, Susanna and the Elders; these two pictures are in frames by Bernhard Pankok; 3. *H. Baldung Grien*, Portrait. — 1, 2. *Amberger*, Portraits.

ROOM C. Old German and old Netherlandish paintings of the 16th century. To the right, 111. *Memling(?)*, Bathsheba. — 5. *Lucas Cranach*, Judith.

ROOM D. German works of the 17-18th centuries.

ROOM E. Dutch works of the 17th century. To the right, 257, 258. *C. Netscher*, Portraits; *N. Molenaer*, 249. Rustic Fair, 250. Landscape.

ROOM F. 205. *Brekelenkam*, Hermit praying. — 265. *Rembrandt*, St. Paul in prison, an early work (1627). — *B. Cuyp*, Bivouac.

ROOM G. Netherlandish School of the 17th century. 252. *Moreelse*, Venus and Adonis.

Room H (entrance-room). To the right, 212. *G. Dou*, Portrait. — 217. *Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape; 210. *J. van der Does*, Large animal-piece. — 153. *Jordaens*, Vertumnus and Pomona. — *219. *Wybrandt de Geest*, Dutch family.

Room I. English, French, Spanish, and Hungarian works. To the right, 388. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives. — 395. *Gainsborough*, Portrait of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III.

Room K. Italian Masters of the 17-18th centuries. 542. *Carlo Dolci*, The Virgin; 570. *Guido Reni*, Cupid; 565, 566. *P. Mulier (Tempesta)*, Landscapes; 534-538. *Canaletto(?)*, Views in Venice. — *Tiepolo*, 556 Finding of Moses, 587. Marriage of Barbarossa (sketch for the ceiling-painting at Würzburg).

Room L. Venetian School of the 16th century. To the right, 491 *Tintoretto*, Portrait of a Venetian senator.

Room M. Italian Masters of the 16th century. 451. *Carpaccio*, Thomas of Aquinas and two saints. — 452. *Carpaccio*, Stoning of St. Stephen; *430. *Giov. Bellini*, Pietà.

Room N contains the collection left to the Museum by Queen Olga, consisting of water-colour copies of celebrated pictures by the old masters and also of a few original works. Among the latter are: 895. *Spitzweg*, Alchemist; 715. *Büchner*, Portrait of Queen Olga; 828. *Gabriel Max*, Study of a head; 703. *Böcklin*, Castle on the sea.

Room O (banquet-hall). Marble bust of King William I. of Wurtemberg by *Th. von Wagner;* busts in plaster of King William II. and of Queen Charlotte by *E. Curfess:* portraits of King William II., by *Huthsteiner* (No 777), and King Charles, by *Zorn* (No. 937). The other pictures are copies of Italian masters.

We traverse Corridor Z, which is hung with cartoons by *Neher*, *Steinle*, and *Grünenwald*, past the head of the staircase to the South Wing in which the **Modern Pictures** are arranged.

Room P (the last on the right). Several works by the Stuttgart artists *Wächter*, *Schick*, *Neher*, *Bohn*, *Bentele*, and *Leybold*. Also, *823. *Makart*, Cleopatra; 794. *J. A. Koch*, Landscape after a thunderstorm.

Through Room Q to Room R 850. *Fr. Preller*, Landscape.

Corridor S. 787. *W. von Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis, a sketch in colours for the picture in the Maximilianeum in Munich.

Room T (entrance-room). To the right, 735. *Faber du Faur*, Battle of Champigny. — 870. *Schaumann*, Popular fête at Cannstatt.

Room U. To the right, 690. *Fr. Adam*, Wallachian market-scene.

Room V. To the right, 684. *Villegas*, In church; 705. *Bokelmann*, At the pawnbroker's.

Room W. 678. *Thaulow*, Moonlit landscape; 707. *Braith*, Flock of sheep returning home; 698. *Pissarro*, Gardener. — 686. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; 911. *H. von Volkmann*, Landscape with sheep.

Room X. To the right. 689. *O. Achenbach*, Storm in the Roman Campagna; *A. Feuerbach*, 738. Portrait, *737. Iphigenia; 685. *Zuloaga*, Woman

selling tea in the Pyrenees. — 885. *Schönleber*, Canal at Dordrecht; 805. *Leibl*, In the kitchen; 904. *Stuck*, Portrait of himself. — 818. *Löfftz*, Erasmus in his study; 783. *Kalckreuth*, Gleaner; 907. *Thoma*, Nymph of the fountain. — 807. *Lenbach*, Emp. William I.

Room Y. To the right, *Uhde*, Supper. — 813a. *Liebermann*, Almshouse; 889. *Zügel*, Cattle ploughing.

The Collection of Engravings, also on the upper floor (curator, *Prof. Kraeutle;* adm. Tues., Wed., Thurs., Frid. 2-4, closed on Frid. from Nov. to April). numbers over 300,000 examples; *A. Dürer* (1471-1528). *J. G. Müller* (1747-1830), and *Fr. Müller* (1782-1816) are particularly well represented. In one room is an exhibition of engravings which is changed from year to year.

Beyond the museum stands a bronze statue of *Prince Herrmann of Saxe-Weimar* (1825-1901), by K. Donndorf the Younger (1904).

On a height to the right of the museum is the *Royal Academy of Art* (Pl. G, 3). In the Urban-Platz, to the E. of the museum, is a *Statue of St. Urban*, the patron-saint of vine-growers, by Fremd (1904). The saint is represented in the ancient costume of a Stuttgart vine-dresser.

A flight of steps ascends near the museum to the Eugens-Platte (Pl. G, H, 4; 995 ft.), which is adorned with a handsome fountain (Galatea) by Rieth and affords a fine view of the town. Below is a bronze bust of *Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg* (d. 1877), by Pelargus. To the *Uhlandshöhe*, see p. 13.

About $^1/_2$ M. beyond the Museum the Neckar-Str. expands into the so-called Neckartor, an open space embellished with a *Water Nymph* by Dannecker. To the right, above, is the Romanesque *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. H, 2), built by Dollinger in 1893. A little farther on, in the Wera-Strasse, is the Roman Catholic *Nicolaus-Kirche*, built by Pohlhammer in the early-Gothic style (1896).

On the W. side of the Neckar-Strasse is the ***Schloss-Garten** or *Anlagen* (Pl. F, G, 3-1), laid out in the English style in 1808 (cycling forbidden). These charming pleasure-grounds, with their fine groups of trees, flower-beds, and sheets of water, 200 acres in area and extending to a length of 2 M. (nearly to Cannstatt), are adorned with modern sculptures in marble (chiefly copies from the antique), especially in the so-called *Botanic Garden* to the E. of the upper pond, with its gay carpet-beds. Here, too, is the *Karl-Olga Monument*, by Curfess and Halmhuber, erected in 1895. Above the conduit which feeds the pond, on the side next the palace, is a colossal group (Pl. F, 3) by *Dannecker*, representing water and meadow nymphs. In the 'Rondel' of the main avenue on the front (Pl. F, G, 2): Count Eberhard and the Shepherd (from Uhland), a colossal group by *Paul Müller* (1881). Farther to the N., on the left, is a bust of *Franz Liszt* (by Fremd; 1903), and on the right are the remains (erected here in 1904) of a *Lusthaus*, built by Beer at the end of the 17th cent. and pulled down in 1846. On an island at the end of the avenue is the Abduction of Hylas (Pl. G, 1), by *Hofer* (1850), and a little farther on are two Horse-tamers, also by *Hofer* (1848). Cannstatt (p. 14) may be reached hence in 35 min.

viâ the König Karl Brücke. — From the Horse-tamers an avenue of plane-trees leads to the N.E. to the ($1^1/_4$ M.) main entrance of the Rosenstein; comp. the map, p. 12.

The **Rosenstein**, a royal château in an archaistic French style, was built by *Salucci* in 1823-29 (adm., see p. 3). It contains numerous sculptures (by *Wagner*, *Wolf*, *Hoyer*, *Tenerani*, *Hofer*, etc.) and a collection of pictures with good specimens of *Feuerbach* and *Palma Vecchio* (catalogue from the keeper). The main apartment is decorated with frescoes by *Gegenbauer* and *Dieterich* and with a frieze by *Weitbrecht*. — From the back of the château walks descend through the grounds to the Wilhelma.

The ***Wilhelma**, a picturesque edifice in the Moorish style, in the midst of well-kept grounds, was erected for King William I. in 1842-51 by *Zanth* (adm., see p. 3).

The *Festsaalbau* contains a large hall, sumptuously fitted up and connected by means of circular colonnades with two *Pavilions* (that to the right contains a *Picture Gallery*, of Oriental subjects only) and with the *Château* itself on the upper terrace. In the centre of the latter is the audience-chamber, on the right a drawing-room, on the left the king's study. There are also bedrooms, dressing-rooms, and a bathroom (with a fine stalactite ceiling). At the back of the château several other terraces rise to the plateau of the hill, on the summit of which is a *Belvedere* (generally closed), also in the Moorish style, commanding a charming view. The lower terraces within the colonnades are embellished with flower-beds, fountains, and groups of animals in marble and bronze by Güldenstein. *Royal Theatre* (p. 2) and large *Restaurant*.

From the Schloss-Platz we now enter the N.W. quarter of the town, and note the fine buildings of the *Württembergische Vereinsbank* and the *Reichsbank*, both in the *Friedrich-Strasse* (Nos. 48, 22). The *Kriegsberg-Strasse* and the *Goethe-Strasse* contain, perhaps, the handsomest new buildings in this quarter. In the Schelling-Str. (No. 6) is the *Wurtemberg Art Union* (*Kunstverein;* Pl. E, 3), with a permanent exhibition of modern works of art (adm., see p. 3).

The **Polytechnic School** (Pl. E, 3; 760 students), in the Stadtgarten-Platz (Alleen-Platz), erected in the Italian Renaissance style by *Egle* in 1860-65, was enlarged by *Tritschler* in 1879 and by *Gebhardt* in 1900. Between the Corinthian columns on the upper story are ten allegorical statues representing the professions for which a technical education prepares the student; to the right and left of these are two admirable allegorical representations of Art and Science, by *Th. Bechlar* of Munich. The N. façade bears medallion-portraits of celebrated architects and mathematicians. The garden in front is adorned with marble busts of *Friedrich Vischer* (1807-87), the writer on æsthetics, by Donndorf, and of *Rob. Mayer* (1814-78), the physicist, by Kopp.

The *Stadt-Garten (Pl. D, E, 3; adm. 50 pf.; concerts, see p. 3) is a favourite pleasure-resort, with a restaurant.

On the W. side, at the angle of the Kanzlei-Str. and Schelling-Str., is the handsome *Architectural School* (*Baugewerk-Schule;* Pl.

D, 3), by Egle (1870); to the S. is the *Savings Bank* (1900). In the Kriegsberg-Str. (No. 37) is the GEWERBEHALLE (Pl. D, 3), containing an exhibition of products suitable for exportation. It also temporarily accommodates the ***Ethnographical Museum** (adm., p. 3).

This museum, belonging to the Wurtemberg Commercial and Geographical Society, is the largest collection of the kind (50,000 articles; catalogue 4 *M*) in Germany, next to those at Berlin and Leipzig. In the African Room the exhibits from Abyssinia, the Great Lake, the Upper Congo, and Madagascar are worthy of note; among the articles from the South Sea Islands, the 'Dancers' masks from New Pomerania and the alarm-drums; in the Asiatic Room the very ancient silk garments from China and the weapons from the Malay Archipelago and India; in the American Room the pottery and textiles from the graves of Peruvian Coast Indians, three Mexican 'Feather shields of the time of Montezuma, and an *Idol bearing early-Mexican picture-writing.

The early-Gothic *Memorial Church* (Pl. C, 2) in the Hölderlin-Strasse is by Reinhardt (1899).

In the Linden-Strasse (Pl. D, 3) are the *Garrison Church*, a brick edifice in the Romanesque style by Dollinger (1875-79), the *Ministry of Finance* (both on the right), and the *Chemical Laboratory*, a Renaissance edifice on the left.

Near this, in the Hoppenlau-Str., is the *Hoppenlau Cemetery* (Pl. C, D, 3), with the graves of the sculptor Dannecker (d. 1841) and the authors Wilhelm Hauff (d. 1827) and Gustav Schwab (d. 1850). — In the Büchsen-Str. are the large ***Stuttgart Swimming Baths** (Pl. C, D, 3), erected in the Moorish style in 1888-89 (see p. 2). Adjacent, at the corner of the Militär-Str., is the **Liederhalle** (Pl. C, D, 3), the property of a choral society, with large concert-rooms. The hall, built by *Leins* in 1875, is the largest in Germany, having an area of 1600 sq. yds. The garden (restaurant and concerts, see pp. 1, 3) contains a colossal bronze bust of *Uhland* and marble busts of *G. Schwab* and *Franz Schubert*.

To the E. of the Liederhalle is the ***Landesgewerbe-Museum** (Pl. D, E, 3), or *Industrial Museum*, erected by *Neckelmann* in an elaborate late-Renaissance style (1890-96). The principal façade is in the Kanzlei-Strasse. The whole of the building is embellished with medallions of famous Swabians and other plastic decoration. The chief features of the interior are the grand staircase and the ***King Charles Exhibition Gallery**, the latter adorned with a painted frieze 98 ft. long by *Ferd. Keller* and bronze groups by *Hundrieser* and *Eberlein*. Adm., see p. 3.

This museum contains extensive collections of industrial and ornamental products, mainly of foreign origin, and also machines, tools, patterns, etc. The collection of French and English textile fabrics from 1849 to the present day includes 300,000 samples; the Japanese collection (1851-1851) has ca. 2000. About 10,000 patterns of French and German carpets, and ca. 4000 specimens of the artistic handicrafts of China and Japan are also shown. All these objects are labelled. The museum also includes a library (74,000 vols.), a collection of patterns (54,000 sheets), a collection of educational appliances, etc. — In the left wing is the permanent *Exhibition of the Society of Arts and Crafts* (*Kunstgewerbe-Verein*; week-days 9-12, 2-6, Sun. 11-1).

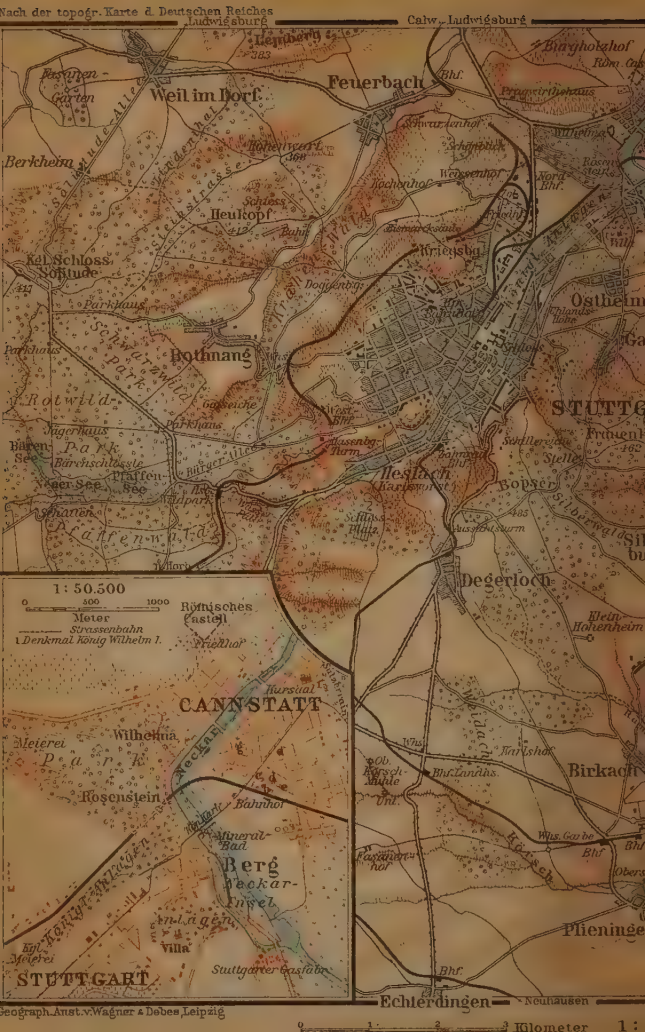
In the late-Gothic **Hospital-Kirche** (Pl. D, 4), erected in 1471-93, and restored in 1841, is a model of Dannecker's large marble statue of Christ. The cloisters (restored in 1895; entr. at Büchsen-Str. 37) contain the tomb of Reuchlin (d. 1522), the erudite friend of Melanchthon. — A few hundred paces to the S.W. (Hospital-Strasse 36) is the **Synagogue** (Pl. D, 4), in the Moorish style, with two domes, erected in 1860.

The KÖNIG-STRASSE (p. 5), forms the main line of communication with the S.W. quarters of the town. It ends at the old *Legions-Kaserne* (barracks; Pl. D, E, 5), whence the Marien-Strasse leads direct to the SILBERBURG GARDEN (Pl. C, D, 6), belonging to the Museum-Gesellschaft, the leading club of Stuttgart (tickets for strangers at Kanzlei-Str. 11). In the grounds below the garden, between the Mörike-Str. and the Silberburg-Str., is a marble bust of *E. Mörike*, the poet (d. 1875), by Rösch. In the Silberburg-Str. (No. 191) is a *Public Library (Volks-Bibliothek)*. Farther up (S.W.; approached from the Mörike-Str.) is the *Karlshöhe* (p. 14), a charming point of view. — A little to the E. of the Silberburg, in the Tübinger-Str., is the the Roman Catholic ***Marien-Kirche** (Pl. D, 6), early-Gothic, with two towers, by *Egle* (1872-75). The interior contains frescoes by pupils of the convent art-school at Beuron (p. 72). The adjacent *Paulinen-Brunnen* is by Donndorf (1898).

The Tübinger-Str. ends at the *Marien-Platz* (Pl. C, 7). — Farther to the S.W. is the *Karls-Vorstadt Heslach*, with the *Marien-Hospital* (1880) and the Romanesque *Church of St. Matthew* (1881).

In the *Reinsburg-Strasse*, to the N. of the Silberburg, we may note the *Life Insurance & Savings Bank* (Pl. C, 5, 6) and the *Villa Siegle* (Pl. C, 6), by Gnauth (1872). At the foot of the Hasenbergsteige (p. 14), $^1/_2$ M. farther on, is the attractive *Gänse-Peter Fountain* (Pl. B, 6), by Th. Bausch (1901). — Farther to the N., in the Gutenberg-Str., finely situated on the *Feuersee* (Pl. C, 5), is the handsome Gothic ***Church of St. John**, by *Leins* (1866-76), with richly painted interior (sacristan, Feuersee-Platz 2). — In the Bismarck-Str. are the *Olga Hospital* (Pl. A, B, 4), the Romanesque *Church of St. Elizabeth* (Pl. A, 5; 1901), and the early-Gothic *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. A, 5; 1898). Farther on, to the right, in the Lindenspür-Str., is the *Ludwig Hospital Charlottenhilfe* (Pl. B, 3), founded by Dr. von Ludwig, physician to King William I. — The Schloss-Strasse (Pl. B-E, 3, 4) leads to the E. to the rail. station, passing the *Municipal Grounds* in the Seiden-Str. (l.), and the *Liederhalle Garden* (p. 11; l.).

In the *Fangelsbach Cemetery*, to the S.E. of the town, stands the *War Memorial*, designed by Gnauth, representing Germania distributing wreaths. — The **Central** or **Prag Cemetery**, to the N.W., beyond the *Postdörfle* (Pl. E, F, 1; cottages of postal employees, built by Morlok) and the *Municipal Hospital*, contains a Gothic burial-chapel by Beyer (p. 42), a crematorium, and several handsome mausoleums. About $^3/_4$ M. higher up, at the N.E. end of the *Feuerbacher Heide*, is the *Weissenhof* (1115 ft.), a garden-restaurant


Nach der topogr. Karte d. Deutschen Reiches
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Hetzberg
383
Burghofhof
Fasanen-garten
Weil im Dorf
Feuerbach
Bhf.
Präparirhaus
Schwarzenhof
Schönbrunn
Berkheim
Hohenheimer Weg
Weissenhof
Nord Bhf.
Rosenstein
Schloss
Heukopf
Buhn
Kochenhof
Kriegsbg
Kgl. Schloss Solitude
Parkhaus
Dogginsbrg
Ostheim
Blands-höhe
Parkhaus
Bothnang
Rotwild
Park
Gasseiche
Nesenbg-Turm
Jagerhaus
Park
Bären-See
Parkhaus
Burgerwiese
Pfauen-See
Kgl. Lustschloss
Fasanen-garten
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Römisches Castell
Friedhof
Kursaal
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Park
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Rosenstein
Bahnhof
Mineral-Bad
Berg
Neckar-Insel
Anlagen
Villa
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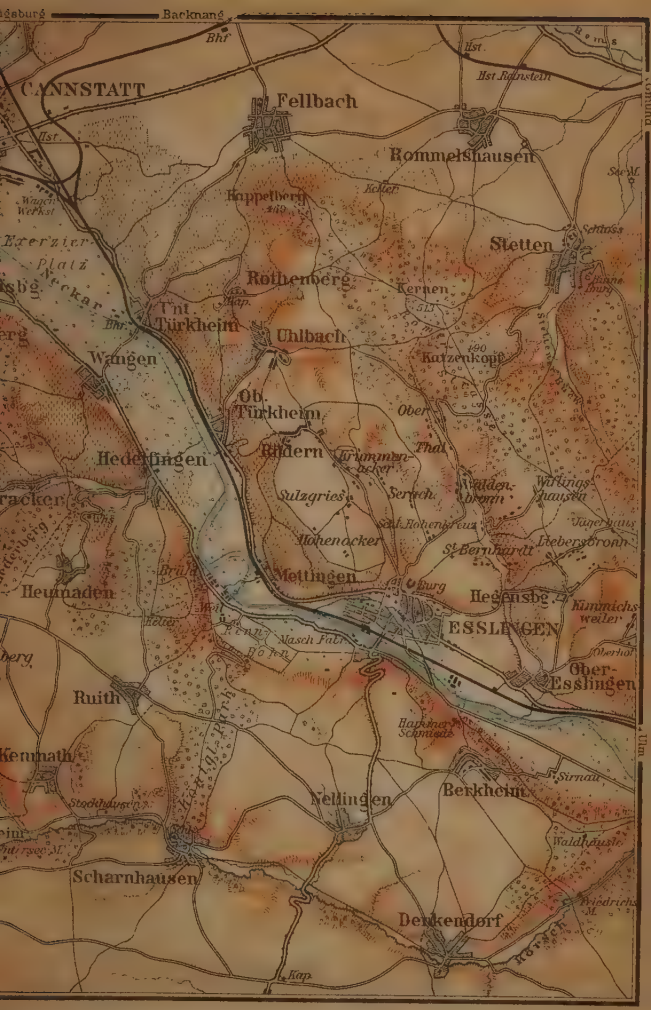
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Neckar
Rothenberg
Kernen
Tnl. Türkheim
Uhlbach
Wangen
Katzenkopf
Ob. Türkheim
Ober
Hedelfingen
Rübern
Trimmenacker
Thal
Sulzgries
Sersch.
Waldenbronn
Wirtingshausen
Hohenacker
Schl. Rotenspfau
Jägerhaus
Ebersbronn
St. Bernhardt
Mettingen
Burg
Heumaden
Heegensbg.
Kümmichsweiler
ESSLINGEN
Ober-Esslingen
Ruith
Kemnath
Hackmann Schmiede
Sirnau
Stockhausen
Zell
Berkheim
Waldhausen
Scharnhausen
Friedrichs H.
Denkendorf
Kap
Engl. Miles

(view). — Above the Postdörfle, to the W., is (20 min.) the view-tower on the **Kriegsberg* (1160 ft.); the tower may be reached from the central station in 35 min. viâ the Schloss-Str., See-Str., and Panorama-Strasse.

Charming walk from the Schloss-Platz through the Planie, Charlotten-Str., Blumen-Str., and Alexander-Str. to the (1/2 hr.) *Eugens-Platte* (p. 9), and viâ the Kanonenweg to the (1/2 hr.) **Uhlandshöhe** (Pl. H. 3; 1165 ft.; restaurant), with a series of charming views, the finest points being the pavilion at the top and 'Uhland's Lime Tree'. — A similar point is the **Schillerhöhe**, on the *Bopser* (Pl. F, 7; 1310 ft.: Restaurant Schillereiche), reached by the *Neue Weinsteige* (Pl. E, F. 7), commanding varied views during its winding ascent from the Olga-Str. to the *Bopser-Anlage* (park; 1055 ft; 1/4 hr. from the top). We may return viâ the Hohenheimer-Str. (Pl. F, G, 6, 5); or we may continue the excursion through the *Bopserwald* to (50 min.; tramway see p. 2) *Degerloch*.

Environs of Stuttgart.

Electric Tramways (p. 2) from the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3, 4) to the *Station of the Mountain Railway* (Pl. D, 7), 1 1/2 M. in 1/4 hr., 10 pf.; viâ the Bopser to *Degerloch*; and to the *West Station* (Hasenberg; see below), No. 6, 2 1/4 M. in 24 min., 15 pf.

Mountain Railway (Zahnradbahn) from the Filder-Str. (Pl. D, 7) to *Degerloch*, 1 1/4 M. in 12-17 min. (fare up 30, down 20 pf.); trains every 1/2 hr. or oftener; views on the left. — Walkers to Degerloch take 1 hr. viâ the Bopser (see above).

Degerloch. — **Hotels.** Kerrotel; Kapff's Pension & Café, pens. 4 1/2-6 1/2 *M*. — **Restaurants.** *Schweizerhaus*, *Wilhelmshöhe*, *Werahöhe*, all with gardens and views; *Charlottenhöhe*, with garden. — *Dr. Katz's Sanatorium*, 46-63 1/2 *M* per week, including medical attendance.

Degerloch (1540 ft.), with 3200 inhab. and many villas, is a favourite resort in summer. Splendid view from the tower (1590 ft.; 20 pf.), 10 min. from the station at the top of the hill.

From Degerloch a railway ('Filderbahn') runs in 9 min. to (1 3/4 M.) *Möhringen*, where it divides: to the W. to *Vaihingen* (p. 51; 1 1/4 M. in 10 min.); to the E. to *Hohenheim* (p. 15; 3 3/4 M. in 20 min.); to the S.E. to *Neuhausen*, viâ *Echterdingen* and *Bernhausen*. About 3 M. to the S. of Bernhausen is the view-tower on the *Uhlberg* (1540 ft.).

An *Excursion to the Belvedere on the Hasenberg may be made by the electric tramway (see above) or by taking the Gäu Railway ('Panorama-Bahn'; p. 51) to the (5 M.; in 20 min.) *West Station*, which is 17 min. walk below the tower.

On quitting the Central Station, the line (views to the left) runs parallel with the Ludwigsburg line, then describes a sharp curve round the brick-works on the *Prag-Aecker*, and runs S. in the direction of the vine-clad *Kriegsberg* (see above), which juts far into the valley. The gradient is steep (1:52). Beyond a tunnel, 630 yds. long, we obtain to the left a striking *View of the town, with the dome of the garrison-church in the foreground and the picturesque hills opposite. The train continues to ascend the slopes of the valley, through gardens and vineyards, and describes a wide circle round the town. The view increases in attraction. After 20 min. we cross the *Vogelsang-Tal* by a viaduct 130 ft. in height, and stop at the **West Station** (1215 ft. above the sea, 425 ft. above the station at Stuttgart), which lies at the corner of the wood (Ihle's Hotel).

From the station, which commands the whole town and the valley of the Neckar, we enter the wood, and ascend past the Bismarck Oak to the (1/4 hr.) *Jägerhaus* (restaurant), on the **Hasenberg**. About 200 yds. to the right of this is the stone **Belvedere Tower* (1475 ft.), 120 ft. in height,

erected by Beyer (p. 42) in 1879 (adm. 20 pf.). The view extends as far as the watch-tower at Heilbronn and the Melibokus; to the S. the entire chain of the Swabian Alb, with the Hohenstaufen, Rechberg, Neuffen, Achalm, and Hohenzoller. Beyond the tower is the *Waldhaus* (restaurant). To the left of the Jägerhaus, on the road, is the *Buchenhof*, a kind of Kurhaus; in the grounds opposite is a bronze bust of the novelist *Wilhelm Hauff*, by Rösch (1882). — From the Jägerhaus to the N.W. through the woods to the *Gais-Eiche*, ¼ hr.; to the W. to the deer-park (p. 15), ½ hr.

The *Hasenbergsteige*, or direct path from the Jägerhaus to Stuttgart, descends to the Reinsburg-Str. (p. 12) in 20 min., passing on the right the reservoir of the city aqueduct. Farther on it crosses the tunnel (135 yds. long, 11½ yds wide, the widest on the continent) connecting the Schwab-Strasse with Heslach. Here we may descend to the left to the N. entrance of the tunnel and the terminus of the West Station and Schloss-Str. tramway (p. 2). Or we may ascend to the right, beyond the tunnel, past the bronze bust of the poet *J. G. Fischer* (1816-97; by Kiemlen, 1900), to the *Karlshöhe* or *Reinsburghügel* (1130 ft.; Pl. C, 6), with a fine view and a bronze bust of King Charles I. (d. 1891), and descend by the Humboldt-Str. and Mörike-Str., with their numerous villas, to the Silberburg (p. 12).

From Stuttgart to Cannstatt. The *Railway* (R. 8; 2½ M. in 6-11 min.) passes beneath the *Rosenstein* (p. 10) by a tunnel 400 yds. long, crosses the *Neckar*, and reaches the station of *Cannstatt*, on the left bank. — *Electric Tramway* (p. 2; 2½ M. in 20 min.) from the Palace at Stuttgart. — *Walkers* to Cannstatt viâ the Schloss-Garten take about 1 hr. (comp. p. 9).

Berg (715 ft.), the N.E. suburb of Stuttgart, lies on the left bank of the *Neckar* and is frequented as a health-resort. The *Stuttgart Mineral Baths*, at the beginning of the town, possess a swimming-bath (open in winter also), an aquarium, a garden-restaurant, and an open-air theatre (p. 2). On a slight eminence above the town rises the Gothic church, built by Gaab in 1855, with open tower. — The *Sprudel*, which bursts from the earth like that of Carlsbad, and other mineral springs on the *Neckar-Insel*, an island which extends from Berg almost to Cannstatt, has given rise to a number of bath-houses (**Leuze's Inselbad*, with pension; band plays at 6 a.m. in summer).

The **Villa in Berg** (880 ft.), on the top of the hill to the S., a modern Renaissance edifice, built by *Leins* in 1846-53, and surrounded with beautiful gardens and hot-houses, belongs to the Duchess Vera of Wurtemberg (adm., see p. 3). In the interior are pictures by *Nic. de Keyser*, *Kaminski*, *Bohn*, *Karl Müller*, etc., and sculptures by *Luca della Robbia* (*Bust of a boy), *Tenerani*, and other masters. In the garden are statues of the four seasons by *Kopf*, and busts in bronze of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, and his consort, by *Rauch*. In front of the villa is a *Statue of Duke Eugene* (p. 9).

On the hill to the N. of Berg is the royal château of *Rosenstein* (p. 10).

Cannstatt (Plan, see p. 12). — **Hotels:** Städtisches Kurhaus (Pl. a), at the Kursaal, for patients; Bahnhofs-Hotel (Pl. b), Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. c; hôtel garni), Schmid zum Bahnhof (Pl. d), Württemberger Hof (Pl. e), all four at the station; Goldener Hahn (Pl. f); Bär (Pl. g), in the

market-place. — *Pension Lieb, Taubenheim-Str. 16, near the Kursaal, 4½-6 M. — Restaurants: *Kursaal; Ratsstüble; Rose; Schillerei; Schmid zur Pilsner Bierhalle.* — Wine-Rooms: *Cantz*, Karl-Str. 20; *Osterien*, Hall-Str.; *Pfund zur Kelter; Schreinerei*, Mühlgasse 4.

Baths at the *Stadtbad*, near the Kursaal, and at the **Neues Cannstatter Mineralbad*, Bad-Str. (also open in winter).

Popular Festival, with exhibitions, etc., every year, 27-30th September.

Cannstatt (720 ft.), with 32,500 inhab., was incorporated with Stuttgart in 1905 and is connected with Berg by the **König-Karl-Brücke*, a railway-bridge with five arches, 1000 ft. long, erected in 1891-93 by Leibbrand. It possesses warm saline and chalybeate springs which attract a number of patients, but is rapidly becoming a manufacturing place. The *Kursaal*, with the *Wilhelmsbrunnen* (68° Fahr.), the chief mineral spring, lies on the *Sulzerrain* (view), on the N. side of the town. Adjacent are a whey-cure establishment, a restaurant, the reading-room, and the pump-room. In front of the Kursaal is a bronze *Equestrian Statue of King William I.* (d. 1864), by Halbig, erected in 1875. — In the Uffkirchhof, near the Sulzerrain, is the grave of *Ferdinand Freiligrath*, the poet (d. 1876), with a bronze bust by Donndorf (1878).

The **Burgholz* (1175 ft.; view-tower), 4½ M. to the N. of Stuttgart and 2¼ M. to the W. of Cannstatt (refreshments at the *Burgholz-Hof*), affords a fine view of Stuttgart and up the valley of the Neckar. At its base are traces of a Roman camp (ring at the gate; custodian at the adjacent Steigfriedhof). From Burgholzhof to the station of Feuerbach (p. 20) ½ hr.

About 6 M to the S. of Stuttgart (railway from *Degerloch* via *Möhringen* in 29 min.; comp. p. 13) lies **Schloss Hohenheim** (1280 ft.), a château built by Duke Charles in 1785, now an *Agricultural School*, with a botanic garden (printed guide 60 pf.) and collections interesting to specialists. Fine view from the balcony and from the cupola (rfmts.). — **Scharnhausen** and **Weil**, with their studs, etc., may be visited on the same day as Hohenheim. Permission obtained at the Hofkameralamt, Friedrich-Str. 26. Weil (1½ M. from Esslingen, p. 38) also possesses a royal country-residence and a race-course.

Unter- and *Ober-Türkheim* and the *Rotenberg*, see p. 37.

The **Solitude** (1630 ft.), 6 M. to the W. of Stuttgart, on the spur of a plateau, built in the rococo style in 1763-67 by Duke Charles, was in 1773-75 the seat of the Karls-Schule, where Schiller received part of his education, before its transference to Stuttgart (p. 6). Schiller's father was inspector of the gardens here from 1775 to 1796. The grounds and park command a fine view (best from the dome of the Schloss). A whey-cure establishment here attracts visitors in summer. A little to the S. is a large deer-park, with the 'Bärenschlösschen' and the *Bären-See*. Deer fed at 11 a.m., wild boars at 6 p.m. (cards of adm. at the Enquiry Office mentioned on p. 2 and between 11 and 12 at the office of the royal chasse, No. 1 Fürsten-Str., Stuttgart). From the deer-park to the *Hasenberg*, see p. 14. — From the Solitude to *Leonberg* (p. 20), 1½ hr., to *Ludwigsburg* (p. 18), by a mathematically straight road (base-line of the ordnance-survey) viâ Korntal, 4 hrs.

2. From Heidelberg to Stuttgart by Bruchsal.

69½ M. Railway. Express in 2¼ hrs. (fares 10 *M* 95, 7 *M* 65, 5 *M* 45 pf.); ordinary train in 3½-4½ hrs. (9 *M* 60, 6 *M* 30, 4 *M* 10 pf.). — Route viâ *Meckesheim* and *Jagstfeld*, see R. 4. — Steamboats from *Heidelberg* to *Heilbronn*, see p. 26.

Heidelberg, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — The line traverses a fertile plain, within a short distance of the mountains. 3½ M. *Kirchheim*; 5 M. *St. Ilgen*; 8 M. *Wiesloch*; 13½ M. *Mingolsheim*. Nearing (15 M.) *Langenbrücken* (Ochs; Sonne), a small place with sulphur-baths, we notice *Kislau*, once a château of the prince-bishops of Speyer, now a penitentiary for women, on the right.

20½ M. **Bruchsal.** — Hotels. Hôtel Keller, near the station, R. 2-3, B. ¾ *M*; Post, Kaiser-Str., with wine-restaurant, very fair. — Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant*; *Hohenegger*. — *Local Railways* to several places in the environs.

Bruchsal (370 ft.) is the junction of the Bâle line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). The town (14,930 inhab.) was formerly the residence of the Prince-Bishops of Speyer, whose **Schloss*, erected in 1727-70 by Neumann (p. 93), has a fine old garden and contains an imposing staircase and sumptuous state-apartments in the rococo style, with frescoes by Zick and stucco-ornamentation by J. M. Feichtmeier.

Beyond Bruchsal a short tunnel. 28 M. *Gondelsheim*, with the ruined castle and modern château of Count Langenstein.

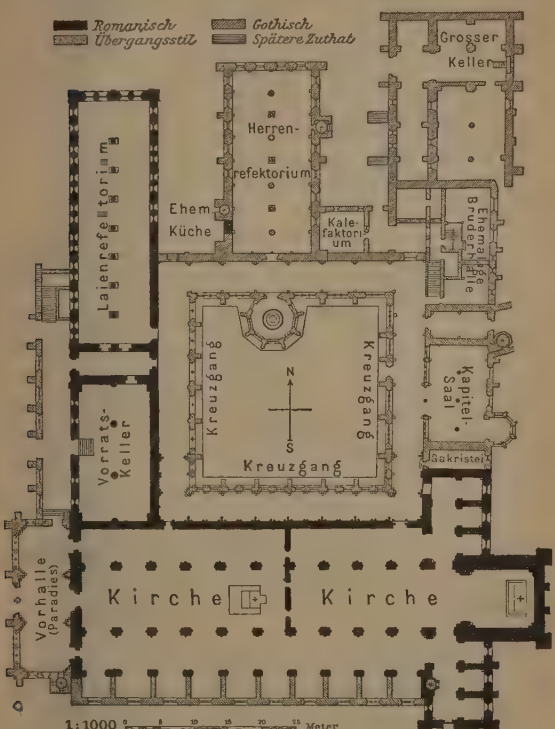
30½ M. **Bretten** (558 ft.; **Krone*, R. 1¼-2½ *M*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a small town (5000 inhab.) commanded by an ancient watch-tower, contains monuments to Melanchthon, Emp. William I., and the Grand-Duke Frederick of Baden. In the market-place is a memorial house, with a museum opened in 1903, erected on the site of the house in which Philip Melanchthon (1497-1560), the 'Præceptor Germaniæ', was born. On the fountain in the market-place is the figure of a knight dating from 1555. Branch-lines to *Durlach* and *Heilbronn*, p. 22. — Beyond Bretten we quit Baden. — 36½ M. *Maulbronn* (Rail. Restaurant).

From the station a shady road (diligence thrice daily in 25 min., fare 30 pf.) leads to the little town of —

2 M. **Maulbronn** *(Post*, good Elfinger wine; *Rieger's Brewery)*, which deserves a visit for its old *Cistercian Abbey (comp. p. xix), one of the best-preserved mediæval conventual establishments in Germany, recently well restored. It was once the seat of a monastic school founded by Duke Christopher in 1556, and is now that of a Protestant theological seminary (40 pupils).

The **Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1178, is a fine Romanesque basilica with aisles. The late-Gothic chapels on the S. side were added in 1421. A Romanesque screen with two doors separates the choir of the monks from the nave; in front of the central niche is an altar with a colossal crucifix dating from 1473. The choir, adorned

with two handsome Gothic windows, contains 92 well-carved stalls in the late-Gothic style and the elaborate throne of the Abbot. Each of the transepts, on the N. and S. side of the choir respectively,



contains three rectangular chapels. — At the W. end of the church is a *Vestibule ('Paradies'), 72 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, with elegant late-Romanesque arcade-windows and fine vaulting (beginning of the 13th cent.).

The **Cloisters* (125 ft. square) on the N. side of the church are interesting. The S. walk, in the transition style (ca. 1230), is the richest; the others, in the Gothic style, are simpler. In front of the N. walk is a tastefully-constructed well-house. Beyond it is the summer-refectory ('Rebental'), with fine vaulting. — Other apartments (chapter-house, quarters of the lay-brothers) adjoin the E. side of the cloisters. On the N. side is the monks' refectory, with seven columns; on the W. side is the winter or lay refectory, divided into two parts by seven double columns. — In the cloister-garth is the *Eselsbrunnen* or *Ass's Well*, connected with the story of the foundation of the convent. Here we obtain the best view of the romantic *Faust-Turm*.

A pleasant road leads by (3 M.; diligence twice daily in 3/4 hr.) the quaint little town of *Knittlingen* (Krone), the traditional birthplace of Dr. Faust, to *Bretten* (p. 16).

The train now passes through a tunnel of 315 yds., under the watershed between the Neckar and the Rhine.

40½ M. **Mühlacker** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction for *Pforzheim* and *Carlsruhe* (p. 21).

From (47 M.) *Vaihingen-Sersheim* a branch-line runs to (4½ M.) *Enzweihingen*, viâ (3 M.) *Vaihingen* (Post), a small town on the Enz, with many quaint old buildings and a large château, now a reformatory. — On the left rises the *Stromberg*, a low chain of wooded hills. The train traverses the old *Kraichgau* and *Salzgau*, a fertile, hilly district, and crosses the deep valley of the *Enz* by a **Viaduct*, 115 ft. high and 357 yds. long, supported by 21 arches, in two series, one above the other (well seen from the Bietigheim station). At (55½ M.) **Bietigheim** *(Railway Restaurant; Krone)* the line to Heilbronn and Hall diverges to the N. (see R. 4). To Backnang, see p. 31. — Beyond Bietigheim the line presents few attractions. To the right, near (58½ M.) *Asperg*, rises a vine-clad hill (1165 ft.) crowned by the small fortress of *Hohen-Asperg* (now a reformatory), where Duke Charles confined the poet Schubart from 1777 to 1787 for having composed a satirical epigram on him; fine *View from the view-tower (10 pf.; restaurant at the bakery).

61 M. **Ludwigsburg** (970 ft.; **Railway Hotel*, Pl. a, A, 3, opposite the station, with a concert-hall and garden; *Württemberger Hof; Ratskeller Restaurant*), a town with 23,000 inhab., including a garrison of 5300 men, the military depôt of Wurtemberg, has recently greatly increased its industries and is much visited on account of its fine situation and beautiful surroundings. It was founded at the beginning of the 18th century by Duke Eberhard Ludwig (d. 1733), as a rival of Stuttgart, and was extended by Duke Karl Eugen (d. 1793) and King Frederick (d. 1816). The streets are broad and regular. The *Marble Statue of Schiller* in the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. A, 2), by Hofer, was erected in 1882; the poet lived at

eograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Stuttgarter-Str. 26 (Pl. B, 3) in 1768-73 and in 1793-94 in the house at the corner of the Wilhelm-Str. and the See-Str. (Pl. A, 2; now a wine-shop). Ludwigsburg was the birthplace of *David Strauss* (1808-74), the theologian, *Justinus Kerner* (1786-1862) and *Ed. Mörike* (1804-75), the poets, and *F. T. Vischer* (1807-87), the philosopher.

In the Ratskeller are the *Collections of the Historical Society* (adm. free Sun. 11-12.30, at other times on application to the attendant, Markt-Platz 12, 50 pf.). — The *Town Church* (Pl. B, 2), in the market-place, is a baroque edifice of 1726.

The *Palace* (Pl. B, 1; $^3/_4$ M. to the N.E. of the station; castellan in the building on the E. side), a handsome rococo building, containing 432 rooms, was erected by Duke Eberhard Ludwig in 1704-33 and is surrounded by extensive, well-kept grounds. The charmingly decorated interior (finest decoration in the hunting-pavilion at the N.W. corner) contains some French ceiling-paintings of the 18th cent., interesting as examples of perspective painting, and a gallery of portraits of sovereigns of Wurtemberg. The large cask in the cellar holds 19,800 gallons. To the E. lies the *Emichsburg*, an artificial ruin erected to commemorate Count Emich I. of Wurtemberg (1139-54).

To the W. of the Schloss is the *Walcker Organ-Building Establishment*, founded in 1820. — To the S.E. of the Schloss is the *Old Cemetery* (Pl. C, 2), containing Dannecker's monument to Count Zeppelin (d. 1801), the minister of King Frederick, and the tomb of Princess Marie of Wurtemberg (d. 1882).

The N. prolongation of the grounds is the *Favorite Park* (Pl. B, 1), with the tasteful little *Favorite Château*, containing a splendid collection of antlers (tickets of admission, 25 pf. for 1-6 pers., at the gatehouse near the entrance or from the castellan of the palace). An avenue of poplars leads hence to (2 M.) the hunting-lodge of **Monrepos* (adm. on application to the steward; rfmts.), a graceful rococo building with pretty grounds and a large lake with seven islands, on one of which is a chapel. We may now return to Ludwigsburg viâ *Eglosheim* and the royal *Villa Marienwahl* (Pl. A, 1) in $^3/_4$ hr. Or we may take the train from the station of *Favorite-Park* (7 min.; see below).

Among the chief boasts of Ludwigsburg are the magnificent avenues of limes and chestnuts leading from the palace to the so-called *Salonwald* (Pl. C, 4) and to Kornwestheim (p. 20). Adjacent in the Karls-Platz stands the Protestant *Garrison Church* (Pl. B, 3), in the baroque style by Thiersch (1903). Farther to the S. is the *Karlshöhe* (Pl. C, 4), a school for children and almshouse. A little to the W., near the beginning of the straight road to the Solitude (Pl. A, 4; p. 15), are the *Römerhügel* and the *Kaiserstein*.

Branch-line (13 min.) from Ludwigsburg viâ the station of *Favorite-Park* (see above) to (3 M.) *Beihingen* (p. 31), on the railway from Backnang

to Bietigheim. — *Marbach* (p. 31; railway in 25 min., carr. viâ *Neckar weihingen* in 1 hr.) and *Hohen-Asperg* (p. 18; railway in 6 min.) are best visited from Ludwigsburg.

62½ M. *Kornwestheim* is the junction of a line viâ *Zatzenhausen* and *Münster* to (7½ M.; ½ hr.) *Unter-Türkheim* (p. 37), crossing the Neckar by the *König Wilhelm Viaduct*, 720 yds. long. — 66 M. *Zuffenhausen* (Rail. Restaurant).

From Zuffenhausen to Calw and Horb, 56½ M., railway in 3 hrs. — 2½ M. *Korntal* (Gemeinde-Gasthaus, with wine from Jerusalem) is the seat of a sect resembling the Moravians, with several good schools. — 8½ M. **Leonberg** (*Sonne;* pop. 2600), the birthplace of the philosopher Schelling (p. 215), possesses an early-Gothic church of the 15th cent., and is noted for a fine breed of large dogs resembling the now extinct St. Bernard race. The château, built by Duke Christopher, now contains the district-offices. — 16 M. **Weilderstadt** (*Post*), a quaint little town with 1800 inhab., once a free town of the empire, was the birthplace of the astronomer Kepler (1571-1630), a bronze statue of whom, by Kreling (1870), adorns the market-place. The late-Gothic Church of St. Peter & St. Paul (end of 15th cent.) contains a beautiful tabernacle of 1611. The new Protestant church, in the transition style, was erected in memory of Brenz, the reformer (1499-1570), who was born here. — 18½ M. *Schafhausen* (1425 ft.). The train ascends in a wide curve and traverses the *Forst Tunnel* (760 yds.) to (23½ M.) *Althengstett* (1676 ft.). It then descends rapidly, passing through a second tunnel (to the right below in the valley lies Hirsau, p. 22) to (30 M.) **Calw** (1140 ft.; *Waldhorn*, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-6 *M; Adler; Rail. Restaurant*), a frequented summer-resort with 5200 inhab., where it enters the picturesque *Nagold-Tal*. The Gothic bridge-chapel and the church are interesting. — Railway to *Pforzheim* in ca. 1 hr., see p. 21.

The line then leads through the Nagold-Tal (several tunnels and bridges), past *Kentheim*, to (32½ M.) *Teinach*, at the union of the Teinach and Nagold. About 2 M. up the valley of the Teinach (omnibus in 25 min.) are the charmingly-situated baths of **Teinach** (1275 ft.; *Bad-Hôtel zur Krone*, with room for 300 visitors, D. 3, B. 1, pens. 6½-9 *M; Hirsch*, R. 1¼-2½, pens. 4½-6½ *M; Zum Kühlen Brunnen*). On the hill above is (½ hr.) *Zavelstein* (1925 ft.; Lamm, very fair), a summer-resort, with a ruined castle, the tower of which is a fine point of view.

33½ M. *Talmühle* (inn); in the woods near it is *Burg Waldeck*. 36½ M. *Wildberg* (Hirsch), a small and ancient town, is prettily situated on a rock washed by the Nagold. — 39 M. *Emmingen*, ¾ hr. to the N.E. of which is the *Kühleberg* (2060 ft.) with a fine view of the distant Swabian Alb. — 42 M. **Nagold** (1395 ft.; *Post; Rössle*), a little town (3800 inhab.), commanded by the ruined castle of *Hohen-Nagold*, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War, and possessing a handsome modern Gothic church and a Protestant normal school. Branch-line through the upper Nagold-Tal to *Altensteig* (1650 ft.; 10 M., in 1 hr.). — The train quits the Nagold-Tal, which here turns to the W., ascends the *Steinach-Tal* to *Gündringen*, and passes through the *Hochdorfer Tunnel*, 1 M. long, to (48½ M.) *Hochdorf* (1675 ft.; Inn, plain; see also p. 54), the culminating point of the line, with a fine view of the distant chain of the Swabian Alb. (R. 11). — Beyond (51 M.) *Eutingen*, the junction for the Gäubahn (p. 51), the train passes the ruin of *Stauffenberg* (on the left) and descends to (56½ M.) *Horb* (p. 51).

67 M. *Feuerbach*, a manufacturing village (11,500 inhab.). 67½ M. *Stuttgart North Station*, beyond which the train passes through a tunnel of 900 yds. under the *Prag*.

69½ M. *Stuttgart*, see p. 1.

3. From Stuttgart to Wildbad.

56 M. Railway viâ Pforzheim. Express in 3 hrs.; ordinary train in 4 hrs.; fares 6 *M* 80, 4 *M* 50, 2 *M* 85 pf. (viâ *Calw* in 4½ hrs., see p. 20 and below).

From Stuttgart to (29 M.) *Mühlacker*, see R. 2. Beyond (31½ M.) *Enzberg* the line enters the Duchy of Baden, and proceeds along the left bank of the *Enz*. — 35 M. *Eutingen*, near which is a Roman castrum.

36½ M. **Pforzheim.** — **Hotels.** *Nusser or Post, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; Schwarzer Adler; Öhlert; Bahnhofs-Hotel, all four near the station. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Wine at the *Rappen.* — *Hydropathic*, pens. 3-6 *M*.

Pforzheim (805 ft.), a busy, manufacturing town (59,300 inhab.), the birthplace of Reuchlin (p. 12; b. 1455), lies at the confluence of the *Enz*, the *Würm*, and the *Nagold*. The staple commodities, gold and silver wares, employ over 13,000 workmen. The *School of Industrial Art* has over 300 pupils. — In front of the station are monuments of *Emp. William I.* and of *Bismarck*.

Near the station is the Romanesque and Gothic *Schlosskirche*, erected in the 12-15th centuries.

In the choir (key kept at the district offices, opposite the church) are the *Renaissance monuments of the Margraves Ernest Frederick (d. 1604), James (d. 1590), and Charles (d. 1577) of Baden. Charles was the first prince of this line who embraced the Reformed faith. Then the statues of his wife Kunigunde, Margravine of Brandenburg (d. 1558); Countess Palatine Anna (d. 1587); Albert Alcibiades of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, celebrated for his numerous campaigns, who died here (in 1557) under the imperial ban; also Margrave Bernhard (d. 1553). On a large sarcophagus are the recumbent figures of Margrave Ernest (d. 1553) and his wife Ursula (d. 1538). Beneath a Gothic covering is the bust of the Grand-Duke Charles Frederick (d. 1811). A monument on the wall commemorates the supposed death of 400 citizens of Pforzheim in the battle of Wimpffen (1622), but this event lacks historical evidence.

In the market-place rises a *Warriors' Monument* for 1870-71. In the Leopold-Platz is a fountain with a *Statue of Margrave Ernest* (d. 1553), founder of the extinct Baden-Durlach-Ernestine family.

About 6 M. to the S.E. of Pforzheim, in the pleasant *Würmtal*, lies **Tiefenbronn**, with an interesting *Abbey Church*. This contains a fine high-altar by Hans Schülin of Ulm (1469; p. 41), four other well-preserved altars of the 15-16th cent., the best of which is the one with paintings by Lucas Moser (1431), representing the landing of the three Maries accompanied by Maximin, Cedonius, and Lazarus, the first apostles of Gaul, at the mouth of the Rhone.

From Pforzheim to Wildbad viâ the *Büchenbronner Höhe* (2005 ft.; see below), 6½ hrs.; beginning of the Höhenweg (p. 23).

From Pforzheim to Calw, 17 M. (railway in ¾-1 hr.). The train diverges to the left from the Wildbad line at *Brötzingen*, the first station, crosses the *Enz*, penetrates the watershed between the Enz and the *Nagold* by means of a tunnel, 440 yds. long, and enters the beautiful wooded *Nagold-Tal*. Beyond another tunnel is (3½ M.) *Weissenstein*, with a picturesque ruined castle; 3 M. to the S.E. is the Büchenbronner view-tower (see above). — Then the *Zeigenberg Tunnel*, 615 yds. in length. At (7½ M.) *Unter-Reichenbach* we cross the Nagold. — 12 M. **Liebenzell** (1115 ft.;

Unteres Bad; Oberes Bad; Adler; Ochs; Hirsch; Pens. Waldheimat), a frequented watering-place with warm springs (71-81° Fahr.) of old repute, pleasantly situated, and overlooked by a ruined castle. — 14½ M. **Hirsau** (*Rössle; Schwan; Kloster Hirsau; Löwe*), a summer-resort with a celebrated ruined monastery (Benedictine, founded in 830, at its zenith in the 11-12th cent., destroyed by Melac in 1692). The most interesting features of the ruins are the Romanesque tower of the church (six stories high), the Gothic cloisters, and the façade of a Renaissance building, from which grows the elm celebrated by Uhland. — 17 M. *Calw.* — From Calw to *Stuttgart*, see p. 20; to *Horb*, see p. 20.

From Pforzheim to Durlach (*Carlsruhe*), 16 M., railway in ½-1½ hr. The line skirts the N. slopes of the Black Forest Mts. and traverses the fertile valley of the *Pfinz*. Stations *Ispringen, Ersingen, Königsbach, Wilferdingen* (Krone), *Kleinsteinbach, Söllingen, Berghausen, Grötzingen* (junction for *Bretten* and *Heilbronn*, p. 24). At **Durlach** (*Karlsburg*), a town of 12,700 inhab., the train reaches the Baden main line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The railway to Wildbad continues to follow the pleasant green valley of the *Enz*. 39 M. *Brötzingen*. — 42 M. *Engelsbrand;* 3 M. to the E. is the Büchenbronner view-tower (p. 21).

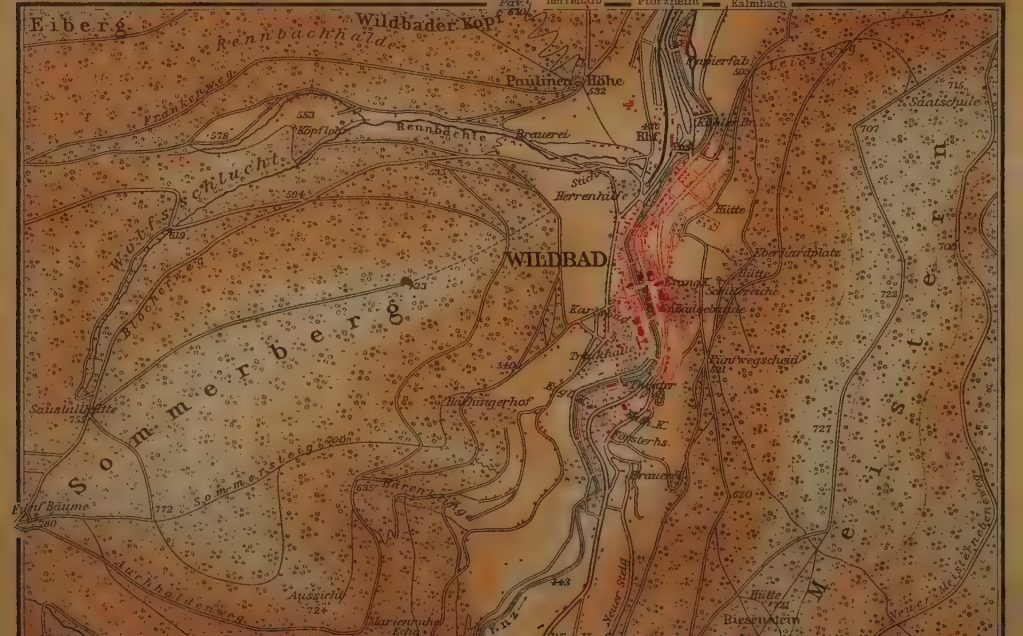
48½ M. **Neuenbürg** (1065 ft.; *Bär; Sonne; Rail. Restaurant*), a picturesquely situated little town (pop. 2400), overlooked by the *Schloss*, erected on a wooded eminence above the Enz by Duke Christopher in 1658 (now government offices). Adjacent are the ruins of a castle on Roman(?) foundations.

The train crosses the Enz, passes through a tunnel under the Schlossberg, and recrosses the river. 50½ *Rotenbach*, with a large saw-mill; 52 M. *Höfen* (Ochse, R. 1¼-2, pens. 4½-6 *M*, very fair), a summer-resort. Diligence daily to Herrenalb (12 M.; p. 23). — 54 M. *Calmbach* (Sonne).

56 M. **Wildbad.** — **Hotels.** *Königliches Bad-Hotel (Pl. a), with lift, R. 3½-6½, B.1¼, D. 3½ *M*; *Klumpp (Pl. b), opposite the Bathing Establishment, with lift, R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. at 1 p.m. 3½ *M*; *Bellevue (Pl. c.), R. from 3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *M*; Post (Pl. d), R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-11 *M*; Villa Concordia; Russischer Hof (Pl. e), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2¾, pens. 6-9½ *M*; Pfeiffer zum Goldenen Lamm (Pl. g), R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2, pens 6-8 *M*; Graf Eberhard, in the Kurplatz; Schmid zum Goldnen Ochsen (Pl. i), R. 2-4 *M*; Goldnes Ross; Löwe; Sonne; Stern; Weil (Hebrew), Zur Eisenbahn, the last two by the station, etc. — *Pension Villa Montebello, with dépendances, pens. 6½-9½ *M*. — Also numerous *Hôtels Garnis* and lodging-houses, the best being those above the Anlagen. — Restaurants: *Bad-Hotel; Graf Eberhard; Funk; Schmid*, etc.

Post & Telegraph Office at the station. — Cab (one horse) 1 *M* per ¼ hr.; to or from the station 2, with two horses 3 *M*. — *Visitors' Tax* 4 *M* per week, 12 *M* per month. — English Church (*Holy Trinity*); service in summer.

Wildbad (1475 ft.), a celebrated watering-place (3500 inhab.), situated in a narrow, pine-clad ravine on both banks of the *Enz*, possesses warm alkaline springs. The main street, with the baths and hotels, lies on the right bank, while the station is at the lower end of the town on the left bank. In the *Kurplatz* are the handsome *Kurhaus* or *Bad-Hotel* and the large *Badgebäude* (Alt-Wildbad), with its admirably equipped baths. The *Springs* (90-100° Fahr.) rise in the baths themselves, and their efficacy (for gout, rheumatism, etc.) is chiefly ascribed to their being thus used in a


Eiberg
Wildbader Kopf
Rennbachwald
Paulinenhöhe
Rennbachhöhe
Brauerei
Kopfloch
Frauenweg
Wolfsschlucht
Bruchweg
Sommerberg
Sommersteig
Sommerhalde
Stadt Herrenhaus
WILDBAD
Kurhaus
Trinkhalle
Trinkhalle
Kurgarten
Kurgarten
Schwarzwaldhof
Forsthaus
Brauerei
Kaltenbach
Kalmbach
Papierfab.
Kläranl.
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Sägmühle
Saalschule
Hütte
Hütte
Hütte
Hütte
Eberhardsplatz
Bergkirche
Bahnhofstraße
Kuhwegscheid
Meistern
Meistern
Meistern

fresh and natural condition at the fountain-head. Most of the patients (about 13,000 annually) prefer the system of bathing in common, as at Leuk in Switzerland. There are three well-arranged public baths for each sex (1½ *M*), as well as a number of private baths (2 *M*). The sumptuous *König-Karls-Bad*, with a dome, contains thermal, vapour, and Turkish baths and a reading-room. Close by stands the *Trinkhalle*, a tasteful iron structure in the Renaissance style, with a band-pavilion in the centre. Higher up in the grounds is the *Theatre*. The *Katharinenstift*, a bath for the poor, is a building in the round-arch style. In the lower part of the town is *Herrenhilf*, a sanatorium for children.

There are pleasant walks and grounds on both sides of the village, on the banks of the Enz: on the S. (upper) side past the Roman Catholic church as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café; on the N. (lower) side to the (1 M.) garden '*Zum kühlen Brunnen*'.

Excursions. A road ascends the Enztal viâ the (3 M.) *Kälbermühle*, with the pumping-station of the great reservoir supplying 50 parishes in the N. portion of the Black Forest (Wurtemberg), to (7½ M.) *Enzklösterle* (Waldhorn) and (3 M.) *Gompelscheuer* (Lamm); thence to *Freudenstadt* (p. 54), 17 M. — Near the llôt. Bellevue a road (Höhenweg, p. 21) ascends viâ the *Fünf Bäume* to (2½ hrs.) the *Wildsee*, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, and thence to the (¾ hr.) *Kaltenbronn* shooting-lodge (2820 ft.; good inn) and to the (½ hr.) *Hohloh* (3250 ft.), crowned by a view-tower (72 ft. high). Descent viâ the *Latschig* to *Forbach*, 2 hrs. — To the (4½ M.) *Eyachmühle*, (2¼ M.) *Dobel*, and (3 M.) *Herrenalb* (Hydropathic Establishment and several hotels), frequented as a summer-resort, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The following is a very interesting excursion for a whole day (one-horse carr. 14, two-horse ca. 24 *M*). Viâ *Calmbach* (see p. 22; also recommended to pedestrians, ¾ hr.) to *Reichenbach* (Löwe). Thence, leaving the main road, by a by-road (Vizinal-Str.) to the right to (6 M.) *Rötenbach* (view of Hohenzollern from the height as the village is approached; carriages should be sent on from this point to Teinach) and (2¼ M.) *Zavelstein* (Lamm), with a picturesque ruined castle. Descent to (1½ M.) *Teinach* (p. 20); thence down to the (1 M.) Nagold-Tal, and by *Kentheim* to (3 M.) *Calw* (p. 20; also railway from this point); then (4½ M.) *Hirsau*, and (3¾ M.) *Liebenzell* (p. 21). Back to Wildbad by *Schömberg* and *Calmbach*.

4. From Stuttgart to Hanau.

118 M. Railway. Express in 4½ hrs. (fares 17 *M* 70, 12 *M* 50 pf.); ordinary train in 6¾ hrs. (15 *M* 50, 11 *M* 30, 6 *M* 60 pf.). This line forms the shortest route from Stuttgart to Berlin (15½ hrs.; comp. R. 19).

From Stuttgart to (14½ M.) *Bietigheim*, see R. 2. The line follows the right bank of the *Enz* for a short way, and crosses it just before its influx into the Neckar, near (18½ M.) *Besigheim* (Waldhorn, very fair), an antiquated little town with 3200 inhab., very picturesquely situated on a rock between the Enz and the Neckar, with two handsome towers of mediæval castles. The Protestant parish-church contains a fine carved altar (beginning of the 16th cent.). The town-hall dates from 1459. — The line now follows the left bank of the Neckar, passes through a tunnel (640 yds.) beyond (21½ M.) *Kirchheim*, and returns to the river at —

25 M. *Lauffen* (564 ft.; Hirsch), the old castle (now the town-hall) and Gothic church of which stand picturesquely on two rocks, separated by the river.

From Lauffen to Leonbronn, 12½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 3¾ M. *Meimsheim*, with an old village lime-tree. — 4½ M. Brackenheim, a small town with a town-hall of 1780 and a castle (now district offices) of 1568; about 3 M. to the N. lies the picturesque ruined castle of *Neipperg* (955 ft.). — About 3 M. to the S.E. of (6 M.) *Frauenzimmern-Cleebronn* rises the *Michaelsberg* (1295 ft.; view), with the church of St. Michael (12-13th cent.). — 7½ M. *Güglingen*. — About 2 M. to the S. of (8 M.) *Güglingen-Eibensbach* stands the fine ruined castle of *Blankenhorn*. — 12½ M. *Leonbronn*.

Beyond (28½ M.) *Nordheim*, on a height to the left, is the *Heuchelberger Warte* (1036 ft.).

33 M. **Heilbronn.** — **Hotels.** *Bahnhofs-Hotel Linsenmeyer, opposite the railway-station, R. 2¼-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1½-2½ *M*; Royal; *Kronprinz (Pl. d; A, 4), R. 1¼-1½ *M*, B. 60 pf.; Badischer Hof (Pl. e; A, 4), these three also at the station; *Neckar Hotel (Pl. a; B, 4), on the Neckar, R. & B. 3-4 *M*; Falke (Pl. b; C, 4), in the Market, well spoken of; Krone (Pl. c; C, 4), Lohtor-Str., R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2½ *M*, B. 60 pf.; Traube, Wilhelm-Str. 3 (Pl. C, 5, 6).

Cafés-Restaurants. **Ratskeller*; *Harmonie* (p. 25); *Kilianshallen*, Fleiner-Str. 26 (Pl. C, 4, 5); *Railway Restaurant*. — Wine Rooms. *Holl*, Kaiser-Str. 35 (Pl. C, 4); *Albrecht*, Allee 23; *Sauber*, Frieden-Str. 44 (Pl. D, 4). — Beer Rooms. **Pilsner Urquell*, Sülmer-Str. 33 (Pl. C, 4, 3); *Altdeutsche Bierstube*, Rathausgasse 5 (Pl. B, 4); *Geschwister Graseck*, Allee 53; *Fischerstube*, Lohtor-Str. 22 (Pl. B, 4).

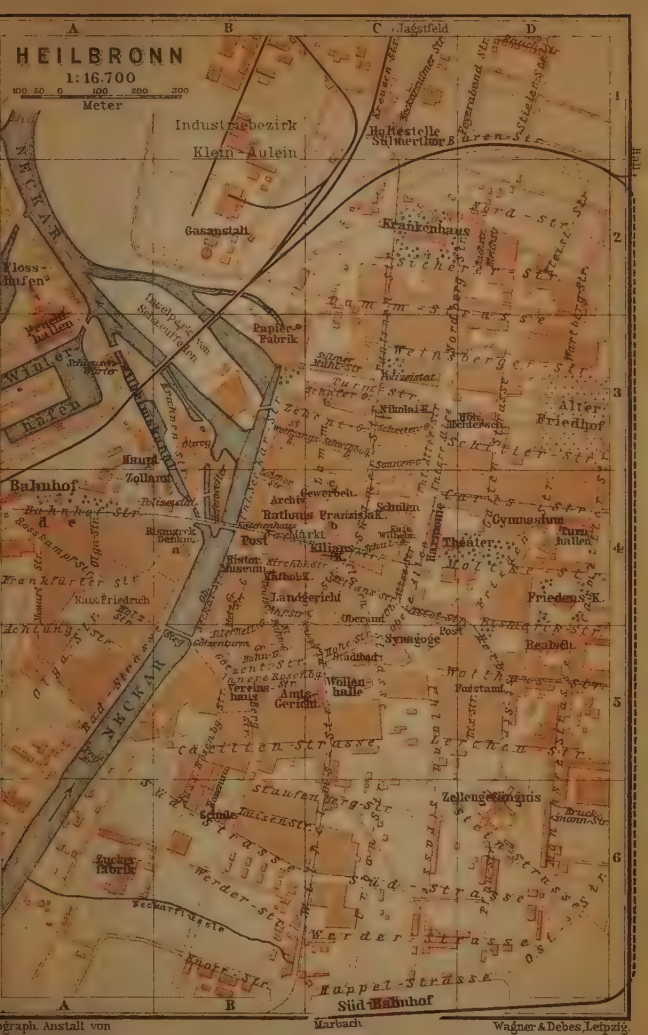
Municipal Baths (Pl. C, 5), with swimming-bath, Wollhaus-Strasse.

Electric Tramways from the Rail. Station to the market-place, Allee, and barracks; from the Kaiser-Str. to the Wollhaus-Str. and the Ost-Str.; from the N. Rail. Station to the Sülmer-Str., S. Rail. Station, and Sontheim (p. 31).

Heilbronn (518 ft.), formerly a free city of the Empire, now an important industrial town with 40,000 inhab., is charmingly situated on both banks of the *Neckar*. The older and more important part is on the right bank. Wine is largely produced in the neighbourhood. Heilbronn is connected with Mannheim by chain-towing boats for goods traffic.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 4) the Bahnhof-Str. leads across the Neckar to the old town. [A little to the S. (right), at the end of the Olga-Str., is a *Statue of Emperor Frederick III.*] From the bridge we enjoy a fine view. To the right, before the bridge, is a *Monument to Bismarck* (Pl. B, 4); to the left extends the *Harbour*. On the right bank, to our right, is the *Post Office* (Pl. B, 4). In the next side-street to the right, in the old Slaughter House of 1600, is the *Historical Museum* (Pl. B, 4), comprising prehistoric and other antiquities from the environs of Heilbronn (keeper, Kirchbrunnen-Str. 13).

Going straight on, we come to the Market Place (Pl. B, C, 4), with a *Monument to Robert Mayer* (1814-78), the founder of the mechanical theory of heat, who was a native of Heilbronn. On the left rises the **Rathaus*, with its lofty flight of steps, an originally late-Gothic edifice altered in the Renaissance style in 1580-82, and



Graph. Anstalt von Marbach
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

restored in 1897-1903. It possesses a curious clock constructed by Habrecht in 1580. In the council-chamber Götz von Berlichingen, immortalised by Goethe, is said to have effectually cured 'headache, toothache, and every other human malady', with blows from his 'iron hand'. Letters from him, from Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII., the Duke of Alva, Tilly, Prince Eugene, from Schiller, who requests permission to reside in the town in 1793, and others are shown in the *Archives* (1765-69) next the Rathaus. — The old-fashioned house at the S.W. corner of the Market (Pl. B, 4) is pointed out as that in which 'Käthchen of Heilbronn' was born; but her history is purely traditionary.

The **Church of St. Kilian* (Pl. C, 4; verger Sülmer-Str. 3), begun in 1013, has an early-Gothic nave (13th cent.) with late-Gothic vaulting and aisles, a late-Gothic choir (1426-80), and a tower (205 ft. high), finished in a remarkable early-Renaissance style in 1527. The whole building was thoroughly restored in 1886-95 under the superintendence of Beyer (p. 42). The choir, with network-vaulting, contains an *Altar in carved wood (1498; barbarously painted to resemble stone), and a fine ciborium (ca. 1500).

We descend the Kirchbrunnen-Str. to the right, and enter the Deutschhof-Str. to the left, with the *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. B, 4), originally an imperial residence, afterwards occupied by the Teutonic Order, and now by the courts of law. The Treaty of Heilbronn was concluded here in 1633. The oldest part of the building is the lowest story, in the Romanesque style, of the tower of the adjacent Roman Catholic church, in the picturesque court on the N. side. Opposite is the old *Schönthaler Hof*, founded in 1314 (now a restaurant), where, as a quaint inscription on the gate-way (right side) records, Charles V. once spent four weeks and was cured of an illness by the Heilbronn waters.

Nearly opposite the Deutsches Haus is the Allerheiligen-Str., leading to the square *Götzen-Turm* (Pl. B, 5), in which Goethe, contrary to the fact, represents Götz von Berlichingen as having died (whereas he was only imprisoned here for one night in 1519; comp. p. 26). To the E. of the tower we ascend the Rosenberg-Str. to the *Allee*, a broad avenue with gardens on the site of the old fortifications, in which, on the right, rises the *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 5), in the Moorish-Byzantine style. Farther on is the *Harmonie* (Pl. C, 4), a club-house with the exhibition of the Kunstverein, a theatre, a restaurant, and a beautiful garden. In front of it is a *Monument to Emp. William I.*, a bust with allegorical figures by Ruemann. Still farther on in the Allee is a *Bust of Schiller*. To the E. of the Allee rises the *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4), in the late-Romanesque style by Vollmer and Jassoy.

From the N. end of the Allee the Turm-Str. leads to the W. to the Sülmer-Strasse. Here, on the left, rises the simple Gothic *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. C, 3), where the first Protestant divine service was

held in 1525. The *Schiller-Haus* opposite was occupied by the poet in the autumn of 1793. Farther on, in the Hafenmarkt, are remains of the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. C, 4), destroyed by the French in 1688. The tower has been rebuilt.

On the frequented *Wartberg (1010 ft.; an ascent of 3/4 hr. to the N.E.) are a stone tower and an inn. Charming view of the Neckar-Tal. Another fine point is the (1 hr.) *Jägerhaus* (good tavern); to the N. of it are large keuper-sandstone quarries. — From the Jägerhaus we may walk past the *Köpferquelle* and through wood to (3/4 hr.) the tower on the **Schweinsberg** (1205 ft.; 1 1/2 hr. to the S.E. of Heilbronn; rfmts. in summer), which affords a fine *Panorama, embracing the Alb chain to the S., the Black Forest and Vosges to the S.W., the Haardt Mts. and Donnersberg to the W., the Odenwald and Spessart to the N., and the Löwenstein Mts. to the E. The *Cäcilien-Wiese* (1 1/2 M.) presents a lively and picturesque scene at the vintage-season. — Another favourite point is the **Trappensee** (restaurant), 1 1/2 M. to the E. of the town.

About 2 M. to the N. of Heilbronn, opposite the village of *Neckargartach*, lies the rock-salt mine of *Salzgrund* (tickets 3 *M*, 3-4 pers. 6 *M*; adm. in the morning only).

Steamboat to *Heidelberg* twice weekly in 6 1/4-9 3/4 hrs.

From Heilbronn to *Bretten* and *Carlsruhe*, see p. 22; to *Schwäbisch-Hall* and *Hessental*, see p. 29; to *Marbach*, see p. 31.

The train now crosses the Wilhelms-Canal and the Neckar. To the right is the Wartberg (see above). Near (36 M.) *Neckarsulm* (Post), a pleasant little wine-growing town with an old château of the Teutonic Order, the train returns to the *Neckar*, and beyond (38 1/2 M.) *Kochendorf* it crosses the *Kocher*. The small town of Kochendorf, with three châteaux and a fine town-hall (a timber building of 1587, restored since 1890), lies 1/2 M. to the E. — 39 1/2 M. **Jagstfeld** *(Bräuninger's Bad-Hotel*, with terrace on the Neckar; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a saline bath at the mouth of the *Jagst*, with a sanatory institute for children *(Bethesda)*. Near the station are the salt-works of *Friedrichshall*, ruined by an irruption of fresh water in 1895. On the other side of the Neckar (1 1/4 M.) lies Wimpfen im Tal (p. 27).

From Jagstfeld to *Osterburken* and *Würzburg*, see R. 17; to *Heidelberg*, see p. 27.

The train crosses the Jagst and at (41 1/2 M.) *Offenau* (Linde), with the salt-springs of *Clemenshall*, enters the charming vine-clad Neckar-Tal, with its numerous castles. The village and château of *Heinsheim* and the ruined castle of *Ehrenberg* (p. 28) are passed on the left bank. — 44 1/2 M. **Gundelsheim** *(Prinz Karl)*, a small town with walls, towers, and the picturesque château of *Hornegg* on an ivy-clad rock. The château has been fitted up as a hydropathic, with a restaurant (pens. from 6 *M*). Opposite, on a hill on the left bank, is the ruin of *Guttenberg*. — The train then passes through the *Michaelsberg* by a tunnel 950 yds. long to (46 M.) *Hassmersheim* (Anker). To the right, above, rises the picturesque castle of *Hornberg*, partly preserved, where Götz von Berlichingen died in 1562 (comp. p. 25). — Then past (left) *Hochhausen*, where we cross the *Elz* to (50 1/2 M.) **Neckarelz**, the junction of the Würzburg-Heidelberg and Meckesheim railways (p. 102).

Beyond *Binau* a tunnel 875 yds. long penetrates the *Rotenberg*. — 55½ M. *Neckargerach* (Krone), on the left bank; on the hill is the ruined *Minneburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. — 57½ M. *Zwingenberg* (Anker), with a picturesque castle, now restored, the property of the Grand-Duke of Baden.

63½ M. **Eberbach** (430 ft.; *Bohrmann's Hotel*, pens. 4¼-5½ *M*, *Leininger Hof*, pens. 3½-4 *M*, both very fair; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town with 6100 inhabitants. The *Katzenbuckel* (2053 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., commanding an extensive view, may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. — To *Heidelberg* through the *Neckar-Tal*, see p. 102.

Our train turns to the right into the grassy and wooded valley of the *Itterbach*. Beyond (67½ M.) *Gaimühle* a lofty viaduct. — 75 M. *Schöllenbach*. The train penetrates the *Krähberg* by a tunnel nearly 2 M. long, descends the *Mümling-Tal* to (78 M.) *Hetzbach-Beerfelden*, and crosses the *Himbächel Viaduct*, 145 ft. high.

82½ M. **Erbach** (725 ft.; **Schützenhof*, R. & B. 2-2½, D. 2, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Odenwald*, pens. 3½-4½ *M*, very fair), a small town with 3000 inhab., is the principal place on the estates of Count Erbach. The *Schloss* contains several interesting collections (armour, weapons, etc.). In the chapel, of an earlier date than the Schloss, is shown a stone sarcophagus of the 13th or 14th cent., brought from the church of Seligenstadt in 1810, and used at one time as the repository of the remains of Eginhard (d. 840; see below) and his wife Emma (d. 836).

84½ M. **Michelstadt** (685 ft.; **Hôtel Friedrich*, R. 1½-3½, pens. 3½-4½ *M*; *Dr. Scharfenberg's Hydropathic*, R. 5-25 *M* per week, pens. 30-60 *M*), a prettily-situated little town, with a late-Gothic church (15th cent.) and a quaint Rathaus. Opposite, to the left, is *Steinbach*, with Eginhard's basilica (see below), one of the most important relics of the Carlovingian epoch, founded in 827. — We pass *Schloss Fürstenau* (left) and through a long tunnel to (96½ M.) *Wiebelsbach-Heubach*. — 98½ M. *Gross-Umstadt* (*Lamm, R. 1½-2, D. 1¾ *M*); 105½ M. *Babenhausen* (p. 87).

112 M. *Seligenstadt*, with 4600 inhab., is famous for the abbey founded here in 828 by Eginhard (or Einhard), the biographer of Charlemagne. — The train then crosses the Main and reaches (118 M.) *Hanau* (p. 83).

From Jagstfeld to Heidelberg, 35 M., railway in 2 hrs. The train crosses the Neckar and reaches (1¾ M.) Wimpfen, the station for the two places of that name, which form a Hessian enclave.

At **Wimpfen im Tal**, a village 1½ M. to the W. of Jagstfeld (p. 26), is the beautiful early-Gothic **Abbey Church of St. Peter*, built, partly under French influence, on the foundations (rediscovered in 1895-97) of a twelve-sided early-Romanesque structure dating from 1260-80. The S. transept is especially admired. In the interior, where the visitor is struck by the irregularity of the ground-plan, the early-

Gothic choir-stalls should be noticed. The Gothic cloisters on the N. side of the church date from the beginning of the 14th cent.; they contain half-obliterated Gothic frescoes and numerous tombs of the 14-18th centuries.

Wimpfen am Berg (3100 inhab.), with the *Ludwigshall Salt-Works* and frequented saline baths *(Mathilden-Bad*, R. 1-1¾, pens. 4-4½ *M*; *Badhotel Ritter*, R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 40 pf., pens. 3½-4 *M*; *Sonne*, plain; wine at *Maisenhälder's* and *Frau Schmitt's)*, was formerly a free town of the empire and contains picturesque old houses, towers, and walls. It affords charming views of the valley of the Neckar as far as the Katzenbuckel, with the Wartberg to the S.E.

The promenade leading from the station to the Mathilden-Bad commands the best view of the **Imperial Palace* of the Hohenstaufens, built about 1200, now much disfigured and degraded to the uses of a farm (entrance from the side next the town). The remains include the elegant Red Tower, the Chapel, the 'Palas' or residence with its numerous dwarf Romanesque columns, the Stone House, and the Blue Tower. The same promenade affords a view also of *Wormser Hof*, the former residence of the bishops of Worms, rebuilt in the Renaissance style in 1551-66.

From the Mathilden-Bad we proceed to the left to the town. The *Protestant Parish Church*, with an early-Gothic choir and a late-Gothic nave, contains a ciborium executed by Meister Hans in 1451, an early-Renaissance altar-screen (1519), a late-Gothic winged altar-piece, a mural painting of the Last Judgment (ca. 1500; restored in 1869), about 26 ft. in height, and stained glass of the 16th century. The 'Mt. Calvary', opposite the S.W. angle of the church, dates from the early 16th century.

From the church we proceed across the market-place to the Lion Fountain (16th cent.; to the W., the Eagle Fountain, of 1576) and follow the Klostergasse to the Dominican church, now the *Roman Catholic Parish Church*, rebuilt in the 18th cent. with Gothic cloisters. In the church are good wood-carvings and stone monuments of the 15th century. The house (No. 183) is Romanesque in style.

From the Mathilden-Bad a pretty route leads viâ *Heinsheim* to the (1¼ hr.) well-preserved ruin of *Ehrenberg*.

The railway now traverses a hilly and partly wooded district. 5½ M. *Rappenau* (Saline, very fair; Deutscher Kaiser) has salt-springs and baths. — Near (14 M.) *Sinsheim* Turenne defeated the Imperial army in 1674. — The line follows the *Elsenz-Tal*. — 22½ M. **Meckesheim** *(Zur Eisenbahn; Railway Restaurant)*, on the *Elsenz*, is the junction for the line to Neckarelz (p. 102). — 29 M. *Neckargemünd* is the junction of the Würzburg line (R. 19). Thence to (35 M.) *Heidelberg*, see p. 102.

5. From Heilbronn to Hessental *(Nuremberg)* viâ Schwäbisch-Hall.

10 M. Railway. Express in 1 hr. (fares 5 ℳ 60, 4 ℳ, 2 ℳ 80 pf.); ordinary train in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 10 pf.); express to Nuremberg by this route in 3¼ hrs. (14 ℳ 50, 9 ℳ 60, 6 ℳ 20 pf.). This is the shortest route between Nuremberg and *Carlsruhe* (viâ *Bretten*, p. 16).

Heilbronn, see p. 24. The train crosses the Neckar. To the left diverges the line to Hanau (R. 4). Tunnel (975 yds.).

4½ M. **Weinsberg** (600 ft.; **Traube*, R. 1¼-1¾, pens. 3½-4 ℳ; *Sonne*), an ancient and historically memorable town (pop. 3100). The ruined castle of *Weibertreu* ('women's faithfulness'; destroyed in 1525), on a vine-clad hill (900 ft.), was the scene of the events on which Bürger founded one of his ballads. Justinus Kerner, the poet and spiritualist (d. 1862), occupied a house at the foot of the hill, still containing many reminiscences of him. Near it is a monument to him. The handsome Romanesque *Church*, a basilica with alternate pillars and columns and an E. tower, contains a small picture of 1659, representing the women quitting the castle. The choir is late-Gothic. In front of the church is a monument to *John Œcolampadius* (1482-1531), the Reformer, who was a native of Weinsberg. During the War of the Peasants in 1525 the most savage atrocities were committed here.

We next traverse the fertile and populous *Weinsberger-Tal*. On a hill to the right, near (8 M.) *Willsbach*, is the small town of *Löwenstein* (1260 ft.; Sonne), commanded by the ruined castle of the Löwenstein-Wertheim family. In a narrow valley at the N.W. foot of the hill lies the *Theusser Bad*, with springs containing Epsom salts and sulphate of lime; ¾ hr. to the E. is *Lichtenstern*, a reformatory for children, formerly a nunnery. Beyond (10 M.) *Eschenau* the train descends into the valley of the *Brettach*, which it crosses near (13 M.) *Bretzfeld*.

17 M. **Oehringen** (770 ft.; *Württemberger Hof*; pop. 3600) is a pleasant town on the *Ohrn*, with a château of Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, a Renaissance building of the end of the 17th cent., below which are vast cellars. The late-Gothic *Stiftskirche* (1454-91) containing monuments of the Hohenlohe family and a fine reredos (1503), is interesting; it has two towers. Behind the Schloss is a fine park. — 21 M. *Neuenstein*, with a Renaissance château of the Hohenlohe family (fine portals) containing an interesting collection of antiquities (ivory carvings, goblets, wooden statues of the 16th and 17th cent.; adm. by ticket obtained gratis at the estate-office in Oehringen).

24 M. **Waldenburg** *(Rail. Restaurant)* is the junction of a branch-line to *Kupferzell* and (7½ M.; 50 min.) *Künzelsau* (*Glocke), pleasantly situated in the Kocher-Tal. The little town of *Waldenburg* (Adler; Löwe), situated on a mountain-spur, 2 M. to the S.W. of

the station, has a château of the Hohenlohe family. — Beyond (26½ M.) *Kupfer* the train reaches the highest point (1243 ft.) of the line, and then descends to (30 M.) *Gailenkirchen* and the valley of the *Kocher*.

34 M. **Hall** or **Schwäbisch-Hall**. — Hotels. *Lamm or Post, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Adler, in the market-place, R. 1½-2½ *M*; Zur Eisenbahn. — *Bail. Restaurant.*

Hall (885 ft.), once a city of the empire (pop. 9400), is picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Kocher*. The *Weil Gate*, the *Crailsheim Gate*, the *Neue Bau (Büchsenhaus)*, and other parts of the old fortifications are still well preserved.

From the station we turn to the left, passing the *Pulver-Turm* (now containing a collection of antiquities), and descend the Lange Gasse, on the left side of which rises the Gothic **Church of St. Catharine* (14th cent.), judiciously enlarged in 1899 and containing a fine high-altar (1470). The Heimbacher Strasse, diverging to the right a little farther on, leads to the bridge over the Kocher, whence the Neue Gasse ascends to (20 min.) the Market-Place. The imposing *Church of St. Michael*, situated on a terrace on the N. side of the market-place, was originally Romanesque, but was rebuilt in the 15th cent. in the Gothic style. The interior, which is structurally interesting, contains an Entombment ascribed to Lohkorn (about 1480) and other good sculptures. The handsome baroque *Rathaus* (1735) contains paintings by L. Retti. The adjacent gabled houses once formed the Convent of St. James. The well-preserved *Market Fountain* is adorned with fantastic sculptures of 1509. The *Pillory (Pranger)* is in the form of a pointed tower with finials; the misdoers were placed in the niches below the canopy. At Heilbronner-Strasse 47 is an old half-timbered house.

The remarkable old Benedictine abbey (11th cent.) of **Komburg**, at *Steinbach* (Traube), 1½ M. to the S. of Hall, is now a home for invalid soldiers. The gateway is an interesting Romanesque structure. The hexagonal ante-chapel is of noble purity of design and charming in decoration. The main church, with its three towers, restored in the baroque style, possesses an embossed altar-covering (antependium) in gilded copper, of 1130, and a huge and richly carved *Candelabrum of the same period (let down for inspection for 4 *M*). In the sacristy are two fine bronze candelabra. The church is adjoined by old cloisters and two chapels with interesting tombstones. — Immediately below the abbey is *Klein-Komburg*, with the early-Romanesque church of St. Ægidius (1108; restored 1880). In the choir are frescoes of the 12th century. Komburg and Steinbach are 1¼ M. from *Hessental* (see below).

Beyond Hall the train crosses the Kocher by a viaduct 135 ft. in height, passes through two tunnels, and goes on to (38 M.) **Hessental**, junction of the following line (p. 32).

6. From Stuttgart to Nuremberg viâ Backnang and Crailsheim.

118½ M. Railway. Express in 3¾-4 hrs. (fares 17 *M* 50, 12 *M* 40, 8 *M* 80 pf.); ordinary train in 7¾ hrs. (fares 15 *M* 40, 10 *M* 20, 6 *M* 60 pf.). — From Stuttgart to Nuremberg viâ *Nördlingen* see R. 7.

From Stuttgart to (8 M.) *Waiblingen*, see p. 34. The Murrtal Railway here diverges to the left from the Remstal Line, and crosses the deep *Remstal* by a viaduct (150 ft. high) and an iron bridge (260 yds. long.) — 10½ M. *Neustadt*. Tunnel of 340 yds. — 12 M. *Schwaikheim*. In the background, to the right, rise the spurs of the Welzheimer Wald (Watch-tower of Bürg, Buocher Höhe). — 13½ M. **Winnenden** (930 ft.; *Krone; Hirsch)*, a little town, with the château of *Winnental*, formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order, now a lunatic asylum. Pleasant walk viâ *Buoch* (p. 34) to the Remstal (to Grünbach 2½ hrs.). — 16 M. *Nellmersbach*. The Murrhardter Wald (with Schloss Ebersberg) appears in the background, to the right. 17½ M. *Maubach*. We now enter the *Murrtal*; to the left rise the Löwenstein Mts.

19½ M. **Backnang** (910 ft.; *Post; Rail. Restaurant*), a town on the Murr (8300 inhab.) with extensive tanneries. Interesting *Parish Church* of the 12th cent., originally belonging to a canonry, with two E. towers and a late-Gothic choir. The Gothic Romanesque choir of *St. Michael's Church* is also noteworthy. Late-Renaissance *Rathaus* (17th cent.).

From Backnang to Bietigheim, 16 M., railway in ¾-1¼ hr. (fares 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 40 pf., 90 pf.). The line follows the Murrtal, passing *Burgstall* and *Kirchberg*, to (8½ M.) **Marbach** *(Post*, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, pens. 4-6 *M*; *Bär)*, a small town (2500 inhab.) on a height on the right bank of the *Neckar*, with the Stuttgart electric-works. About ½ M. from the station is the *Church of St. Alexander* (1450-85), with groined vaulting and an elevated choir. Marbach was the birthplace of Schiller (b. 10th Nov., 1759; d. 9th May, 1805). The house in which he was born was purchased by subscription in 1859 and restored to its original condition. Close to the town is the (10 min.) *Schillerhöhe*, a park with a beautiful view, containing a colossal bronze **Statue of Schiller*, by Rau, erected in 1876. Adjacent is the *Schiller Museum, opened in 1903, containing reminiscences of Schiller and the other poets of Swabia (open all day, on Sun. from. 11 a.m.; adm. 30 pf.); view from the rotunda on the roof. — The line crosses the Neckar by a viaduct 100 ft. high (fine view). — 11½ M. *Beihingen-Heutingsheim* (junction for *Ludwigsburg*, p. 18). Then (16 M.) *Bietigheim* (p. 18).

From Marbach to Heilbronn, 21 M., narrow-gauge railway in 2¼ hrs., viâ (2 M.) *Murr*, (2½ M.) *Steinheim an der Murr* (with Rathaus of 1686), and the pleasant wine-growing *Bottwar-Tal*, with the château of *Schaubeck* and the villages of *Klein-Bottwar* and *Gross-Bottwar*. — 7½ M. *Oberstenfeld* (Ochs), with an interesting early-Romanesque church (ca. 1200). To the S.E. is the (2¼ M.) well-preserved castle of *Lichtenberg* (12th cent.). — 8½ M. *Beilstein* (Post), a prettily situated little town, at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruined castle of *Langhans*. About 3 M. to the S.W. is the *Wunnenstein* (1285 ft.), with a view-tower (extensive panorama). — At (19½ M.) *Sontheim* (electric tramway to Heilbronn, see p. 24) we reach the Neckar-Tal. — 21 M. *Heilbronn South Station* (p. 24).

The train crosses the *Weissach*. — 23 M. *Oppenweiler*, with the château of Hr. von Sturmfeder; on the height to the left stands

the château of *Reichenberg*. 25½ M. *Sulzbach an der Murr*, with the mediæval *Schloss Lautereck*, now a tannery. The train crosses the Murr.

29 M. **Murrhardt** (950 ft.; *Sonne* or *Post*, R. 1-1½, pens. 3½-5 *M*; *Stern*), an ancient little town (4200 inhab.), in a fine situation, once a Benedictine abbey. The late-Gothic *Walderichs-Kirche*, in the old cemetery on the hill, and the *Stadtkirche* (1434), formerly the abbey-church, will repay a visit. The **Walderichs-Kapelle*, adjoining the N. tower of the Stadtkirche, is in the late-Romanesque style (12th cent.). The Roman castrum lay to the S.E. of the town. The Roman 'limes' (p. 35) from Welzheim to Mainhardt, crossing the Murrtal, passes about ¾ M. to the E. of Murrhardt.

32½ M. *Fornsbach*.

A pleasant excursion (road) may be made to the S. to the (6 M.) **Ebnisee** (1555 ft.), a pretty forest-lake. About 1 M. to the S.E., by the Roman 'limes', is *Gausmannsweiler* (Inn Zum Ebnisee), a summer-resort.

The train passes through the ridge called the 'Schanz' by a tunnel 940 yds. long, and enters the *Rottal* near (35½ M.) *Fichtenberg*. Another tunnel leads to the *Kocher-Tal* and (38½ M.) **Gaildorf**. The little town of Gaildorf, with 1800 inhab. and three châteaux, lies ¾ M. to the E.

From Gaildorf to (12 M.) *Unter-Gröningen*, branch-line through the Kocher-Tal viâ *Gaildorf-Stadt*, *Sulzbach*, *Laufen*, and *Wengen*.

The Kocher is crossed. — 43 M. *Wilhelmsglück*, with disused salt-works. View of Komburg and Schwäbisch-Hall (p. 30) to the left shortly before reaching (45½ M.) **Hessental** *(Restaurant)*, the junction of the line from Heilbronn (p. 30). The station lies at the foot of the *Einkorn* (1675 ft.; ½ hr.; view), a favourite resort from Hall (3½ M.; p. 30), with a ruined church, view-tower, and pleasure-grounds (rfmts.).

The train now enters the Hohenlohe plain and beyond (49 M.) *Sulzdorf* crosses the *Bühler* by a viaduct, 145 ft. in height. — 56 M. *Eckartshausen*.

Kirchberg (Adler), a picturesquely situated little town on the Jagst, 5 M. to the N.E., contains a château of Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, with interesting collections. Opposite is *Hornberg*, with its château.

From (59 M.) *Maulach*, with a chalybeate spring, an excursion may be made to the top of the (2¼ M.) *Burgberg* (1755 ft.; rfmts. at the gamekeeper's house), with an ancient earthen rampart and an extensive view.

62 M. **Crailsheim** (1340 ft.; *Lamm*, good wine; *Faber*, R. 1¼-1¾ *M*; *Café-Restaurant Joos*, with garden; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Jagst*, a small town of 5700 inhab., with the Gothic *Church of St. John* (15th cent.) containing a winged altar with paintings by Wohlgemut, and a stone ciborium of 1498. On the *Wilhelmshöhe*, 1¼ M. to the N.E., is the Villa Blezinger, with interesting grounds and a geological pyramid (visitors admitted).

From Crailsheim to Lauda, 43 M. (railway in about 2¼ hrs.). — 9½ M. *Roth am See* (p. 180). — At (13½ M.) *Blaufelden* a branch-line diverges for

(7½ M.; ½ hr.) *Langenburg*, with a Renaissance château of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg. — 18 M. *Schrozberg* (Lamm). — 24 M. *Niederstetten* (1080 ft.; Post), an old town with Prince Hohenlohe-Bartenstein's château of *Haltenbergstetten*. — 28 M. *Laudenbach* (Krone), with a well-known mountain pilgrimage-church. — 30 M. *Weikersheim* (755 ft.; Krone; Lamm; Hirsch), on the *Tauber*, with the château of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a Renaissance edifice of the close of the 16th century (interesting interior with large banqueting-hall; gratuity 50 pf.). To *Creglingen* and *Rothenburg ob der Tauber*, see p. 180. — 33½ M. *Markelsheim*, a wine-growing place.

36½ M. **Mergentheim** (679 ft.; *Hirsch*, in the town; *Deutscher Hof*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*) is an old town on the Tauber (pop. 4500), where the Master of the Teutonic Order resided down to 1805. The large Schloss, built in the Renaissance style in 1572, is now partly used as a barrack. The *Karlsbad* (Kurhaus), near the town, has springs containing salt and magnesia, efficacious in abdominal and diabetic complaints (800 patients annually). — The train goes on viâ *Edelfingen*, *Unterbalbach*, and *Königshofen* (p. 101) to (43 M.) *Lauda*, on the line from Würzburg to Heidelberg (R. 19).

FROM CRAILSHEIM TO GOLDSHÖFE, 18½ M. (railway in about 1 hr.); TO ULM, 68½ M. (viâ *Aalen* and *Heidenheim*, in 2-3 hrs.). The line ascends the Jagsttal towards the S., on the left bank of the Jagst. — 8 M. *Jagstzell*, where the Jagst is crossed. Then (13 M.) **Ellwangen** (1410 ft.; *Adler* or *Post*), a little town (pop. 4700) with a castle on a hill, is the seat of the district authorities of Jagst, and was a small ecclesiastical principality down to 1803. The *Stiftskirche*, founded in 746-64 by Hariolf and his brother Erlolf, Bishop of Langres, burned down in 1100, and rebuilt in the beginning of the 13th cent., in the Romanesque style, with a crypt under the choir, is in admirable preservation. The interior was tastefully embellished with stucco-ornamentation in 1738. On the walls are two epitaphs in bronze by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg. On the *Schönenberg* (1710 ft.), ½ hr. to the N.E., is the pilgrimage-church of the *Holy Virgin*, with two towers built in 1681, burned down in 1709, and rebuilt in 1729. — At (18½ M.) *Goldshöfe* the train reaches the Remstal Railway (p. 36).

The train crosses the Jagst and beyond (67 M.) *Ellrichshausen* it crosses the Bavarian frontier. — 76½ M. *Dombühl* (Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), the junction for Dinkelsbühl and Nördlingen (p. 157), and for Rothenburg and Steinach (pp. 177, 180). — 91½ M. **Ansbach** (p. 180), the junction of the Frankfort and Munich line (R. 30). The line runs for a short distance through the *Rezat-Tal*, and then turns to the N.E., viâ *Sachsen* and *Wicklesgreuth* (branch-line to *Windsbach*, 7½ M. to the S.E.), to —

102½ M. **Heilsbronn** (1345 ft.; *Adler*), a small market-town occupying the site of a famous *Cistercian Abbey*, of which some Romanesque and Gothic remains, partly in good preservation, still survive. Next the church is the former refectory (? now a Roman Catholic chapel), the florid Romanesque portal of which has been removed to the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg. The church, a Romanesque basilica with timber roof, begun in 1150, with a Gothic choir (1263-80 and later) and a Gothic aisle (1430-35, afterwards enlarged), has suffered severely from 'restoration' in 1851-66.

The abbey-church was the burial-place of the Franconian line of the Hohenzollerns from 1297 to 1625 and contains also the ashes of the first three Brandenburg Electors of that house, Frederick I., Frederick II., and Albert Achilles. Among the finest monuments are those of the Electress Anna of Brandenburg (d. 1512), second wife of Albert Achilles; of Margrave Frederick (d. 1536) and his son George (d. 1543), by Lucas Grünberg; of

Margrave George Frederick (d. 1603), with eight statuettes of Counts of Zollern; and of the Margrave Joachim Ernest (d. 1625). The church also contains many other memorials of the Hohenzollerns and of Franconian knights, in the shape of frescoes, portraits on panel, canvas, and glass, epitaphs, hatchments, etc. Observe also several winged altar-pieces with carvings and paintings of the Nuremberg school of the 15-16th cent., a late-Gothic ciborium (1515), and a fine Crucifix by *Veit Stoss*. — A spring rises within the church; and in the cloister-garth was the well of miraculous water which gave the abbey its name.

109½ M. *Rossstall*, with an old church. The train then crosses the *Rednitz* to (115 M.) *Stein*, with *Faber's* celebrated lead-pencil factory (founded in 1760; shown by special permission only), and passing *Schweinau* reaches —

118½ M. *Nuremberg* (p. 131).

7. From Stuttgart to Nördlingen and Nuremberg.

133½ M. Railway. Remstal Line to (71½ M.) Nördlingen: ordinary train in 4-5 hrs. (fares 9 *M* 40, 6 *M* 30, 4 *M* 10 pf.), express in 2½ hrs. (10 *M* 80, 7 *M* 70, 5 *M* 50 pf.); thence to (62 M.) Nuremberg (Bavarian Railway), ordinary train in 4½-5 hrs. (fares 8 *M*., 5 *M* 30, 3 *M* 40 pf.), express in 2¼ hrs. (9 *M* 20, 6 *M* 50 pf.). Express from Stuttgart to Nuremberg viâ Nördlingen in 5 hrs. 5 min. (viâ Crailsheim, comp. R. 6). — Best views to the right.

The Remstal Railway diverges to the left from the Stuttgart and Ulm line (R. 8) beyond (2½ M.) *Cannstatt* (p. 14), and ascends the hill which separates the valleys of the Neckar and the Rems. From the top a fine view of Stuttgart, the Neckar-Tal, and the Rotenberg (p. 37). — To the left is seen the König Wilhelm Viaduct (p. 20). 6 M. *Fellbach* (918 ft.; Traube); 4 M. to the S.E. is the *Kernen* (p. 37).

8 M. *Waiblingen* (885 ft.), junction of the Murrtal line (R. 6). The small town of **Waiblingen** (720 ft.; *Post; Adler*), of great antiquity (6000 inhab.), whence the imperial Salic line and the succeeding House of Hohenstaufen derived their name of *Waiblinger* (corrupted by the Italians into Ghibellini), lies about ⅔ M. to the N.E. below the station. The late-Gothic *Äussere Kirche*, outside the town, erected in 1480-89, was restored in 1866 by Leins.

The populous, fertile, and picturesque Remstal, enclosed by the *Schurwald* on the right and the spurs of the *Welzheimer Wald* on the left, begins here. Beyond (11 M.) *Endersbach* we cross the *Schlierbach*. To the right, in the valley of this stream, are *Beutelsbach* (Löwe) and *Schnaith*, wine-growing places, the former with a very ancient abbey-church, above which once stood a château of the Wurtemberg princes. On the N. side of the Remstal lies *Gross-Heppach* (Lamm). — Above (13½ M.) *Grunbach* is the village of *Buoch* (1700 ft.; Krone; comp. p. 34), affording a fine view of the Swabian Alb; to the right is the *Schönbühl*, with a reformatory for boys.

18½ M. **Schorndorf** (840 ft.; *Krone*), an old town with many industries (6300 inhab.), has a late-Gothic church, with a fine choir

of 1477. — Near (21 M.) *Urbach* the train crosses the Rems. $22^1/_2$ M. *Plüderhausen* (Stern). Above (24 M.) *Waldhausen* (880 ft.; rail. restaurant), to the N., is the *Elisabethenberg*, a sanatorium. The vine-culture ceases. — On the Marienberg, about $^3/_4$ M. to the E. of ($27^1/_2$ M.) **Lorch** (920 ft.; *Hôt. Harmonie*, R. $1^1/_4$-$1^3/_4$, pens. $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ *M*), rises the Benedictine monastery of that name, founded by the Hohenstaufen in 1102, partly destroyed in the War of the Peasants, and restored in 1884. It contains several tombs and monuments of the Hohenstaufen, but none of the more distinguished members of the family. In the centre of the nave is a late-Gothic cenotaph, erected in 1475 to Duke Frederick of Swabia (d. 1105), the founder of the monastery. The unimportant mural paintings are of the beginning of the 16th century.

Lorch was the site of a Roman castrum, and there was, perhaps, another on the monastery-hill. Here the *Rhine Limes* (boundary) of the Romans joins the Rhætian Limes, which extends to the W. reaching the Danube at Hienheim (p. 175). — Ascent of the *Hohenstaufen*, see p. 57.

We obtain a glimpse of the Hohenstaufen (p. 58) to the right just beyond Lorch, and afterwards a glimpse of the double-peaked Hohen-Rechberg (p. 57). In the valley lies *Schirenhof*, a Roman castrum.

$31^1/_2$ M. **Gmünd**, or **Schwäbisch-Gmünd** (1053 ft.; *Bahn-Hotel*, *Drei Mohren*, both very fair; *Rail. Restaurant*), formerly a free city of the Empire (pop. 20,500), possesses many manufactories of gold and silver ware, a large industrial museum, and a school of industrial art. Gmünd was the home of the painter *Hans Baldung*, surnamed *Grien* (b. ca. 1475), and of the architects *Heinrich* and *Peter von Gmünd*. The Gothic *Heilig-Kreuzkirche* was erected by Heinrich von Gmünd in 1351-77 (completed in 1510); the sculptures of the portal date from 1380, and the carved altar from the 15th century. The late-Romanesque *Church of St. John*, erected about 1220-30, is peculiar in having numerous reliefs of animals on the exterior; the handsome tower is worthy of note also. To the W., 10 min. above the rail. station, is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Salvator*, with two chapels hewn in the rock. The monastery of *Gottes-Zell*, 1 M. to the E., is now a prison.

Omnibus from Gmünd to *Süssen* (p. 39) twice daily in 3 hrs. (fare 1 *M* 40 pf.). — Ascent of the *Hohen-Rechberg*, see p. 57.

38 M. *Unter-Böbingen*, with a Roman castrum (covered with earth); $40^1/_2$ M. *Mögglingen* (1355 ft.).

From either of the last two stations an excursion may be made viâ 3 M.) *Heubach* (1530 ft.; Rössle) to the ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Rosenstein* (2248 ft.; superb view), with a ruined château, a natural rock-bridge, a rampart, and, on the E. side of the hill, caves. From Heubach to *Bartholomä* (see p. 36), $4^1/_2$ M., by a fine road.

Beyond ($43^1/_2$ M.) *Essingen* (1585 ft.) the line runs along the steep slope of the Alb, crosses the watershed between the Rems and Kocher, and descends into the *Kocher-Tal*.

47 M. **Aalen** (1420 ft.; *Krone*; *Harmonie*, at the station; *Rail.*

Restaurant), from 1360 to 1802 a free imperial town (pop. 10,400), lies at the point where the Kocher quits the Alb. It contains a monument to the poet *C. F. D. Schubart* (1739-91; see p. 18), who spent his childhood here. Near the cemetery is a Roman camp (covered). About 4 M. to the S. is the *Langert* or *Aalbäumle* (2210 ft.), a view-point, with a tower.

From Aalen to Dillingen, branch-railway. — 3 M. *Unterkochen* (see below), beyond which the line ascends to the Alb. — 17½ M. Neresheim (1645 ft.), a small town with 1250 inhab., and a château of Prince Thurn and Taxis (fine chapel of 1777), is the central point of the well-wooded *Härtsfeld*, a part of the Swabian Alb. — 20½ M. *Katzenstein* has a ruined castle. — 22½ M. *Dischingen*, with a château of Prince Taxis; 24 M. *Ballmertshofen*. — *Dillingen*, see p. 158.

From Aalen to Ulm, 44½ M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 5 *M* 90, 3 *M* 90, 2 *M* 50 pf.). — 2½ M. *Unterkochen* (1¼ M. to the E. of which is the source of the White Kocher, 1690 ft.). — 5 M. *Oberkochen* (1½ M. to the S. of which is the source of the Black Kocher, 1640 ft.). About 4½ M. to the W. is the *Volkmarsberg* (2440 ft.; tower) — 8½ M. *Königsbronn* (Rössle), with iron-works, at the point where the *Brenz* takes its rise in the picturesque *Quelltopf* or *Königsbrunnen* (1625 ft.; to the Wental, see below). Then through the smiling *Brenztal*. — 13½ M. Heidenheim (1617 ft.; *Ochs; Bahnhof-Hotel*), once an important Roman settlement, is now a thriving industrial town with 12,200 inhab., commanded by the picturesque half-ruined *Schloss Hellenstein* (1985 ft.; view-tower; collection of antiquities). A road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr.) leads to the N.W. to (4½ M.) *Steinheim* (1770 ft.; Krone), situated in a depression of volcanic origin, whence a picturesque route runs through the romantic *Wental*, passing the imposing *Hirschfelsen* and a refuge-hut, to (6 M.) *Bartholomä* (Adler), and thence to the N.W. to (4½ M.) *Heubach* (p. 35), or to the E. to (3½ M.) *Königsbronn* (see above). — Beyond (15½ M.) *Mergelstetten*, with cement-works, the railway temporarily quits the Brenz, which here makes a wide curve round the so-called *Buigen*. — 17½ M. *Herbrechtingen* (Hirsch; road to the S.E. to *Hürben*, see below, 3 M.). A pleasant walk may be taken to the W., viâ (1½ M.) *Anhausen*, a former Benedictine convent, to the picturesque *Brenztal* and thence downstream to (1½ M.) *Eselsburg*, which is about 1½ M. from Herbrechtingen, and 1 M. from Hürben (see below). — 21 M. *Giengen* (1530 ft.; Rössle), once an imperial town, with mineral baths and a felt-factory. — From (23 M.) *Hermaringen* (1500 ft.) a visit may be paid to the **Charlotten-Höhle**, discovered in 1883 near *Hürben*, 3 M. to the W. The road leads viâ *Burgberg*, with the picturesquely situated château of Count Karl von Linden, and the ruin of *Kaltenburg*; footpath viâ the *Güssenburg*. The cave (569 yds. long) lies in the *Hürbe-Tal*, a characteristic Jura valley, ½ M. to the S. of the village of Hürben. It consists of several chambers of different sizes and is specially interesting on account of the beautiful stalactites pendent from the roof (adm. 1 *M*, on Sun. 50 pf.; electric illumination on Sun., Mon., Wed., & Sat.). Near the mouth of the cave is a restaurant. — The train follows the Brenztal to (26 M.) *Sontheim-Brenz* (the latter of which has a fine late-Romanesque church), and then turns to the S.W. to (29 M.) *Nieder-Stotzingen*. Stations *Ramminger; Langenau*, a thriving little town with 3600 inhab.; *Unter-Elchingen*, the scene of the battle (14th Oct., 1805) from which Ney acquired his ducal title; and *Talfingen*. The train then skirts the *Danube* to (44½ M.) *Ulm* (p. 41).

At (48½ M.) *Wasseralfingen* (1374 ft.; *Zum Schlegel, opposite the foundry) are extensive iron-works. Above the iron-mine, 1½ M. to the E., rises the *Braunenberg* (2250 ft.; view; refuge-hut), whence a pretty path leads through the woods to (6 M.) Kapfenburg (p. 37). — The train quits the Kocher-Tal. — 51½ M. **Goldshöfe** (1505 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* junction for the Ellwangen

and Crailsheim line, p. 33), beyond which it turns to the E. again. On a hill to the right before reaching (57 M.) *Lauchheim* is *Schloss Kapfenburg* (2035 ft.), formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order. — At (59½ M.) *Röttingen* the line is carried through the watershed (1805 ft.) between the Rhine and the Danube by means of deep cuttings and a tunnel (625 yds.), and enters the narrow and picturesque *Eger-Tal*. About 3 M. to the N. E. lies the château of *Hohen-Baldern* (2060 ft.), belonging to the Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein, with a lofty tower (fine view). Above Bopfingen the *Flochberg* (1900 ft.), with a ruined castle, is seen on the right; to the left is the bare cone of the *Ipf* (2190 ft.; view), with interesting prehistoric ramparts on the summit and on the E. slope.

64 M. **Bopfingen** (1535 ft.; *Hecht; König von Württemberg*, R. 1½ *M*), with 1600 inhab., was an imperial town from 1274 till 1802. The Gothic *Church of St. Blasius* contains a winged altar-piece by F. Herlin (1472) and a ciborium by H. Böblinger (1510).

The line quits the E. part of the Alb district and enters the *Ries* (p. 157). 67 M. *Trochtelfingen*; 2¼ M. to the S. is the *Ohrengipfel* (2075 ft.), with a belvedere. — Beyond (68½ M.) *Pflaumloch* we cross the Bavarian frontier.

71½ M. **Nördlingen**, p. 157. Thence to *Nuremberg*, see R. 27.

8. From Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen.

Comp. Map, p. 56.

123 M. Railway. Express to Ulm in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 8 *M* 70, 6 *M* 10, 4 *M* 30 pf.); ordinary train in 2¾-3¼ hrs. (7 *M* 60, 5 *M*, 3 *M* 20 pf.); to Friedrichshafen, express in 3¾ hrs. (fares 18 *M* 10, 12 *M* 70 pf., 9 *M*); ordinary train in 6¼-7 hrs. (15 *M* 90, 10 *M* 50, 6 *M* 80 pf.).

To (2½ M.) *Cannstatt*, see p. 14. Looking back, we obtain a fine view of the Villa in Berg, the Rosenstein, and the Wilhelma with its gilded dome. The train ascends on the bank of the *Neckar* as far as Plochingen, traversing one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in Swabia.

5 M. *Unter-Türkheim* (Krone), with the works of the Daimler Motor Car Co. (1900 workmen), makers of the well-known 'Mercedes' cars, was incorporated with Stuttgart in 1905. It lies at the foot of the **Rotenberg** (1345 ft.; **Hôtel-Restaurant Luz*), where King William I. (d. 1864) erected a Greek chapel on the site of the castle of *Wirtenberg*, the old ancestral castle of the princes of Wurtemberg, as a mausoleum for his consort Queen Catharine (d. 1819), a Russian princess, and himself. In the interior (fee) are marble statues of the Evangelists, the St. John by Dannecker.

Instead of the steep, stony, and shadeless ascent from Unter-Türkheim, we may choose the pleasanter but rather longer route from *Ober-Türkheim* (p. 38), either by *Uhlbach* or direct. — A still more extensive prospect is obtained from the *Kernen Tower* (1685 ft.; 82 ft. high; open to the public), 2 M. to the E. Hence we may take a charming walk to *Esslingen* (see

below), 4½ M. to the S., or we may descend to the E. to (3 M.) *Stetten* and (3 M.) the rail. station of *Endersbach*, in the Remstal (p. 34).

About ½ M. to the S.W. of Unter-Türkheim and the left bank of the Neckar lies **Wangen** (*Krone*), incorporated with Stuttgart in 1905, with a high-lying church. A path leads from Stuttgart through the woods and viâ *Berg* (p. 14) and *Gablenberg* direct to Wangen in 1½ hr.; beautiful views of the city in ascending, and of the Neckar-Tal in descending.

Branch-line from Unter-Türkheim to (7 M.) *Kornwestheim*, see p. 20.

7 M. *Ober-Türkheim* (Ochs), a favourite resort from Stuttgart.

9 M. **Esslingen.** — **Hotels.** *Krone, R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 2½, pens. 4½-6 *M*; Post, 1 *M* 20 *M* 80 pf., D. 80 pf.-1½ *M*; Deutsches Haus, opposite the station; Württemberger Hof; Palm'scher Bau; Traube. — Wine Rooms. *Zur Sacristei*, near St. Dionysius; *Museum*, in the market-place. — *Kugel's Beer Saloon.*

Esslingen (757 ft.), prettily situated on the Neckar, with 30,000 inhab., was once a free imperial city and is still partly surrounded by walls, which were built by Emperor Frederick II. in 1216. Sparkling Neckar-wine is largely manufactured here. The engineering works founded here by Kessler are the largest in Wurtemberg. Other branches of industry also flourish. — The Neckar is spanned here by an old stone bridge, 220 yds. in length.

In the market-place is the church of *St. Dionysius* (Prot.), a flat-roofed basilica in the transition style with interesting capitals; it was founded in the 11th cent., and partly altered in the 14th and 15th, and possesses good stained glass (choir), a late-Gothic screen, a ciborium of 1486, and choir-stalls of the Ulm school (1518). *St. Paul's Church* (R. C.), also in the market-place, a fine early-Gothic edifice of 1233-68, originally belonged to the Dominicans. Opposite the present *Rathaus*, which was once the palace of Count Alexander of Wurtemberg, the poet (1801-44), is the *Old Rathaus*, erected in 1430, and formerly known as the 'Steuerhaus'. It is surmounted by the imperial eagle under a gilded canopy, and another eagle forms the vane on the turret (1580). On the first floor is a large room with Gothic wood-carvings. — The Ritterbau-Str. descends to the right from the Old Rathaus, and from it the Küfer-Str. diverges to the left leading to the *Wolfstor*, on which are still seen the lions of the Hohenstaufen, hewn in stone.

The fine Gothic **Frauen-Kirche*, on the hill, erected in 1324-1420, was restored in 1862 and 1884 by Egle (sacristan at No. 9 Beutau-Str.; No. 8 is a fine Gothic secular building of 1508). Admirable reliefs on the three portals, especially that of the *Last Judgment on the S. Portal and the *St. George over the W. Portal. The tasteful interior, with its slender pillars, contains fine late-Gothic stained-glass windows. Adjoining the organ-loft are the tombstones of Hans and Matthæus Böblinger (p. 42), two of the architects of the church. Fine perforated tower, 246 ft. in height, completed in 1478; beautiful view from the top (267 steps). Comp. p. xx. — On the top of the hill are the remains of the *Castle* with the 'Dicke Turm' and another superb view (restaurant).

About 1½ M. to the W., in the Neckar-Tal, lies the royal domain of *Weil* (p. 15). — The *°Jägerhaus* (1475 ft.), 3 M. to the E. of Esslingen, is frequented as a summer-resort.

Pleasant excursion from Esslingen to (1½ M.) *Denkendorf*, a little village in a fine situation, with a large late-Romanesque church (early 13th cent.) of a former convent (a Prot. school after the Reformation); interesting vaulted vestibule.

14½ M. **Plochingen** (813 ft.; *Waldhorn; Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½-2 *M*), with a fortified church, lies near the confluence of the *Fils* and Neckar. Upper Neckar Railway to *Tübingen* and *Rottweil*, see R. 9; to *Ober-Lenningen*, see p. 59. On the hill to the N.E. (½ hr.) is a tower, affording an extensive panorama of the Alb.

The line now follows the Fils (comp. Map, p. 56). On a height to the right, near (23 M.) *Uhingen*, rises the château of *Filseck* (1160 ft.). — 24 M. *Faurndau*, formerly a Benedictine monastery, with an old Romanesque church adorned with fantastic sculptures.

26 M. **Göppingen** (1082 ft.; **Hôtel zu den Aposteln*, R. 1 *M* 60 pf., B. 70 pf., D. 1½ & 2¼ *M*, well spoken of; *Sand; Post*, plain), a flourishing town with 20,800 inhab., was re-erected after a fire in 1782. The government-buildings were formerly a ducal castle, erected by Duke Christopher in 1559-67 with the stones of the castle of Hohenstaufen. At the S.W. corner of the court an artistically-hewn spiral stone staircase ('Traubenstieg', vine-stair) ascends to the tower. Mineral springs.

Excursions. To the N.E. to the *Hohenstaufen*, see p. 57. — To the N.W. lies (1½ M.) *Adelberg* (1545 ft.; Rössle), a former convent, with a fine view. — To the S. we may proceed viâ (6 M.) the sulphur-baths of *Boll* (1335 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) *Boster* (2610 ft.; to the Reussenstein or to Weilheim, see p. 59) or (1½ hr.) *Bertaburg-Kornberg* (2555 ft.); viâ (1½ hr.) *Eschenbach* to the (1 hr.) *Fuchseck* (2410 ft.); or viâ (1½ hr.) *Schlath* to the top of the (1 hr.) *Wasserberg* (2428 ft.).

Near (28½ M.) *Eislingen* we enjoy fine views to the left of the Hohenstaufen and Hohen-Rechberg (p. 57). — 30 M. *Salach*. — 31 M. *Süssen* (1175 ft.), opposite which (to the left) rises the round tower of the ruined *Staufeneck* (1720 ft.). In the old cemetery of Gross-Süssen is a curious Mont de Calvaire by Meister Christof of Urach (ca. 1520?).

Excursions. To the N.E. to the *Hohen-Rechberg*, see p. 57. — Proceeding to the S. from the rail. stat. of Süssen through the village to (1 hr.) the farm of *Grünenberg* (rfmts.), we may thence ascend the (½ hr.) *Burren* ('Glufenkissen'; 2273 ft.), walk along the slope (guide-posts) to the (¾ hr.) *Spitzenberg*, ascend to the interesting plateau of the *Michelsberg* (2370 ft.), and traverse the (¾ hr.) village of *Ober-Böhringen*, founded in 1793, to the (20 min.) *Hausener Felsen*, which affords a fine view of the 'Gaisen-Täle' (p. 40). From the cairn we skirt the verge for 5 min., then follow the club-path down to (½ hr.) *Überkingen* (p. 40).

From Süssen to Weissenstein, 6 M., branch-railway in ca. 35 min., to the E. up the valley of the *Lauter*. — 2 M. *Donzdorf* (1335 ft.; Krone), with a château and park of Count Rechberg. About 3 M. to the E. is the *Messelstein* (2455 ft.; extensive view), whence we may proceed to the S. to the (1½ hr.) Kuchalb (p. 40) and to the Roggen-Tal (p. 40). — 6 M. Weissenstein (1775 ft.; Schloss Brewery, with bedrooms) is a small town dominated by the château of Count Rechberg. Hence down the Roggen-Tal to Geislingen, p. 40.

To the right appear the long ranges of the Alb; to the left, on an eminence, are the rugged ruins of *Scharfenberg*. Farther on is the Kuchalb. — 33½ M. ***Gingen*** (1236 ft.). An inscription in the church is the earliest (984) to be found in any church in Germany.

Excursions. To the E. lies the (1 hr.) **Kuchalb**, a hamlet with an inn. Thence we may ascend to the (10 min.) *Meierhalde* (view) and to the (¾ hr.) mountain-spur of the *Hohenstein* (2303 ft.), which commands a splendid view to the W. and of the valley. We descend either by a footpath to (½ hr.) *Kuchen* (hence to Geislingen ¾ hr.) or to (½ hr.) Gingen, or viâ the Kuchalb and through the *Längen-Tal* to (1½ hr.) Geislingen. The Kuchalb may also be reached from Gingen in 1½ hr. past the *Scharfenberg* (see above) by a good path leading partly through wood. — A pleasant hill-walk may be taken from the Kuchalb to the N., viâ the farm of *Oberweckerstell*, to the (1½ hr.) top of the Messelstein (p. 39).

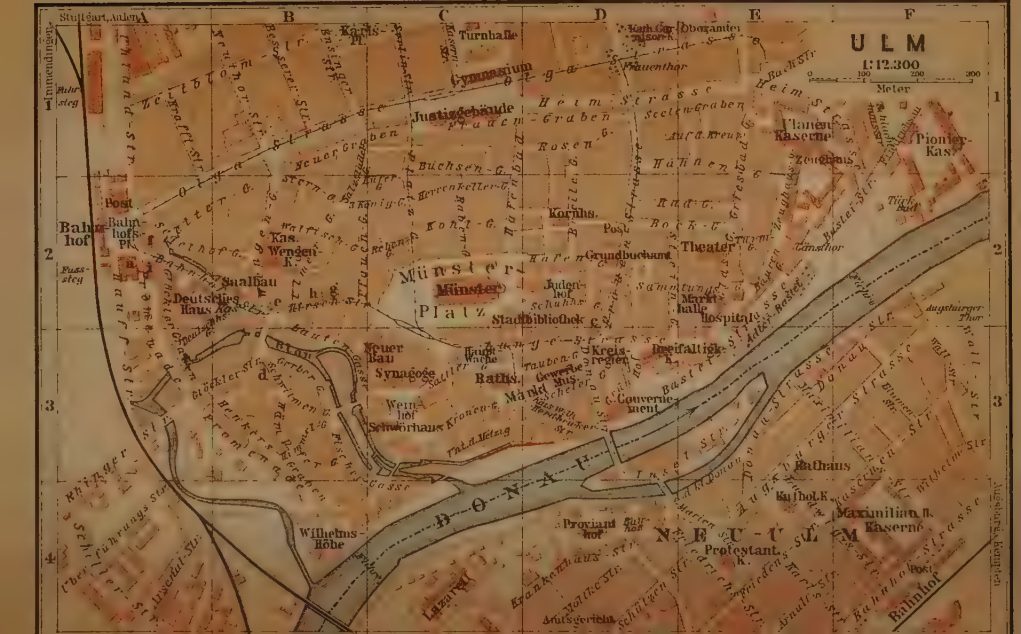
Near Geislingen, to the left, opens the *Eybtal;* to the right is the *Upper Filstal* (see below).

38 M. **Geislingen** (1522 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Sonne*, R. 1¼-2, pens. 4½-6 *M*, very fair; *Post*, both in the town, ½ M. from the rail. station), a town with 8000 inhab. and a large hardware-factory, lies at the base of the Alb. The late-Gothic *Stadtkirche*, founded in 1424, contains choir-stalls carved by Jörg Syrlin the Younger (1512), a fine carved altar (ca. 1510), and a handsome late-Renaissance pulpit (1621). In front of the church is an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* Schubart (p. 36) was an usher in the neighbouring school in 1763-69 (tablet). To the E. above the town rises the *Oeden-Turm* (2085 ft.; ½ hr.; key at the Rathaus). Opposite, beyond the *Pavilion*, are the remains of the château of *Helfenstein*, destroyed in 1552.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the N.E., passing the pumping-station, either through the woods in 1 hr., or viâ *Weiler* and the *Felsen-Tal* in 2 hrs., to *Eybach* (1525 ft.; Adler), with a château of Count Degenfeld. Thence we may ascend the romantic **Roggen-Tal** (watered by the *Eyb*), the finest point of which is at the (½ hr.) lower *Roggen-Mühle*, at the mouth of the Nagen-Talchen; on the hill to the right is the ruin of *Ravenstein*. From (1½ hr.) *Treffelhausen* (2015 ft.; Lamm), with the source of the Eyb, we may proceed, either to the N. to (¾ hr.) *Weissenstein* (p. 39), or to the W. to the (1¼ hr.) Messelstein (p. 39).

From Geislingen to Wiesensteig, 13 M., branch-railway in ca. 1¼ hr. — Beyond (2 M.) *Altenstadt* the line turns to the W. and ascends the *Upper Filstal* (*'Gaisen-Täle'*). — 3¾ M. *Überkingen* (1495 ft.), with mineral springs; 2¼ M. to the N.W. are the Hausener Felsen (p. 39). — 9½ M. *Ditzenbach* (1635 ft.), with mineral springs; 1½ M. to the S. is the ruin of *Hiltenburg* (2360 ft.). — About 2 M. to the S. of (10 M.) *Gosbach* (1700 ft.; Hirsch) lie the prettily situated villages of *Unter-* and *Ober-Drackenstein*, whence Wiesensteig may be reached direct in 1 hr. — 13 M. **Wiesensteig** (1940 ft.; *Post*), a charmingly situated little town with 1300 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort. The *Source of the Fils* (2050 ft.) lies 2¼ M. to the S.W., about 2¼ M. from the *Schertels-Höhle* (key at the schoolmaster's in Westerheim) To the (3 M.) *Reussenstein*, see p. 60.

The line quits the Filstal and ascends the *Geislinger Steig*, a wooded limestone hill, rich in fossils, to the table-land of the *Swabian Alb* (R. 11), the watershed between the Neckar and the Danube. The ascent is very considerable (350 ft. in 3 M.; 1 : 43); and a second engine is attached to the train at Geislingen. The train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Bahnhof
Post
Theater
Turnhalle
Gymnasium
Justizgebäude
Kasernen
Zeughaus
Synagoge
Wilhelmshöhe
Lazarett
Donau
Illerkanal
Stuttgart, Aalen
Augsburg, Kempten

crosses the *Rauhe Alb*, as this lofty plain is called. — 41½ M. *Amstetten.*

A branch-line runs hence in 65 min. to (11½ M.) *Laichingen* (2540 ft.; Rad; Engel), a linen-weaving village with 2800 inhab., 1 M to the N. of which is the *Steinwolt* (2994 ft.; belvedere), while 4¾ M. to the S. is the *Sontheimer Höhle*, a stalactite cave, 200 yds. in length (adm. 50 pf.). — Another branch-line runs to the N. E. from Amstetten to (12½) *Gerstetten.*

Beyond (51 M.) *Beimerstetten* the line descends to the valley of the Danube. — The fortifications of Ulm soon become visible. The train passes close to the (r.) *Wilhelmsburg*, the lofty citadel of Ulm, where 30,000 Austrians under General Mack surrendered to the French after the battle of Elchingen (p. 36).

58½ **M. Ulm.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — **Hotels** (all with restaurants). Near the station: *Münster Hotel (Pl. i; A, 2), R. 2-5, B. 1 *M*; *Russischer Hof (Pl. a; A, 2), R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; Bahnhofs-Hotel (Pl. f; A, 2), R. 1¾ 2½, B. ¾, D. 2½ *M*, with garden. In the town: Baumstark (Pl. d; B, 3), R. 1¾ 2½, B. ¾, D. 2 *M* 50 pf.; Goldner Löwe (Pl. e; B, 2), R. 1¾-2½, B. ¾ *M*; Goldner Hirsch (Pl. g; B, 2); Oberpollinger (Pl. h; B, 2); Kronprinz (Pl. c; D, 3), R. 1¾-3 *M*. — Beer at the *Saalbau Restaurant* (Pl. B, 2); *Goldner Hirsch*, *Bahnhofs-Hotel* (see above); *Hecht*, Olga-Str. (Pl. B, 1); *Roter Ochse* (with rooms), *Strauss*, *Oberpollinger*, all three in the Hirsch-Str. (Pl. B, 2); *Beer Saloon* near the guard-house (Pl. C. 3). — *Wilhelmshöhe Restaurant* (Pl. B, 4). a fine point of view. — *Café Tröglen*, *Münster-Café*, both in the Münster-Platz.

Military Bands play almost every day in summer at the Wilhelmshöhe (see above), in the Friedrichsau (p 43), etc. *Organ Recital* in the Münster, see p. 42.

Electric Tramways (fare 10 pf.). 1. Circular Line: Railway Station (Pl. A, 2)- *Münster-Platz* (Pl. C, 2)- Frauen-Str. (Pl. D, 2)- *Olga-Str.* (Pl. D-A, 1, 2)- Station. — 2. Station (Pl. A, 2)- *Münster-Platz* (Pl. C, 2)- Lange-Str. (Pl. C, 3)- *Market-Place* (Pl. C. D, 3)- Danube-Bridge (Pl. D, 3)- *Marien-Str.* (Pl. E, 4)- Ludwig-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4)- *Neu-Ulm Railway Station* (Pl. F, 4). — 3. Münster- Platz (Pl. C, 2)- *Platzgasse* (Pl. C, 1, 2)- Syrlin-Str. (Pl. C, 1)- *Stuttgarter Tor* (beyond Pl. C, 1).

Post & Telegraph Office, Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. A, 2) and Frauen-Str. (Pl. D, 2).

Ulm (1575 ft.), an old-fashioned town with 51,700 inhab., incl. a garrison of 7500 men, lies on the left bank of the *Danube*, which is here joined by the *Blau* and the *Iller*, and from this point downwards is navigable. The Danube is the boundary between Wurtemberg and Bavaria, to which *Neu-Ulm* on the opposite bank belongs (two bridges).

Ulm, first mentioned in 854 as the seat of a Carlovingian palace, and one of the most important free imperial cities in the 14th and 15th cent., has belonged to Wurtemberg since 1810. From 1842 to 1866 it was a fortress of the Germanic Confederation, and since 1871 it has formed with Neu-Ulm a fortress of the German Empire. Towards the close of the 19th cent. it attained considerable importance as a commercial and industrial centre, and room for future development has been secured by the purchase by the municipal authorities in 1900 of the former ramparts surrounding the city. — Ulm was at one time the seat of a school of painting, under the influence of the Cologne and Early Flemish Schools. The most prominent masters of Ulm are *Hans Multscher* (ca. 1427-67), *Hans Schühlein* (*Schülin*; 1440-15·2), his son-in-law *Barth. Zeitblom* (b. 1455, d. after 1517), and *Martin Schaffner* (d. after 1539). Comp. also p. xxii.

Turning to the right at the station, we follow the Bahnhof-Str. and Hirsch-Str. (Pl. B, 3) to the (10 min.) Münster-Platz. To the

right, at the beginning of the Hirsch-Str., is the *Steinerne Brücke*, affording a picturesque glimpse of the old timber-houses on the *Blau*.

The *Münster (Prot.; Pl. C, 2), founded in 1377, built at intervals down to the beginning of the 16th cent., and restored and completed in 1844-90, is the largest Gothic church in Germany next to the Cathedral of Cologne, with room for about 28,000 people. The sculpturing on the portals is worthy of inspection. On the principal W. portal are the Creation, the Fall, Apostles, etc.; on the S.E. side-portal the Last Judgment; on the S.W. side-portal the history of Mary. On the roof is the emblem of Ulm: a sparrow with a straw in its beak. — The massive and beautifully decorated **Tower* in the centre of the W. façade, with the magnificent triple vestibule, was designed and begun by *Ulrich von Ensingen* (1392-95), the third of the cathedral-architects, erected by his successors as far as the top of the square portion (230 ft.) by the end of the 15th cent., and completed in 1877-90 by *Prof. Aug. Beyer* by the addition of the octagon and pyramid from a sketch left by *Matthäus Böblinger* (1478-94; comp. p. 38), the eighth of the original architects. Being 528 ft. in height, it is one of the loftiest towers in the world (Cologne 515 ft., Strassburg 466 ft.; Washington Monument 555 ft.; Mole Antonelliana at Turin 545 ft.; Eiffel Tower, in iron, 985 ft.) and affords a magnificent view. Comp. also p. xx.

The church is open free, daily 11-12, on Sun. and festivals after divine service, incl. *Performance on the organ in summer (entrance by the sacristan's office to the right of the right of the W. portal or by the 'Brauttor', on the S. side, near the choir). At other times visitors require tickets (entr. through the sacristan's office, see above): for the nave and aisles 20 pf.; choir, chapels, and sacristy, with guide, 1-4 pers. 1 *M*, each addit. pers. 25 pf.; extra organ-performance 10 *M*. The main tower may be ascended from 7 to 6 in summer, 9-3 in winter, and 8-5 in spring and autumn (to the top of the square portion 50 pf., to the octagon 1 *M*, children half-price).

The Interior originally consisted of a nave with two aisles, all of equal breadth, but in 1502-7 the latter were divided by slender round pillars and covered with star-vaulting, so as to form four aisles. Length 140 yds., width 54 yds.; nave 138 ft., aisles 65½ and 69 ft. in height. The magnificent *Organ*, built in 1856, has 101 stops and 6200 pipes (recitals, see above).

On the walls and pillars are numerous escutcheons of Swabian families. — The modern stained-glass windows in the aisles are by Burckhart and Zettler, the statues of Apostles in the nave, by C. Federlin.

By the second pillar of the nave is the **Pulpit*, executed by Burkhard Engelberg about 1500, the *Cover beautifully carved in wood by J. Syrlin in 1510. — The octagonal *Holy Water Basin* round the E. pillar in the S. Aisle dates from about 1507. Adjacent is the octagonal *Font*, with busts of prophets, mottoes, and armorial bearings (1470? perhaps by J. Syrlin the Elder). — To the left of the entrance to the choir, is the **Ciborium*, 93 ft. in height, beautifully sculptured in stone (1467-71), by the 'Master from Weingarten' or Syrlin the Elder (?). Above the choir-arch is a

large fresco of the Last Judgment (1471), attributed to Schühlein, and till lately concealed by whitewash.

The **Choir Stalls*, by Jörg Syrlin the Elder, 1469-1474, are among the finest works of the kind in Germany. At the W. end are three stalls with sibyls (1468); on the N. side, next the ciborium, is a bust of Syrlin himself, and beneath the next folding-seat is an old woman, said to represent his mother. The busts on the N. side in front embody paganism (Ptolemy, Terence, Cicero, etc.); behind, in the upper row are 18 half-figures of Apostles and Christian male saints (SS. Lawrence, George, Damian, etc.), in the lower row, 20 figures of Prophets and heroes of the Old Testament (David, Joshua, etc.). — On the S. side are sibyls below, with a bust of Syrlin's wife at the W. end; behind, in the upper row are St. Luke, Christian female saints (St. Catharine, etc.), and St. Cosmas, in the lower row, women of the Old Testament. The ornamental detail should not be overlooked.

The **High Altar* is by Martin Schaffner. The paintings and the carved figures represent the kindred of the Virgin and form one of the artist's chief works (1521). The Last Supper below the altar is also by M. Schaffner. Behind the altar are tombs of bronze (H. Neithart, d. 1500) and marble. The fine old *Stained Glass*, of 1480, is by Hans Wild.

The *Neithart Chapel*, to the N. of the choir, contains the original design for the tower and paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries; also two modern carved altars (to St. Sebastian and St. Barbara) and an altar-predella with saints on the E. wall.

The *S. (Besserer's) Chapel* contains a beautiful portrait of Eitel Besserer by Martin Schaffner (1516). In the *Sacristy* are an elegant little *Altar of 1481, with wings copied from engravings of M. Schongauer's 'Passion', and paintings by B. Zeitblom, H. Multscher, and M. Schaffner.

In an old patrician mansion (now the property of the town) at Taubengasse 6, to the S. of the minster, is the *Industrial and Antiquarian Museum* (Pl. D, 3); adm. 9-5, Sun. 11-1, 50 pf.; at other times 1 *M*.

In the court are stone carvings and works in iron, etc. — Ground Floor: Prehistoric antiquities, including a fine ichthyosaurus. — First Floor: Altar from Hagnau near Meersburg (1518); furniture. — Second Floor: Handsome ceilings and doors; 'tablatures' (early system of notation) of the Meistersinger of Ulm; guild-tablets; painted terracotta figures by a native artist, representing local costumes; doll's house of 1748; embroideries and textiles.

In the market rises the handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 3), erected at the beginning of the 16th cent. in the transition style from late-Gothic to Renaissance, with remains of old frescoes, retouched in 1905. The *Fischkasten*, a fine fountain at the S.E. corner, is by Syrlin the Elder (1482). Adjacent is a *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by M. Unger (1900). To the W. is the *Neue Bau* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1591 on the site of an ancient imperial palace, now containing government offices. The quadrangle contains a fountain with a figure of St. Elizabeth. — The *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 1), in the Olga-Strasse, were built by K. von Sauter in 1898. The Jury Court is adorned with two mural paintings by Fr. Keller.

Charming walk on the Danube from the *Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 41) onwards. The *Friedrichsau* (beyond Pl. F, 1), or public park, also repays a visit. About 3½ M. to the S. (omn. twice daily) is the old Benedictine convent of *Wiblingen* (now barracks), with an elaborate baroque church (1772-81) and an interesting library-hall.

From Ulm to Kempten, 54 M., railway in 2½ hrs. Stations *Neu-Ulm* (pp. 41, 184), *Senden* (junction for *Weissenhorn*). To the right, on the opposite bank of the Iller, lies *Ober-Kirchberg*, with a château of Prince Fugger. — As far as Memmingen the line for the most part follows the Iller. At (15 M.) *Illertissen* (1685 ft.; Hirsch) is a well-preserved castle. Near *Altenstadt* the extensive château of *Illereichen* rises on the left. — 22½ M. *Keltmünz*, the Roman Celiomonte (branch-line to *Babenhausen*).

32½ M. **Memmingen** (1970 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; °*Bairischer Hof*, R. 1½-3, D. 1½ & 2 *M*; *Schwarzer Ochse*, R. 1½ *M*; *Adler*, *Kreuz*, plain), junction of the lines to Herbertingen (p. 74) and to Buchloe (p. 260), is an old town with 11,600 inhab., a free city of the Empire down to 1802, and still partly surrounded by walls. The principal church (*St. Martin's*) contains 65 °Choir Stalls, carved in the richest late-Gothic style (end of 15th cent.) by a member of the school of Syrlin of Ulm. The 15th cent. frescoes in the *Frauen-Kirche*, discovered in 1890, are among the best of their period. Among the mediæval houses are the *Fuggerbau*, in which Wallenstein received the news of his dismissal in 1630, and the *Kramer-Zunft*, which still retains the Gothic panelled room in which the insurgents' manifesto ('Bauern-Artikel') in the Peasants' War was drawn up in 1525. The *Rathaus* is also interesting. Branch-line to *Legau*, 10½ M. — About 7 M. to the S.E. (branch-railway from *Ungerhausen*, p. 260, in 31 min.) is the pilgrimage-shrine of **Ottobeuren**, once a Benedictine Abbey ranking as a principality, founded in 764. The church, completed in 1767, is the most important Rococo building of S. Germany and contains superb paintings, fine choir-stalls, and a large organ; it also possesses a rich treasury and interesting collections. — 40½ M. *Grönenbach*, with a château formerly belonging to General Pappenheim. Beyond the large glacier-moraine of the Iller a view of the Alps of the Algäu is obtained. — 54 M. *Kempten* (p. 260).

From Ulm to *Munich*, see R. 31; to *Aalen*, see p. 35; to *Immendingen* and *Radolfzell*, see R. 13.

Our line at first ascends the left bank of the Danube, and passes the influx of the *Iller*. — 65 M. *Erbach*, with a château of Baron Ulm. The as yet insignificant Danube is now crossed, and we enter *Upper Swabia*, the region to the W. of the lower Iller and the Algäu Alps and extending S. from the Alb to the Lake of Constance. The railway traverses a flat district via *Risstissen* (with a château and park of Baron Stauffenberg), *Laupheim* (see below), and *Warthausen* (with a château of Herr von König) to Biberach.

From Laupheim to Schwendi, 10 M., railway in ¾ hr. — 2 M. *Laupheim-Stadt*. — 5½ M. *Burgrieden*. The line follows the *Rot-Tal*, through pretty scenery. — 8 M. *Orsenhausen*, with a château of Herr von Hornstein, who also owns *Schloss Bussmannshausen*, a little farther on, to the right. — 10 M. *Schwendi* (1720 ft.).

81½ M. **Biberach** (1770 ft.; *Württembergischer Hof*, at the station; *Goldner Löwe*; *Rad*), with 9100 inhab., once a free town of the Empire, is still partly surrounded by walls and towers. The poet *Chr. M. Wieland*, who was born in 1733 in the neighbouring village of *Ober-Holzheim*, held a civil appointment here in 1760-69, and is said to have collected materials for his 'Abderiten' from among the townspeople. A marble bust was erected to him in 1881, near the theatre. Biberach possesses a municipal collection of antiquities, pictures, and objects of natural history.

About 2 M. to the S.E. of Biberach station (omnibus several times daily) and 1 M. from Ummendorf (p. 45) is the frequented hydropathic of **Jordanbad** (R. 1¼-3, pens., 1st cl., 3½ *M*), pleasantly situated in the

Kisstal, on the margin of the wood, with a chalybeate spring ('Kneipp Cure'; Dr. Stützle).

A branch-railway runs from Biberach to (13½ M.; 1¼ hr.) *Ochsenhausen*, a small market-village with a Benedictine abbey founded in 1093 (now an agricultural school and orphanage) and an elaborately decorated baroque church.

The country becomes more attractive, and woods begin to appear on both sides. 84½ M. *Ummendorf*, with an interesting Mount Calvary. — 94 M. *Schussenried* ('das Ried'), a village known for the lake-dwellings discovered near it. The district lunatic asylum here, formerly a Prämonstratensian monastery, contains a sumptuous library-hall with ceiling-paintings by F. Hermann (1754). The composer Kreutzer (p. 75) attended the convent-school in 1792-99.

A branch line runs hence to (5½ M.; ½ hr.) **Buchau**, a little town with an ancient nunnery (now a château of Prince Taxis), ½ M. to the N. of which is the *Federsee* (ca. 620 acres in extent).

At (97 M.) **Aulendorf** (*Löwe*, very fair; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the Herbertingen and Memmingen line (p. 74), is the château of Count Königsegg, with a garden commanding a fine view of the distant Alps and a well-stocked deer-park.

The line now follows the small river *Schussen* to Friedrichshafen. — 101 M. *Durlesbach*. — To the left, beyond (107½ M.) *Niederbiegen*, rises the abbey of *Weingarten* (see below). Towards the S. the mountains of Appenzell come in view.

110½ M. **Ravensburg** (1456 ft.; *Kaiserhof*, new; **Railway Hotel Hildebrand*, R. 1¼-3 *M*; *Lamm*), an ancient town with 14,800 inhab., surrounded by vine-clad heights, once subject to the Guelphs, then to the Hohenstaufen, and lastly a free town of the empire, still preserves its mediæval exterior, and is surrounded by walls and a dozen towers. The slenderest of the latter is called the *Mehlsack* ('sack of flour'). The *Protestant Church*, formerly belonging to the Carmelites and restored in 1862, is a good Gothic structure, with fine modern stained-glass windows. The Konzerthaus contains a *Collection of Antiquities* (adm. free).

The **Veitsburg** (1719 ft.; restaurant), ¼ hr. from the town, to the S., is surmounted by a view-tower, on the site of a Guelphic castle, which commands an extensive view of the Lake of Constance, the Alps of Appenzell, and the Vorarlberg. A still finer point is the **Waldburg** (2615 ft.), 2 hrs. to the E., the well-preserved ancestral castle of the family of that name ('Truchsess von Waldburg').

From Ravensburg a narrow-gauge railway runs to the N.E. in 20 min. to (2½ M.) **Weingarten** (*Bär*), a town of 7100 inhab., with an imposing Benedictine abbey with three towers, founded by the Guelphs in 1053 and now used as barracks. The elaborate baroque church (1715-24) contains the mausoleum of the Guelphs (1852) and the Monument of the Guelphs, by Klenze, erected by King George V. of Hanover in 1859.

Beyond Ravensburg another glimpse of the Alps is obtained. The line traverses parts of the *Seewald*. — From (116 M.) *Meckenbeuern* an electric railway runs to (¼ hr.) *Tettnang*, with the large château of the extinct Counts of Montfort. The Lake of Constance at length becomes visible.

123 M. **Friedrichshafen.** — **Hotels.** Deutsches Haus, by the station, with garden on the lake, R. 1 ℳ 60 pf.-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-15 ℳ; Lamm; Sonne, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½-2 ℳ; Seehotel, at the harbour; Drei Könige, R. 1½-2, D. 1½ ℳ, B. 80 pf., plain but good; Seehof, with garden. — *Railway Restaurant*, by the lake-station, with a terrace.

Friedrichshafen (1320 ft.) lies on the *Bodensee* or *Lake of Constance* (p. 78). The train goes on from the station to the quay, whence steamers ply 4-5 times daily to the chief places on the lake. The busy little town, with 5000 inhab., and a harbour, was founded by King Frederick of Wurtemberg, who connected *Buchhorn*, the smallest of 'imperial cities', with the monastery of *Hofen*, now the palace, and gave the place its modern name. The *Schloss* contains a few pictures by modern Wurtemberg masters (Gegenbaur, Pflug, etc.). A pavilion in the *Riedle Park* commands a charming prospect of the lake and the Alps. The historical, prehistorical, and natural history collections of the *Bodensee Verein* deserve a visit. The lake-baths attract many visitors in summer. *Kursaal*, with terrace on the lake.

From Friedrichshafen to *Lindau* and to *Constance*, see R. 14 b; steamers on the *Lake of Constance*, see R. 14a.

9. From Stuttgart to Tübingen and Horb.

Comp. Map, p. 56.

64½ M. Railway in 2-3½ hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 40, 5 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 60 pf.). Best views to the left.

From Stuttgart to (14½ M.) *Plochingen*, see R. 8. — 18½ M. *Unter-Boihingen* (p. 58). To the right in the valley, near *Köngen* (the Roman *Vicus Grinario;* excavated castrum) the Neckar is crossed by an ancient stone bridge (restored in 1603; obelisk), from which Duke Ulrich is said to have leaped in 1519 in order to escape capture by the troops of the Swabian League. To the left rise the Teck, Hohen-Neuffen, and other Alb Mts. — 21½ M. **Nürtingen** (935 ft.; *Krone, Schöll*, at the station), a manufacturing town (pop. 6750) on the right bank of the Neckar. The pretty Prot. parish-church, a late-Gothic structure, contains a fine Renaissance choir-screen. Branch-line to *Neuffen*, see p. 60. — 25 M. *Neckartailfingen*; the village of that name, with an early-Romanesque church (11th cent.; frescoes of the 13th cent.), lies 2 M. to the W. — The line now quits the Neckar-Tal; fine view of the Alb to the left.

From (30½ M.) **Metzingen** (1170 ft.; **Sprandel*, at the station; *Linde*), a small town with 5800 inhab., a branch-line diverges to *Urach* (p. 60). The *Erms* is crossed here.

To *Neuffen*, see p. 59. Fine view from the **Floriansberg* (1715 ft.), ¾ hr. to the N.E.; above it rises the basaltic *Jusiberg* (2175 ft.). From this point a pleasant walk may be taken along the ridge viâ the *Hörnle* (2320 ft.) and the *Karlslinde* to the plateau of *Hülben* and *Hohen-Neuffen* (p. 60). Comp. the Maps, pp. 58 and 62.

33½ M. *Sondelfingen*. To the left rises the *Achalm* (p. 62).

36 M. **Reutlingen.** — **Hotels.** KRONPRINZ, at the station, with garden, R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-3, B. ¾, D. 1½-2½ *M*; *OCHS, in the market-place, R. 1½-1¾, D. 2 *M*, B. 70 pf.; SCHWAN, in the market-place; HIRSCH, Wilhelm-Str., well spoken of; BÄR; LÖWE, at the station; FALKE, near the market-place. — WINE at the *Hirsch* and *Schwan* hotels (see above); *Authenrieth*; *Fässle*.

Steam Tramway from the station through the town to (20 min.) *Eningen* (p. 63), on the E. (fare 20 pf.). — **Light Railway** from a terminus 3 min. to the W. of the railway station, viâ *Betzingen* (p. 48), to (10 M.) *Gönningen* (p. 66), on the S.W.

Reutlingen (1230 ft.), once a free city of the empire, now an industrial town with 23,900 inhab., weaving and spinning mills, and tanneries, is picturesquely situated on the *Echatz*. The *Garten-Tor* and *Tübinger-Tor* are well-preserved relics of its ancient fortifications, but the ramparts and fosses have been converted into well-built streets. In front of the station is a monument to *Frederick List* (1789-1846), the political economist, and in the Obere Garten-Str. is another to the poet *Hermann Kurz* (1813-73). Both were born in houses in the Wilhelm-Strasse (now indicated by tablets). — From the station we follow first the Karl-Str., then (left) the Wilhelm-Strasse. To the right, in the latter, is the *St. Nikolaus-Kirche* (1358), with an interesting high-altar, and farther on, to the left, is the *Heiliggeist-Kirche* or *Spital-Kirche*. In the market-place is the *Maximilians-Brunnen*, the original of which (1570) is preserved in the *Spendhaus* (3 min. behind the Rathaus), where also are the collections of the Natural History Society and the Society of Art and Antiquity (Sun. 1-3, free; at other times, fee). The (Prot.) **Church of St. Mary*, a noble Gothic edifice of the 12-14th cent., with some Romanesque remains, was burned in 1726, repaired in 1844, and thoroughly restored in 1893-1901. The beautiful tower is 240 ft. high. In the interior are frescoes of the early 14th century. The octagonal stone *Font of 1499 is admirably and richly sculptured; the reliefs in the niches represent the Baptism of Christ and the Seven Sacraments. The *Holy Sepulchre in the choir (about 1480) is also very interesting. The handsome modern altar was designed by Beisbarth and executed by Lauer (1878). The sacristan's house is opposite the W. side of the church. The *Marienkirch-Brunnen* is embellished with a figure of Emp. Frederick II., restored in 1903. In the upper Wilhelm-Str. is the late-Gothic *Linden-Brunnen* (1544). — **Lucas's Pomological Institution*, the *Weaving School*, the *School of Women's Work*, and the *Bruderhaus*, a refuge established by Pastor Werner (d. 1887), merit a visit. The *Cemetery* contains a tasteful modern chapel in the Gothic style. The *Panorama Weg*, skirting the Honau railway from the station, affords pretty views; the little sulphur-bath of *Heilbrunnen* is ¾ M. to the N.E. of the station. **Excursions, see pp. 62, 66.**

FROM REUTLINGEN TO SCHELKLINGEN, 36 M., railway in 3 hrs., viâ *Honau*, *Lichtenstein*, and *Münsingen*, see p. 63.

38 M. *Betzingen* (Rose), see p. 47. At (40½ M.) *Kirchentellinsfurt* the line re-enters the Neckar-Tal. 43 M. *Lustnau* (Ochse), a favourite resort of the Tübingen students, with a fine church.

44½ M **Tübingen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — **Hotels.** TRAUBE (Pl. a; C, 3), R. 1½-5, B. ¾, D. 2 *M.*, well spoken of; *GOLDNER OCHSE (Pl. d; D, 5), near the railway-station, R. 1¾-2¼, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M.*; *LAMM (Pl. b; B, 4), in the market-place, R. 2-3, B. ¾ *M.*; PRINZ KARL (Pl. c; C, 3), R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 1¼ & 1¾ *M.*; KÖNIG KARL (Pl. e; C, 4), Mühlgasse, R. 1½ *M.* — Beer at the *Ochse* and *Prinz Karl* hotels (see above); *Kommerell's*, near the Stiftskirche; *Ratsstube*; *Krone*; *Ludwigsbad*, by the Neckar bridge, with garden; *Museum*, Wilhelm-Str., with garden; *Schloss-Garten*, near the castle. — Wine at the *Forelle*, Kronengasse (good cuisine); *Seeger's* (Ratskeller), Herrenberger-Str.; *Traube*, *Lamm* (see above). — POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. C, 3), at the corner of the Neckargasse and the Hafengasse.

Tübingen (1036 ft.), a town with 16,800 inhab., finely situated on a ridge on the Neckar, possesses a university, founded by Count Eberhard im Bart in 1477, of which the theological and medical faculties especially enjoy a high reputation (1600 students). Melanchthon was a lecturer here (1512-18) before he was summoned to Wittenberg.

From the station (Pl. C, 5), which lies to the S. of the town, we traverse the beautiful shady promenades of the 'Wörth' to a bronze *Statue of Uhland* (Pl. 3; C, 5), by Kietz, erected in 1872. In the plantation at the W. end of the avenue of planes is a monument to the authoress *Ottilie Wildermuth* (d. 1877; Pl. 4, A, 5), by Roesch.

From Uhland's statue we proceed to the right to the bridge over the Neckar on which is a *Statue of Count Eberhard* (see above). Immediately beyond the bridge (to the right, at the beginning of the Mühl-Strasse) is *Uhland's House* (Pl. 6; C, D, 4), in which the poet died in 1862. The house in which he was born is in the Neckar-Halde (tablet; Pl. 5, B, 4)); his grave in the cemetery is marked by a monument of granite. — Farther up the hill are houses belonging to student-societies.

The streets of the old town are narrow and picturesque. The choir of the late-Gothic *Stiftskirche of St. George* (1483-1529; Pl. C, 4; sacristan at Münzgasse 5, to the W. of the church) contains fine old *Stained glass, well preserved; twelve monuments with recumbent stone figures, of Wurtemberg princes, including Count Eberhard im Bart (d. 1496), and Duke Ulrich (d. 1550); and an old German winged picture by *Schäufelein* (1520; Crucifixion, etc.). The organ-loft is adorned with a bust of Luther by Donndorf. The choir-stalls in carved wood, below the organ, are of the school of Syrlin (early 16th cent.). — Adjoining the Stiftskirche is the old *Aula*, containing the class-rooms of the faculty of arts (art-historical institute, adm. Thurs. 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 10.30-12.30). — The *Town Hall* (Pl. B, 4), erected in 1435 and enlarged in 1543, was provided with a painted façade in 1872. — The *Stift* (Pl. B, 4), a Protestant seminary with 140 pupils, founded in 1536 by Duke Ulrich, is estab-

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

lished in an old Augustinian monastery. The Roman Catholic *Wilhelmsstift* (Pl. C, 3), with about 130 students, occupies the old *Collegium Illustre*, founded in 1588 for sons of the nobility. Beyond the Wilhelmsstift is the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. B, 3), in the early-Gothic style, by Egle.

In the new N. quarter of the town, in the handsome Wilhelm-Strasse and to the W. of it, are a number of imposing buildings such as the *Museum*, the *University*, various *University Institutes* and several *Hospitals*. The *Aula* (Pl. D, 2), the chief university building, contains a picture-gallery (a *Correggio*, a *Cranach*, etc., and numerous portraits of professors). At the back of the university rises an obelisk in memory of *Silcher*, the composer (d. 1860; Pl. 2, D, 2). — The *Botanical Garden* (Pl. C, 2, 3) of the university contains a monument to the poet *Hölderlin* (d. 1843), presented by the sculptor Andresen in 1881. — The *Mineralogical and Zoological Institute* (Pl. D, 1) accommodates the *Natural History Collections* of the university, including a fossil ichthyosaurus 24½ ft. long and a large slab of fossil pentacrinites.

By the Town Hall (p. 48) the Wiener Gässle, continued by the Burgsteige, ascends to the left to the *Schloss Hohen-Tübingen* (1215 ft.; Pl. A, 4), situated on a hill commanding the town, erected by Duke Ulrich in the Renaissance style in 1535, with a richly decorated outer portal of 1606 and an inner portal of 1538 (restored in 1892). It contains the *University Library* and the *Observatory*. The cellars contain an immense cask (18,700 gallons) and a deep well (formerly descending to the level of the Neckar). The attendant lives in the second archway to the right. Comp. p. xxvii.

Fine *View from the *Schänzle* (Pl. A, 4), at the back of the Schloss (reached from the court of the Schloss through the low passage beyond the well), and from the *Lichtenberger Höhe* (beyond Pl. A, 4), 20 min. farther on. Other good points of view are the *Wieland-Höhe* and the *Oesterberg* (beyond Pl. D, 4) to the E. On the summit of the Oesterberg (1436 ft.; 20 min. from the town) is the **Kaiser-Wilhelm-Turm* (adm. 20 pf.), erected in 1893. The view extends from the Hohenstaufen to the Plettenberg and the Hornisgrinde. — More distant points of view are, to the N., the *Waldhäuser Höhe* (¾ hr.), *Eberhards-Höhe* (½ hr.), and *Steinenberg* (view-tower; ¾ hr.), and to the W. beyond the Schloss, *Oedenburg*, and *Wald-Turm* on the *Buss* (*Spitzberg*; 1540 ft.; ¾ hr.).

About 3½ M. to the N. of Tübingen (carr. there and back 8 *M*) lies the well-preserved old Cistercian monastery of ***Bebenhausen**, founded in 1185, one of the finest mediæval structures in Swabia and, like Maulbronn, one of the most picturesque conventual establishments in Germany. We enter by the Schreiber-Turm on the W. side (keeper's room to the left; fee). The late-Gothic cloisters, with their interesting well-house, is adjoined on the N. by the *Church*, which is still partly Romanesque, though the choir is Gothic (traces of frescoes) and the nave was rebuilt in the 16th century. To the E. of the cloisters are the *Chapter Room*, the *Parlatorium*, or audience-room, and a *Recreation Room* for the lay-brothers, all built in the severe transition style affected by the Cistercian order about the beginning of the 13th century. To the S. is the large *Winter Refectory* (1335), containing a collection of arms and armour and goldsmiths' work; and to the W. is the *Summer Refectory*, with a late mediæval fresco of the expedition of the Cistercian knights of Calatrava against the Moors. —

Farther to the E. is the *Abbot's House*, now a royal shooting-lodge and shown only in the absence of the king. Adjacent are the *Hirsch* and *Waldhorn Inns*.

On a height (1558 ft.), 1¼ hr. to the W., rises the **Wurmlinger Kapelle**, commanding an extensive view. Its praises have been sung by Uhland and other poets. (The chapel may be reached by a pleasant path through the wood from the Schloss at Tübingen, following the top of the hill, viâ the Schänzle, Lichtenberg, and Buss; see p. 49.)

From Tübingen to *Hohenzollern* and *Sigmaringen*, see R. 12.

52 M. **Rottenburg** (1115 ft.; *Bär*, *Römischer Kaiser*, both in the market-place), an old town (7500 inhab.) picturesquely situated on the Neckar, connected by three bridges with the suburb of *Ehingen* (with the rail. station and post-office), is an episcopal see. In the market-place are a fine late-Gothic *Fountain* of 1470, and the late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin*, with its perforated spire. The *Bischofshof*, formerly a Jesuit convent, contains the *Diocesan Museum* (on the 2nd floor; ring), comprizing paintings and carvings of the Swabian School of the 15th and 16th cent., nearly all of which are spoiled by retouching. In the tithe-barn beside the lower bridge is a collection of Roman antiquities found here in the old Roman station of *Sumelocenna* (key opposite). Hops abound.

At the *Altstadt* (1394 ft.), ¼ hr. to the S.E., is a late-Roman or Frankish camp; ½ hr. farther to the S., beyond the village of *Weiler*, is the *Weilerburg* or *Altrotenburg* (1820 ft.; belvedere). — The *Sülchen-Kapelle*, 1 M. to the N.E. of Rottenburg, once the centre of the Sülich-Gau, is the burial-church of the Roman Catholic bishops of Wurtemberg.

The train crosses the Neckar and follows the left bank. Vineyards gradually give way to pine-forest. 53½ M. *Niedernau*. The chalybeate and sulphur baths of that name lie in the Katzenbach-Tal, on the opposite bank. — The line crosses the Neckar, and near (55½ M.) *Bieringen* the *Starzel*, which descends from Hechingen. To the right, beyond a long tunnel, rises *Schloss Weitenburg*, with its fine pinnacled tower, commanding a fine view. On a pine-clad hill to the left of (59½ M.) *Eyach* is the ruin of *Frundeck*.

From Eyach to Stetten, 8 M., light-railway up the Eyach-Tal in ¾ hr. — 2½ M. *Mühringen*, with a château. — 3¼ M. **Imnau** (1295 ft.; *Bad-Hotel*, R. 1-2 *M*, board 2 *M* 10 pf. to 2 *M* 80 pf.), with chalybeate springs, chiefly visited by ladies. Good baths (mineral, pine-cone, saline, Turkish, and vapour). Pretty situation.. — 6¾ M. **Haigerloch** (*Post*), a little Prussian town with 1300 inhab., picturesquely situated on both sides of the *Eyach*, and commanded by a 16th cent. Schloss. A road (diligence) runs hence to the E. to *Hechingen* (p. 69; 9½ M.). — From (8 M.) *Stetten*, with salt-works, a road goes on to the S. to *Balingen* (p. 70; 7½ M.).

64½ M. **Horb.** From Horb to *Stuttgart* viâ *Böblingen*, and to *Schaffhausen* viâ *Immendingen*, see R. 10; to *Calw* and *Pforzheim*, see p. 20; to *Eutingen* and *Schenkenzell*, see p. 51.

10. From Stuttgart to Böblingen and Schaffhausen.

122½ M. Railway *(Gaubahn)*. Express in 4¼ hrs (fares 17 ℳ 95, 12 ℳ 65 pf.), ordinary train in 8 hrs. (15 ℳ 90, 10 ℳ 60, 6 ℳ 80 pf.). This is the direct route from Stuttgart to Central Switzerland (express from Stuttgart to Zürich in 5½-6 hrs.; through-carriages) and to the Baden Oberland (see below).

From Stuttgart (Central Station) to the (5 M.) *West Station* (1214 ft.), see p. 13. Just beyond the station the train penetrates a spur of the *Hasenberg*, and then ascends (1:100), high above the suburb of *Heslach* and the gradually contracting valley. Pretty views to the left. The line runs through wood on the Heslacher Wand, and is carried across three deep gorges by lofty embankments. At (9½ M.) *Vaihingen* the train reaches the *Filder*, the fertile upland plain to the S. of Stuttgart; the Swabian Alb rises in the background. — The *Schönbuchwald* is now traversed to (15½ M.) **Böblingen** (1435 ft.; *Waldhorn* or *Post*, R. 1¼-1½, pens. 4-5 ℳ), an old town (5700 inhab.), with a castle (now a school), prettily situated on two large ponds. The *Waldburg*, a Kurhaus 10 min. to the N.E. of the town, with a wooded park and extensive view, is a favourite resort.

18½ M. *Ehningen*, where the *Würm* is crossed. — 25½ M. **Herrenberg** (1413 ft.; *Post*), an old town (2600 inhab.) in the fertile *Gäu*, has an early-Gothic abbey-church (1439) with good choir-stalls. The *Schlossberg* affords a good view. To the S.E. are the hills of the Schönbuch and in the distance the Alb.

36 M. **Eutingen** (1550 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction for Pforzheim (p. 21). Branch railway to Freudenstadt and Hausach, see p. 54.

The train descends the narrow valley of Mühlen, with the ruined *Stauffenberg* on the left, threads a tunnel, and crosses the Neckar.

41 M. **Horb** (1280 ft.; *Zum Kaiser*, R. 1¼-1½, pens. 5-6 ℳ; *Krone; Bär; Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with 2500 inhab., in a picturesque situation, has an interesting late-Gothic *Abbey Church* (R. C; 15th cent. statue of Christ over the S. portal). The town-walls are in partial preservation. On the hill, ½ hr. from the station, are the old *Schütte-Turm* and the *Ottilien-Kapelle*. Hops abound.

Berthold Auerbach (1812-82), the novelist of the Black Forest, was born and is buried at *Nordstetten*, near Horb.

From Horb to *Stuttgart* via *Tübingen* and *Plochingen*, see R. 9.

The train for a short way traverses Prussian territory. 45½ M. *Neckarhausen*. We return to the left bank. To the E. above *Fischingen* rises the extensive ruin of *Wehrstein*. — 50½ M. **Sulz am Neckar** (1410 ft.; *Waldhorn*, R. 1-1½, pens. 3½-4½ ℳ), a little town with a Gothic church and salt springs. Then a tunnel. To the left beyond it rises the ruin of *Albeck*. Near (56 M.) *Aistaig* pleasant glimpses of the valley are enjoyed. — 57 M. **Oberndorf** (1518 ft.; *Post*, R. 1-2 ℳ), a little town to the right (pop. 4000). The old Augustine monastery is now a gun-factory. — 61 M. *Epfendorf*. — 64 M. *Tal-*

hausen. The line is carried over four bridges, through four tunnels, with various ruins to the right and left, and lastly by a long tunnel through the hill on which Rottweil lies. In the valley, to the right, is a large *Powder Mill*.

68½ M. **Rottweil** (1827 ft.: *Rottweiler Hof; Wilder Mann* or *Alte Post*, R. 1½ *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 1 *M* 80 pf.; *Lamm; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. with wine 2 *M* 80 pf.), an ancient town (9000 inhab.) with partially preserved walls and towers, was a free city of the Empire and the seat of an imperial court of justice down to 1802. It is finely situated high above the Neckar. The station, with the extensive locomotive-factory, is ½ M. from the town. To the left above the station is the site of a large Roman camp, while the hamlet of *Altstadt*, ¾ M. to the S., covers the remains of a Roman civil colony. The saline springs and baths of *Wilhelmshall* lie ½ M. farther to the S.

The **Heilige-Kreuz-Kirche*, a fine Gothic structure of 1364-1517, with certain portions of an earlier date, was restored by Heideloff in 1840. The *Kapellen-Kirche*, with its handsome Gothic tower of 1364, was entirely remodelled at the beginning of the 18th century. Some good carvings on the S. side and on the panels of the doors are the sole relics of the original structure. The *Fountain* in the market-place is quaint. The interesting *Collection of Antiquities* contains chiefly Roman relics. The *Chapel of St. Lawrence* in the old cemetery contains a collection of mediæval wood-carvings and pictures, chiefly of the Upper Swabian school. In the centre is a mosaic pavement from a Roman bath (Orpheus). The massive *Hochturm* (177 ft.), in the highest part of the town on the W. side, commands an extensive view.

The well-wooded **Lemberg* (3330 ft.), the loftiest summit of the Swabian Alb, may be ascended in 3 hrs. from Rottweil; we cross the Neckar by the iron footbridge above the station and proceed viâ *Wellendingen* and *Wilflingen* (a Hohenzollern 'enclave'). The tower (100 ft. high) on the top commands a splendid view of the Swabian Alb, the Black Forest, and the Alps. — The *Oberhohenberg* (3317 ft.), ¾ hr. to the N. of the Lemberg, the highest summit of the Alb but one, commands a poor view. — From *Gosheim* (2780 ft.; Sonne), ¾ hr. to the S. of the Lemberg, a fine hill-walk may be taken viâ the *Klippeneck* (3220 ft.) to the (2½ hrs.) *Dreifaltigkeitsberg* (see p. 53).

Ascent of the *Plettenberg* from Rottweil, see p. 70.

From Rottweil to Villingen, 17 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 *M* 20, 1 *M* 50, 95 pf.). — 7½ M. *Trossingen*, whence an electric tramway (2½ M. in 12 min.) runs to the village of that name, with mouth-organ factories. — 11 M. *Schwenningen* (Rail. Hotel), with 13,000 inhab. and a state technical school for the finer kinds of machinery. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Source of the Neckar* (2425 ft.), a reservoir with small gardens and a bathing-establishment; 1½ M. to the W. stands the *Hölzlekönig*, a fir-tree 140 ft. high dating from the middle of the 16th century. — The line traverses a lofty plain, the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and beyond stat. *Marbach* descends the *Brigach-Tal* to *Villingen* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The line crosses the Neckar and enters the broad *Primtal*. To the left, several picturesque glimpses of the *Oberhohenberg*, *Lemberg*, and other spurs of the Alb. 72 M. *Neufra*. The line ascends gradu-

Tübingen
Rindsrücken
Hirschau
Frommern
Stockenhof
Dürrmenten
Weilheim
Lochen-St.
Lauffen a.d.
Schafb.
Pfeffenbg.
Schömberg
Waikel-Grüblens-B.
Dietingen
Neukirch
Sonthof
Zepfenhan
Rathshausen
Heidenhof
Rossingen
Ober-Digisheim
Thanheck
Dautmergen
Erzingen
Waldstetten
Ziegelscheuer
Roßwangen
Dottern-hausen
Irslingen
Zimmern u.d. Burg
Vaihingerhof
Palmbühl
Pfeffenbg.
Überhaus.
Hausen a.d. Lenne
Unterlingen
Ortenb.
Geyerhof
Lenzenbg.
Junghof
Schärzingen
Stunzen
Deißlingen
Thanheck
ROTTWEIL
Eschbronn
Villingendorf
Oberhohenbg.
Dietenhofen
Obernheim
Hardheim
Wilhelmshall
Lenzbg.
Wehingen
Marras
Holzwiesen
Rossb.
Bühlingen
Wellendingen
Neufra
Gosheim
Geisingen
Streichg.
Reichenbach
Frittlingen
Bubsheim
Kirnbg.
Egesheim
Harthof
Denkingen
Aixheim
Wattbach
Böttingen
Friedrichshöhe
Bärenthal
Klippeneck
Galgenb.
Königsheim
Aldingen
Allenspach
Renquishausen
Hofen
Dreifaltigkeits-kirche
SPAICHINGEN
Balgheim
Iggenhsn.
Wahlsteinen
Trossingen
Staufel-B.
Verenaquelle
Halsen ob Verena
Engel-berg
Dürbheim
Schura
Gunningen
Kehlen
Kolbingen
Holzinkarpfen
Bubsingen
Wellheimer B.
Durchhausen
Kletthein
Allstaat
Lupfen
Anstalt-Kap
Weilheim
Mühlheim
Seitingen
Stetten
Oberflacht
Fridingen
Thalheim
Kirchenberg
Wartmlingen
Hattingen
Hattingerhof
Himmel-B.
Mahlingen
Ettia
Lauwigs-thal
Renquishausen
Wasserburg
Lugineifeld
Lerchen-halde
Ippingen
R. Konzenbg.
TUTTLINGEN
Lindenhof
Altentuttl.
Thalheim
Bachzimmern
MÖHRINGEN
Hausen ob Bra
Immendingen
Witthoh 2 km
Kilometer
1 : 250.000
Engl. Miles

ally, and then traverses a high-lying, well-cultivated plain, forming part of the *Baar* (see below). 74½ M. *Aldingen*. To the left rises the long ridge of the *Heuberg*, a barren plateau 13½ M. long and 9½ M. broad, with the *Dreifaltigkeitsberg* (see below). To the right are the flattened cone of the *Hohenkarpfen* and the coffin-shaped *Lupfen*. — 77½ M. **Spaichingen** (2200 ft.; *Krone; *Alte Post*, R. 1¼-1¾ *M; Neue Post*), a straggling little town (2700 inhab.).

The **Dreifaltigkeitsberg** (3225 ft.), a spur of the Heuberg, with a frequented pilgrimage-church, is ascended from Spaichingen in 1 hr.; the tower on the top (20 pf.) commands a magnificent view. Rfmts. at the sacristan's house (also beds).

Spaichingen is also the starting-point for a visit to the **Baar**, an undulating and fertile plateau (2300-2600 ft.), partly wooded, which extends from Rottweil (N.) to Tuttlingen (S.) and is bounded on the W. by the spurs of the Black Forest and on the E. by the Heuberg (see above). The following is an attractive excursion (to Tuttlingen, 7 hrs.). We proceed to the S. to (1 hr.) *Hausen ob Verena* (2645 ft.), beyond which a road (to the left) leads to the (¾ hr.) *Hohenkarpfen* (2980 ft.), a mountain-cone like the Hohenstaufen, with a ruined castle. Thence we proceed to the S.W. to the (1½ hr.) wooded *Lupfen* (3205 ft.; view intercepted by trees), with a ruined castle, and then descend to the S. to (½ hr.) *Talheim* (2475 ft.; Linde), birth-place and burial-place of Max Schneckenburger (1819-49), author of the 'Wacht am Rhein'. The *Himmelberg* (3085 ft.), 1 M. to the S., commands a distant view of the Alps. — From Talheim we go on viâ the *Konzenberg* (2615 ft.; ruined castle) to the (2¼ hrs.) railway-station of *Möhringen* (see below) or to (3 hrs.) *Tuttlingen*, to which a diligence plies once daily.

82½ M. *Wurmlingen*, a village on the *Faulenbach*. The line describes a long curve, and crosses the *Danube* by an iron bridge.

85 M. **Tuttlingen** (2120 ft.; **Post*, R. 1½-1¾, B. ¾, D. 2 *M; *Hecht; Schwarzer Bär; Rail. Restaurant*), a thriving town (14,600 inhab.), lies on the right bank of the Danube. Above it rise the ruins of the *Honburg* (2415 ft.), destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. A monument, with a medallion-portrait and a figure of Germania, designed by Jahn, was erected in the Bahnhof-Str. in 1892 to *Max Schneckenburger* (see above). The *Witthoh* (2800 ft.), 2 hrs. to the S., is a good point of view; descent thence to Hattingen (see below), ¾ hr., to Möhringen (see below), 1½ hr. — From Tuttlingen to *Sigmaringen* and *Ulm*, see R. 12.

The line traverses the broad valley of the Danube, and crosses the river near (87½ M.) *Möhringen*. Some of the Danube water filters through the earth here and re-appears in the *Aach Spring*, 8 M. to the S. — 91 M. **Immendingen** *(Falke; Rail. Restaurant)*, junction for Donaueschingen and Waldshut (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The train recrosses the Danube, gradually ascends its S. bank, penetrates the watershed between Danube and Rhine by deep cuttings and a tunnel, and descends beyond (94½ M.) *Hattingen* (2265 ft.; Ochs). After a tunnel (985 yds. long) and several lofty viaducts, the line runs at a high level along the E. slope of the hills. — 98 M. *Thalmühle*. We now descend the wooded *Engener-Tal* to (101 M.) **Engen** (1705 ft.; *Stern; Drei Kronen; Sonne*), a small and ancient town, where the mountains are quitted.

The train now skirts the volcanic peaks of the *Hegau*, the highest of which, the *Neuenhöwen* (2850 ft.), rises to the W. of (103½ M.) *Welschingen;* beyond it is the two-peaked *Hohenstoffeln*. 106 M. *Mühlhausen*, at the foot of the basaltic *Mägdebery* (2185 ft.). 107 M. *Hohenkrähen* (1450 ft.) lies at the foot of a bold rock (2116 ft.), crowned with fragments of an old castle.

110½ M. **Singen.** — **Hotels.** KRONE, ½ M. from the station, an old-established unpretentious establishment, R. 1¼-1½, D. 2 *M;* EKKEHARD, R. 1¼-2, B. ¾, D. 1¼ *M;* ADLER, nearest the railway-station, plain; SCHWEIZERHOF, near the station, R. from 1 *M* 60, B. 80 pf.. — *Railway Restaurant.*

Singen, (1405 ft.), on the *Ache*, is the station for visitors to the *Hohentwiel*, which rises on a lofty isolated rock 3 M. to the N.W. About ½ M. beyond the Krone we turn to the right from the Gottmadingen road; 1 M. farther on lies the Inn zum Hohentwiel, whence we reach the ruin in 15-18 min. (adm. 20 pf.).

The fortress of ***Hohentwiel** (2253 ft.), a small 'enclave' of Wurtemberg, was the seat of Alemanian dukes in the 9th and 10th cent., came into the possession of the Hohenstaufens in the 11th cent., and has belonged to Wurtemberg since 1538. It was successfully defended during the Thirty Years' War by the Wurtemberg commandant Widerhold. In 1800 it was destroyed by the French. The imposing ruins command a superb view. Comp. Scheffel's 'Ekkehard'.

114 M. *Gottmadingen;* 117½ M. *Thayingen;* 120 M. *Herblingen.*

123 M. **Schaffhausen** (1330 ft.; **Hôtel Müller*, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *M; Rheinischer Hof*, similar charges; **Riese*, R. 2-3, D. 3 *M*, these three at the station; **National; Schwan*, very fair; *Railway Restaurant*) is a picturesque old Swiss town (16,000 inhab.) on the right bank of the *Rhine*, formerly a free town of the Empire, and now the capital of the canton of that name. The *Münster*, an early-Romanesque basilica of 1052-1101, has recently been restored. The massive tower of *Munot* dates from the 16th century. The *Imthurneum* contains a theatre, music-school, and music-rooms. Opposite is the *Museum* with natural history specimens, antiquities, and the town-library. The *Fäsenstaub*, a pleasant promenade, commands a fine view of the Rhine and the Alps.

The *FALLS OF THE RHINE are most conveniently visited by rail from Schaffhausen to stat. *Neuhausen*, 2½ M. distant. See *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

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FROM EUTINGEN (p. 51) TO HAUSACH, 42½ M., branch-railway in 3¾-4¼ hrs. (from Stuttgart, 3¼-6 hrs.). The line turns to the W. and as far as (2½ M.) *Hochdorf* (1650 ft.) coincides with the Nagold railway (p. 20). It then ascends and enters the Black Forest. — 15 M. *Dornstetten* (2065 ft.), with 1200 inhab., has a late-Gothic church (14th cent.). — Three lofty viaducts.

18 M. **Freudenstadt.** — The main railway-station (2180 ft.; unpretending inn close by) lies ¾ M. from the town; near the town is a second station for the branch-line to Kloster-Reichenbach.

Hotels (rooms should be engaged beforehand in summer). *SCHWARZWALD HOTEL, in an open situation near the principal station, with large garden, R. 2-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 *M*. — In the town: *POST, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 *M*, with dépendance; KRONE, in a new building, R.

from 1½, D. 2, pens. 5-6 *M*; Rappen, R. 1½-2½, D. 2, pens. from 4½ *M*; Linde, pens. from 4½ *M*; Herzog Friedrich; Rössle, pens. 4½-6 *M*; Schützen, small. — Kurhaus Waldlust, pens. 6-14 *M*; Kurhaus Palmenwald, R. 1½-3, L. & A. 5% of the bill, pens. 5-6 *M*; Hôtel-Café Stokinger; these three above the town, to the S.E.; Kurhaus Waldeck, R. from 1 *M* 80 pf., B. 1, D. at 1 p.m. 2½, pens. 6½-8½, omn. 1 *M*. — *Dr. Lieb's Sanatorium* for nervous patients, pens. 5-7 *M*. — *Pensions* and *Private Apartments* (R. 6-9 *M* per week). — *Visitors' Tax*, 2 *M*. — *Carriages* at all the hotels.

Freudenstadt (2395 ft.), a town with 7900 inhab., with cloth-factories and timber trade, was founded in 1599 by Duke Friedrich I. of Wurtemberg for Protestant refugees from Salzburg, and is now a summer-resort, visited by about 5000 guests annually. The plan of the town is peculiar. In the centre is an extensive Platz (now partly occupied by gardens), surrounded by arcaded houses, while in and near it are the *Rathaus*, the *School*, the *Protestant Church*, the *Law Court*, and the new *Post Office*. The curious church, built in 1601-8 and restored in 1887-96, consists of two naves at right angles, one set apart for male, the other for female worshippers, while pulpit and altar are placed at the apex of the angle. The front of the galleries is embellished with stucco-reliefs of Biblical subjects. The Romanesque font was brought from the monastery of Alpirsbach; the choir-stalls date from 1488; fine Crucifix (sacristan, Trauben-Str. 316, behind the church). — Freudenstadt is surrounded by fine pine-woods, including the so-called Palmenwald (café). On the *Kienberg* (2525 ft.; restaurant) is the Herzog Friedrich Tower.

Branch-railway from Freudenstadt to *Kloster-Reichenbach* viâ Baiersbronn, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — Excellent roads lead to the W. viâ the *Kniebis* to (12½ M.) *Griesbach* (one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 18 *M*; diligence daily in 2¾ hrs.), and to the S.W. viâ the *Zwieselberg* to (7½ M.) *Rippoldsau* (carr. 7 or 12 *M*).

The train turns to the S. and beyond (22 M.) *Lossburg-Rodt* (2145 ft.) enters the smiling *Kinzig-Tal*. — 28½ M. **Alpirsbach** (1425 ft.; *Löwe*, pens. 4-5 *M*, very fair; *Schwan*), with 1500 inhab., has a brisk trade in timber and straw-hats. The large Prot. church (recently restored), begun in the 11th cent. as a cruciform Romanesque basilica and completed in the Transition style, originally belonged to a Benedictine monastery founded in 1095 by a Count of Zollern. Over the Romanesque portal is a relief of the founder and his wife on each side of a figure of Christ supported by two angels. The originally Romanesque cloisters have been rebuilt in the Gothic style. Comp. p. xix. In the neighbourhood is the *Rudolfsbad* or *Krähenbad*, for nervous sufferers.

31 M. *Schenkenzell* (1170 ft.; Ochs; Sonne), at the mouth of the *Kleine Kinzig*, in the pretty valley of which lies (ca. 2 M.) *Reinerzau* (Linde). — 33½ M. **Schiltach** (1070 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hotel*, R. 1 *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Krone*; *Engel*), an old town (1700 inhab.), situated at the junction of the *Schiltach* and Kinzig, is the last station in Wurtemberg. Branch-railway to (5½ M.) *Schramberg*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — 39½ M. *Wolfach* (Salmen; Krone; Roter Ochs, etc.). — 42½ M. *Hausach*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

11. The Swabian Alb.

This district, the central part of Swabia and sometimes also called the *Swabian Jura*, is a wooded range of limestone mountains, about 130 M. long and 10-25 M. broad, intersected by picturesque valleys, bounded on the W. by the Black Forest, on the N. by the valley of the Neckar, and on the S. by the Danube. The hills on the side towards the Neckar are picturesquely grouped, affording numerous views; the valleys are luxuriantly fertile and partly clothed with fine beech-forest; many of the towns are antiquated and interesting. Pedestrians in particular will find many attractions. Inns generally good and inexpensive. The best season for a visit is spring or autumn.

The *Schwäbische Alb-Verein* (annual subscription, 2 *M*) has done good service in constructing paths, erecting guide-posts, etc., and issues two good maps of the district (1:50,000 and 1:150,000). The elevated reservoirs of the Alb Water Works (p. 73) are frequently excellent points of view. — A uniform system of way-marks (a red triangle on a white ground) has been adopted for the so-called Nord or Neckar Rand-Weg, a route which leads from Nördlingen (p. 157) viâ the Ohrengipfel (p. 37), Kapfenburg (p. 37), Volkmarsberg (p. 36), Rosenstein (p. 35), Weissenstein (p. 39), Kuchalb (p. 40), Bosler (p. 39), Randecker Maar (p. 59), Teck (p. 58), Hohen-Neuffen (p. 60), Ursch (p. 61), Uebersberger Hof (p. 64), Lichtenstein (p. 64), Nebel-Höhle (p. 64), Dreifürstenstein (p. 66), Jungingen (p. 69), Burgfelden (p. 70), Schafberg (p. 70), Plettenberg (p. 70), Ober-Hohenberg (p. 52), Lemberg (p. 52), and Dreifaltigkeitsberg (p. 53). to Tuttlingen (p. 53). Outlying points, such as the Hohenstaufen, Hohenzoller, etc., are connected with the main route by sub-routes. Sub-routes which lead back again to the main route are indicated by a horizontal 'y' (>—); approaches to the main route by blue triangles, the apex pointing to the main route. On the main route the apexes of the red triangles point in the direction of Tuttlingen.

Between Hohenstaufen, the Ipf, and Ulm stretches the E. part of the Alb, consisting mainly of the Härtsfeld, the Brenztal, the hills of Aalen and Heubach, and the Albuch. The Central Alb lies between Hohenstaufen and Hohenzollern on one side, and Ulm and Sigmaringen on the other. The S.W. wing of the Alb is formed of the beautiful range of hills between Hohenzollern and the Lupfen, the plateau of the Heuberg, and the valley of the Danube between Tuttlingen and Sigmaringen.

Plan of Excursion. 1st day. *Gmünd, Hohen-Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, Göppingen;* by rail to *Nürtingen.* — 2nd day. By rail to *Stadt Neuffen; Hohen-Neuffen;* descent to *Urach; Hohen-Urach; Urach Waterfall;* by rail to *Reutlingen.* — 3rd day. *Reutlingen, Achalm;* in the afternoon, *Nebel-Höhle, Lichtenstein.* — 4th day. *Tübingen;* in the afternoon, *Hohenzoller.* — 5th day. *Upper Valley of the Danube* (Sigmaringen to Beuron or Tuttlingen). — Travellers coming from Stuttgart, whose time is limited, should ascend the Hohenstaufen direct from Lorch viâ the Wäscherschlössle.

Other fine points are the *Geislinger-Tal* and *Upper Fils-Tal* (p. 40), the *Lenninger-Tal*, with the *Teck* (p. 58), the *Grosse Lauter-Tal* (p. 65), the *Rossberg* (p. 66), and the *Lemberg* (p. 52).

I. The Eastern Alb.

The finest points in the E. Alb are, besides the Hohenstaufen and Hohen-Rechberg, the neighbourhood of *Bopfingen* with the *Ipf*, *Hohen-Baldern*, and *Kapfenburg* (p. 37); the neighbourhood of *Aalen*, with the *Braunenberg*, and the *Source of the Kocher* near Unterkochen (p. 36); the neighbourhood of *Heubach*, with the *Rosenstein* (p. 35); *Lauterburg* and *Bernhardus;* the *Albuch*, with the *Wental* (p. 36); the *Brenztal* from Königsbronn to Brenz-Sontheim, the finest part of which, the *Buigen*, is also not far from the *Charlotten-Höhle* (p. 36); and finally the remarkable *Lone-Härbe-Tal* (p. 36).

Stuttgart
Calw
Emmingen
Ober-
Jettingen
HERRENBERG
SAGOLD
Nufringen
Kolzgerlingen
Schönaich
Pfleringen
Hildrizhausen
Wellingshausen
Waldenbuch
Dettenhausen
Oeschelbronn
Nebringen
Kayh
Mötzingen
Altingen
Bondorf
Reusten
Seebronn
Ergenzingen
Ehningen
Ehningen
Remmingsh.
Bietingen
ROTTENBURG
Kiebingen
Wachendorf
Hemmendorf
Dettingen
Dusslingen
Kirrlingen
Ofterdingen
Haigerloch
Bodelshausen
Baugendingen
Owingen
HECHINGEN
Grosselfingen
Stein
Schlatt
Bisingen
Zeller-
horn
BALINGEN
Frommern
Dotzingen
Dautmergen
Pfeffingen
Laufen
Laufenmühle
Beersbach
Lautlingen
Bitz
BINGEN
Meßstetten
Straßberg
Winterlingen
Kaiseringen
Veringen
Inneringen
Zwiefalten
Schwenningen
Stetten
Veidtdingen
Wormsingen
Hausen
Hilbensteig
Gutenstein
Bichtlen
Inzigkofen
SIGMARINGEN
Veringendorf
Fürsten-
höhe
Hunguat
Priedlingen
Upflamör
Zwiefalter
Laufenenensingen
Wilmandingen
Andelfingen
RIED-
LINGEN
Hettingen
Gammertingen
Feldhausen
Pfronstetten
Kettenacker
Tigerfeld
Wilsingen
Neufra
Trochtelfingen
Obersteinen
Steinhilben
Magerkingen
Augustb.
Bernloch
Heidelstetten
Steinberg
Ringingen
Stetten
Hausen
Emmingen
Engstingen
Großen-
Kleinen-
Willmandingen
Salmendingen
Mehrhingen
Gruorn
Rohrau
Genkingen
Undingen
Thalheim
Mössingen
Gömmingen
Rossberg
Hülsen
Holzelfingen
Gächingen
Kohlstetten
Offen-
steten
Steinberg
Gomaringen
Georgii-
Ug. Hof
PFULLINGEN
Wiesb.
Achalm
Reutlingen
Neuhausen
Betzingen
Sondelfingen
METZINGEN
Kirchentellins-
furth
Walddorf
Seckarten
Plieningen
Pliezhausen
Tübingen
Lustnau
Derendingen
Bläsiberg
Unterjesingen
Jesingen
Kusterdingen
Wurmlingen
Hirschau
Seebenhausen
Bürgingen
Wiesaz
Ammern
Kilchberg
Bühl
Hart
Sebastiansberg
Stein
Hirschb.
Hirschau
Ammern
Bühl
Kilchberg

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Engl. Miles.

Kilometer.

a. Hohen-Rechberg.

Ascent of the Hohen-Rechberg from Gmünd (p. 35), 1¾ hr. The road runs to the S. viâ *Strassdorf*. Where it makes a wide curve (avoid footpath to the left), a club-path diverges to the right, leading across a stone bridge to *Schloss Rechberg*, the ancestral seat of Count Rechberg. The building, struck by lightning and burned down in 1865, has been rebuilt and is now occupied by a forester (adm. for a fee). — A path, with the Stations of the Cross, ascends to the E. from the Schloss in 12 min. to the top of the —

***Hohen-Rechberg** (2318 ft.), on which stands a much frequented pilgrimage-chapel (refreshments at the parsonage, but no quarters for the night). The view embraces a fertile and undulating landscape, sprinkled with towns and villages, stretching to the N. as far as the Welzheimer Wald and the Waldenburg and Limpurg hills, from the old-fashioned town of Gmünd in the foreground to the distant Ellwangen. To the W. rise the Hohenstaufen and the Black Forest Mts.; towards the S.W. extend the ranges of the Swabian Alb; and in clear weather the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps may be descried towards the S.E. and S. (panorama by E. Werner, 1 *M* 40 pf.). A signal is hoisted when the view of the Alps is clear. — About ½ hr. to the E. of the Hohen-Rechberg is the **Stuifen** (2483 ft.), with a limited view.

From the Hohen-Rechberg to the Hohenstaufen (see below), 1½ hr. Leaving Schloss Rechberg and Hinterweiler to the left, we keep straight on (not to the right) over the crest of the hill (the *Aasrücken*) to the road leading to the village of Hohenstaufen. From a point just beyond the cross-roads and a little short of the village a footpath to the right leads direct to the top of the Hohenstaufen in 12 minutes.

From the Hohen-Rechberg to *Eislingen* (p. 38), viâ the *Ottenbacher-Tal*, 2½ hrs.; to *Süssen* (p. 39) viâ the Rehgebirge and the ruin of Staufeneck (p. 39), 2 hrs.

b. Hohenstaufen.

Ascent of the Hohenstaufen from Lorch (p. 35), 3 hrs. A pleasant path ascends the *Beuten-Tal* viâ (1½ hr.) the *Wäscherschlössle* (now a barn), the seat in the 11th cent. of Friedrich von Büren, ancestor of the Hohenstaufens, and the *Wäscherhof* (inn). In 1¼ hr. more we reach the village of *Hohenstaufen* (1977 ft.; Lamm; Ochs), whence a footpath ascends to the castle in 20 minutes. Beside this path is a small *Church*, partly restored in 1860 and recently adorned with the armorial bearings of the countries over which the Hohenstaufen once held sway (interior utterly neglected).

Ascent from Göppingen (p. 39), 1¾ hr. The pretty road runs largely through wood; carriage-and-pair to Hohenstaufen village in 1 hr. (fare 7 *M*).

Ascent of the Hohenstaufen from *Eislingen* (p. 39), 1½ hr.; from *Salach* (p. 39), viâ *Krummwälden*, 1¼ hr.

The *Hohenstaufen (2244 ft.), on which is a new shelter, is the most frequented summit of the Alb. From about 1070 until its destruction in the Peasants' War in 1525 it was crowned with the ancestral castle of the illustrious family of Staufen or Hohenstaufen, which occupied the German imperial throne from 1138 to 1254 and became extinct in 1268 by the premature death of the ill-fated Conradin in Italy. The ground-plan of the castle is still distinguishable. The view is fine, but less extensive than that from the Hohen-Rechberg, which may be reached as indicated on p. 57.

II. The Central Alb.

The *Danube from Ulm to Sigmaringen* is described in R. 13; for the *Filsgau-Alb*, comp. p. 40.

a. Lenninger-Tal. Teck. Neidlinger-Tal. Neuffen.

From Plochingen to Ober-Lenningen, 15 M., narrow-gauge railway in about 1¼ hr. (fares 2 *M*, 1 *M* 40, 85 pf.).

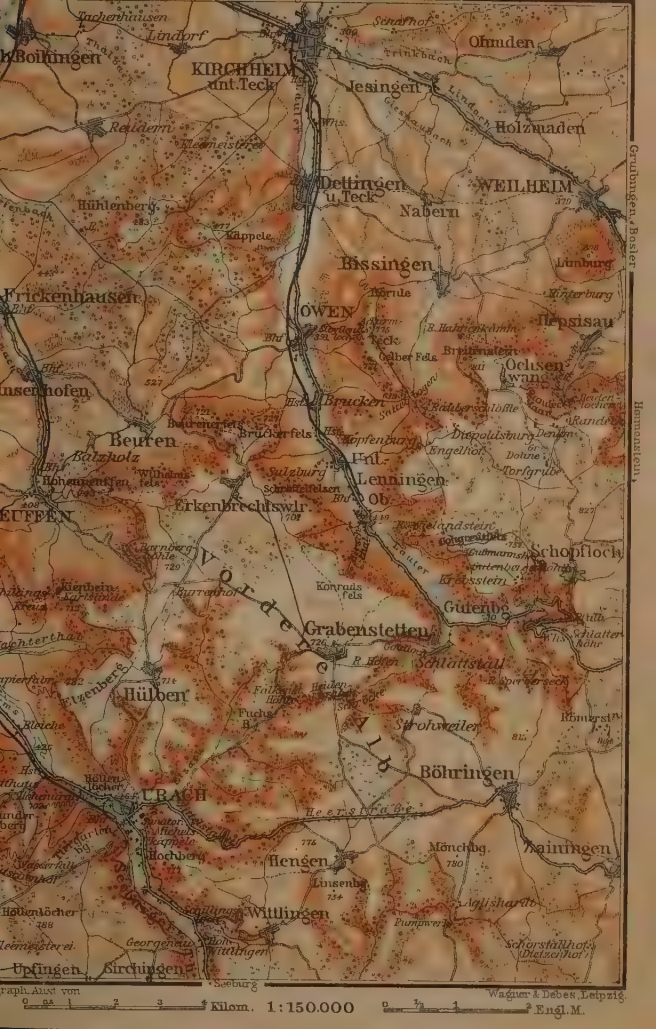
Plochingen, see p. 39. — 3½ M. *Unter-Boihingen* (p. 46). The line follows the valley of the *Lenninger Lauter*. 6 M. *Oetlingen*. — 7½ M. **Kirchheim unter Teck** (1010 ft.; *Post; Krone;* wine at *Heitemann's* and *Stohrer's*), a town with 8800 inhab., and a *Schloss*, is prettily situated in view of the Alb. Widerhold (p. 54) and his wife are buried near the W. portal of the Gothic *Church* (busts). To the Neidlinger-Tal, see p. 59.

Beyond this point the valley is known as the **Lenninger-Tal.** — 10 M. *Oetlingen*. The Teck comes in sight on the left, the Hohen-Neuffen on the right, while in the rear (E.) are seen the Hohenstaufen and Hohen-Rechberg. — The railway now enters the Alb and the scenery improves. — 12½ **M. Owen** (*ow* pron. as in *cow;* 1285 ft.; *Post;* rfmts. at the station), a small town with a handsome restored Gothic church, burial-place of the Dukes of Teck, containing a painting of Owen when it was a fortified place in 1542.

Ascent of the Teck from Owen, 1 hr. We ascend to the N.E. (following the telegraph-posts) for ½ hr., when we join the well-shaded club-path to the summit.

The *Teck (2542 ft.) is crowned by the scanty remains of the ancestral castle of the Dukes of Teck. One of the towers has been converted into a belvedere (90 ft. in height), in which is the Salzmann-Stübchen (see p. 59; rfmts. in good weather). The magnificent view includes the neighbouring wooded heights of the Alb and great part of the Black Forest chain to the W., while in clear weather the Scesaplana group may be descried to the S. and the Sentis group to the S.S.W. Visitors should walk round the castle. On the W. verge of the castle-rock is the *Sibyllenloch*, a cave in which remains of antediluvian animals have been discovered (cave-bears, cave-lions).

From the Teck to Gutenberg or to Weilheim, ca. 2½ hrs., an attractive walk. In ¼ hr. we reach the *Gelbe Felsen*, under which is the Verena-


Tachenhausen
Lindorf
Boihingen
KIRCHHEIM
unt. Teck
Schafhof
Ohmden
Trinkbach
Jesingen
Lindach
Holzmaden
Reidern
Kleemeisterei
Grubingen-Basler
Hühnenberg
Dettingen
u. Teck
WEILHEIM
Nabern
Kappele
Bissingen
Lindach
Limburg
Hinterburg
Frickenhausen
OWEN
Teck
Gelber Fels
Teipsisau
Ochsenwang
Randeck
Dreipolsturm
Dohne
Torfgrube
Beuren
Brucker Fels
Brucker
Hopfenburg
Salzburg
Batzholz
Hohenneuffen
Schrofenfelsen
Fürl.
Lenningen
Ob.
Erkenbrechtsw.
Vorderer Alb
Schopfloch
Kornrads Fels
Gütenbg.
Grabenstetten
Schlattstall
Hülben
Fuchsbg.
Strohweiler
Römerstein
Böhringen
LRACH
Hochberg
Hengen
Mönchbg.
Rainningen
Linsenbg.
Wittlingen
Hohlöcher
Georgenau
Mühlhalden
Upfingen
Sirchingen
Schorstallhof
Dietzenhof
Seeburg
Hemmenstein
Graph. Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
0 0,5 1 2 3 4 Kilom. 1:150.000 0 1/2 1 Engl. M.

Beutlins-Höhle; 3/4 hr. the *Sattelbogen* (2010 ft.; to the left, path to Bissingen, to the right to Unter-Lenningen in 1/2 hr.); then to the S.E. by a club-path to (20 min.) the ruin of *Rauber* (2565 ft.); 10 min. the farm of *Diepoldsburg* (rfmts.). A route to the right leads hence viâ the *Engelhof* (good rfmts.) to the (1 hr.) *Wielandsteine* (2287 ft.), with three ruined castles; 3/4 hr. *Krebsstein*; thence by club-path down to (1/2 hr.) Gutenberg (see below). — A route to the left from Diepoldsburg (see above) leads to the (3/4 hr.) *Breitenstein* (2660 ft.), a massive hill, presenting a sheer precipice to the plain beyond the Alb. To the S.E. is (1/4 hr.) *Ochsenwang* (rustic inn), where Ed. Mörike, the poet, was pastor in 1832-33. In the vicinity is the *Randecker Maar*, the chief crater among the 140 embryo volcanoes of the later tertiary period between Kirchheim and Reutlingen, with a monument to Dr. Salzmann (d. 1890), founder of the Swabian Alb Club. Hence we may either follow a picturesque club-path leading to the N., along the *Zipfelbach* and past (1/2 hr.) *Hepsisau*, to (3/4 hr.) *Weilheim* (see below); or descend to the S. across the peat-moors and past the caves mentioned below to (1 1/4 hr.) Gutenberg.

The railway goes on to (13 M.) *Brucken*, above which, on the right, is the *Brucker Fels* (p. 60). — At (13 1/2 M.) *Unter-Lenningen* (inn at the station) the ruin of *Salzburg* lies to the right and the ruined château of *Rauber* (see above) rises high above us on the left.

15 M. **Ober-Lenningen** (*Adler*, at the station) has a paper-mill. To the left are the *Wielandsteine* (see above).

Erkenbrechtsweiler (p. 60), to the N.W. of Ober-Lenningen, may be reached either by a route to the right viâ the *Schröffel-Fels* and *Kamm-Fels* in 1 1/4 hr., or in 2 hrs. by a route to the left leading through the *Hirschtal* to the basaltic *Konrad-Fels*, where we join the attractive Rand-Weg.

About 4 M. from the railway-terminus at Ober-Lenningen, the Lenninger-Tal (p. 58) comes to an end at the charmingly situated village of **Gutenberg** (1744 ft.; *Löwe; Hirsch*). A little to the S. is the ruin of *Sperberseck*, while to the N. is *Krebsstein* (see above). Above Gutenberg, to the left, in the upper slope of the valley, is the (25 min.) **Gutenberg Stalactite Grotto* ('Tropfsteinhöhle'), discovered in 1889, where fossil bones, flint implements, etc., were found (adm. 50 pf., guide at Gutenberg). About 5 min. to the W. is the smaller *Gussmanns-Höhle* (adm. 40 pf.). — The *Römerstein* (2900 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the S. of Gutenberg, commands a distant view of the Alps.

From Gutenberg to Neuffen (see p. 60), 3 hrs. Carriages drive viâ *Grabenstetten* (2380 ft.) with a 'pagan moat', a relic of a Gallic town with advanced fortifications. Pedestrians quit the road about 3 M. beyond Grabenstetten, at the junction of the Urach road (p. 60), and ascend direct to the Hohen-Neuffen. — From Gutenberg to Urach (p. 61), 3 hrs. This attractive route leads to the S.W. viâ *Schlattstall* and the *Schröcke* (a rocky ravine). — From Gutenberg to Weilheim, see above.

Kirchheim (p. 58) is also the starting-point for a visit to the smiling **Neidlinger-Tal**, which is watered by the *Lindach*, an affluent of the Lauter (p. 58). We may take the diligence as far as (5 M.) *Weilheim* (1265 ft.; Post; Adler), a little town dominated by the basaltic *Limburg* (1960 ft.), on which stood a Schloss of the Zähringer, since disappeared.

The *Bosler* (p. 39) may be ascended from Weilheim in 2 hrs. by a pretty path to the E. past the *Deutsches Haus Inn.*

To the left of the road, 1 M. farther up the valley, rises the vine-clad *Lichtenstein*, and a little farther on, on the same side, is the *Erkenberg* (2435 ft.). — 8 M. *Neidlingen* (1490 ft.; Lamm; Krone) is a prettily situated village. About 1½ M. to the N. is the picturesque ruined castle of **Reussenstein* (2465 ft.), commanding a charming view of the valley. Thence, keeping on the ridge, we round the head of the valley to the (½ hr.) *Heimenstein* (2505 ft.), a gloomy arch of rock affording fine views of the Reussenstein and the valley. From the Reussenstein to *Wiesensteig* (p. 40), 1 hr.; to the *Bosler* (p. 39) by a club-path, 2¼ hrs.

From Nürtingen (p. 46) a railway runs through the *Steinach-Tal* (the 'Täle' producing the excellent 'Täleswein') to (5½ M., in 25 min.) the little town of *Neuffen* (Ochs; Hirsch or Post, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-4 *M*), at the foot of the Hohen-Neuffen. Beside the church is a Calvary of 1504, and in the interior is a pulpit of 1618. The Rathaus dates from 1657. A good path ascends hence through wood to the Hohen-Neuffen (1 hr.).

From Metzingen (p. 46) to Stadt Neuffen viâ *Kohlberg*, 1½ hr.

The **Hohen-Neuffen** (2440 ft.), a conical and conspicuous height, projecting far into the valley, is crowned by the imposing ruins of an ancient stronghold, demolished as unsafe in 1801. Fine view with charming foreground. (Refreshments when the flag is hoisted.)

From the Hohen-Neuffen a pretty path leads to the E. to (1 hr.) *Erkenbrechtsweiler* (Krone), whence we may ascend in ½ hr. to the **Beurener Fels** (2365 ft.), a bold projecting rock commanding an extensive view (Hohen-Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, Black Forest). Thence a picturesque club-path leads to the E. to the (½ hr.) *Brucker Fels* (2385 ft.), with remains of Roman (?) walls and a charming peep into the Lenninger-Tal and view of the hills opposite. We may descend to Owen (p. 58) in 35 minutes. — From Erkenbrechtsweiler a steep and stony footpath leads to (1¼ hr.) *Unter Lenningen* (p. 59); to *Ober-Lenningen*, see p. 59.

From the Hohen-Neuffen to Urach (p. 61), 2 hrs. The shady route crosses the plateau, passing the *Burrenhof* (with the pagan moat, p. 59), and, leaving the village of *Hülben* on the left, descends into the valley.

b. Uracher Alb.

From Metzingen to Urach, 6 M., narrow-gauge railway in ½ hr. (fares 90, 60, 40 pf.).

Metzingen, see p. 46. — The **Uracher-Tal*, up which the railway runs alongside of the *Erms*, surpasses that of Lenningen; the slopes are richly clad with beech-forest. Several quarries of tufa. 1¼ M. *Neuhausen* (1207 ft.), 3½ M. to the N.W. of the Grüne Felsen (p. 62). — On the right, near (3 M.) *Dettingen* (1305 ft.; Löwe), rises the conspicuous *Dettinger Rossberg* (ca. 2625 ft.); farther up, beyond the *Uracher Bleiche*, the *Runderberg*, in a side-valley

on the right; then *Hohen-Urach* and the *Tiergartenberg*; on the opposite side the *Hochberg*.

From Dettingen a fine walk (3½ hrs.) leads viâ the *Sonnenfels* (2550 ft.), the *Rutschen-Felsen* (p. 62), and the Urach Waterfall to Urach (see below).

Some of the trains on the way up the valley halt on request at the station of *Wasserfall*, at the entrance of the side-valley, ½ hr. from the waterfall (p. 62).

6 M. **Urach.** — **Hotels.** Post, Haas zur Krone, both in the market-place; Herzog Christoph; Schoneck. — Beer at *Heinzelmann's*. — *Medical Boarding Houses* of Dr. Klüpfel.

Urach (1515 ft.), an old-fashioned little town (5100 inhab.), charmingly situated in the Ermstal, is much frequented as a summer-resort. The late-Gothic **Church of St. Amandus*, built in 1479-99 and restored in 1896-1901, contains the confessional of Duke Eberhard im Bart, adorned with good carving (1472), a handsome font, executed in 1518 by Christoph of Urach, and a beautiful pulpit. Adjoining the church is the Protestant *Seminary* (40 pupils), formerly the canonry. In the *Schloss*, at the station, erected in 1443 and now occupied by officials, is the 'Goldne Saal', containing reminiscences of Dukes Eberhard and Ulrich, and a carved wooden head of Count Henry of Mömpelgard, father of Duke Ulrich and founder of the reigning line of Wurtemberg; the 'Weisse Saal' contains local collections of natural history and antiquities. The fine Gothic *Fountain* (1518) in the market-place is replaced by a copy.

The upper valley of the Erms, not inferior in beauty to the Uracher-Tal, is known as the **Seeburger-Tal.** The mountains, though not high, are densely wooded, and the Erms flows through the narrow green floor of the valley, where there is often scarcely room for the road. The journey from Urach to Seeburg (6 M.) should be made in an open carriage (there and back, about 4 *M*). The road passes numerous mills and a large cotton-factory. To the left above the former basalt-works of *Georgenau* rises the ruined *Hohen-Wittlingen* (2265 ft.; ½ hr. from the road, see below), near which is the cavern of *Schillingsloch*. In the most beautiful part of the valley, between lofty rocks at the mouth (N.) of the romantic *Fischburg-Tal*, lies the hamlet of *Seeburg* (Löwe, plain but good). On a rock high above it is the little château of *Uhenfels*. The infant Erms, though only 50 yds. from its source, most creditably drives a mill here.

A pretty footpath, known as the 'Grüne Weg', skirting the woods on the left bank of the Erms, leads from Urach to Seeburg in 2¼ hrs. (disagreeable in wet weather).

A club-path, diverging to the left from the road to Seeburg about 1½ M. above Urach, leads through the romantic *Wittlinger Ravine* to the (¾ hr.) ruin of *Hohen-Wittlingen*, whence we may descend to the *Georgenau* (see above) in ¼ hr.

From Seeburg a road leads to the S. through the *Seetal* to (4½ M.) *Münsingen* (p. 65); while an attractive footpath, passing the *Source of the Erms*, passes through the *Trailfinger Ravine*.

The most attractive excursion from Urach is to Hohen-Urach and to the waterfall. A zigzag path ascends through wood to the (1 hr.) ruined fortress of **Hohen-Urach** (2300 ft.). The shorter, but steeper and stony, old path leads to the left at the foot of the hill, then, at the cross, to the right. The castle was built in the 11th cent., and after undergoing numerous sieges, it was almost entirely pulled down at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. The ill-fated poet Frischlin was imprisoned here; in attempting to escape he was dashed to pieces on the rocks below (1590). Charming view though limited.

Various paths (all with way-marks) lead from Hohen-Urach through beautiful beech-wood to (3/4 hr.; direct from Urach, to the left viâ Hohen-Urach, in 1 hr.) the *Hochwiese* (2030 ft.; refuge-hut), where the Brühlbach rises and forms the **Waterfall of Urach** (85 ft. high). The best point of view is the 'Olga-Ruhe' at the foot of the waterfall.

A beautiful but stony path through the '*Höll*' connects the Urach and Güterstein waterfalls (see below; 1 hr.).

From Urach to Reutlingen (p. 47). 4 hrs. There is a choice of routes. a. *Viâ the Rutschenhof.* To the waterfall, see above. Thence we ascend by the steep zigzag path to the right. On leaving the wood at the (1/2 hr.) top of the hill, the path leads straight on past a stone hut called the *Rutschenhof.* But we first follow the slope to the right as far as the boundary-stone on the *Rutschen-Felsen* (2465 ft.), to obtain a charming view of the peaceful valley, with Hohen-Urach, Runderberg, Hohen-Neuffen, and Teck. Thence we follow the edge of the Alb to the (1/2 hr.) *Fohlenhof* (2420 ft.), whence we may take either the easy carriage-road in 20 min., or the foot-path (guide-post) to the right, viâ the *Grüne Felsen* (green rock; 2635 ft.), in 40 min., to the royal stud-farm of *St. Johann* (2505 ft.; clean inn), near which is a view-platform. From St. Johann a good road (with short-cuts) descends to (1 hr.) *Eningen* (1520 ft.; Post), a handsome little market-town at the foot of the Achalm (ascent 3/4 hr.), whence a steam-tramway runs to (3 M.) *Reutlingen* (p. 47). — b. *Viâ Güterstein.* On quitting the railway-station we turn to the left and return along the railway; beyond a red-brick warehouse we follow the 'Siechengassenweg' to the right through orchards to the main road; 100 yds. farther on, at the pointsman's hut, we cross the line to the left and follow the road as far as the guide-post marked 'Güterstein'. In 1 hr. more we reach the stud-farm of *Güterstein* (1635 ft.; rfmts.). Thence a path ascends past the fine Güterstein waterfalls to the (1 hr.) Fohlenhof. To Reutlingen, see above.

c. Achalm. Railway from Reutlingen to Schelklingen. Lichtenstein and its Environs.

Ascent of the Achalm from Reutlingen (p. 47), footpath in 1 1/4 hr. From the railway-station we ascend the Garten-Strasse and at the end of it turn to the left by the Burg-Strasse; in 20 min. we reach the foot of the Achalm and the path passes under a bridge; after 3 min. we ascend to the left through vineyards and nurseries towards the dairy; after 7 min. we go straight on, avoiding the path to the left, and reach a royal dairy (rfmts.) in 1/4 hr. more; thence by a winding path to the summit in 1/2 hr. The ***Achalm** (2312 ft.), an isolated mountain, planted with vineyards, is crowned by a

Nürtingen
Pliezhausen
Oferdingen
Altenburg
Reicheneck
Rommelsbach
METZINGEN
NEUFFEN
Kuppishausen
Bettlingen
a. Erms
Sicken-
hausen
Sondelfingen
Neuhausen
Glems
Betzingen
REUTLINGEN
Ehningen
Holzbuch
Georgenbg.
PFULLINGEN
Würtingen
Ob. Hausen
Ob.
Ob.nastetten
Holzelfingen
Honau
Kohlstetten
Genkingen
Undingen
Klein-
Engstingen
Groß-
Schalfelbuch
Gammertingen
Mittelberg
Hochfleck
Burgstall
Aarichert
Eichhalde
Hügelbruhe
Harthöhle
Sauerbrunnen
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Geogr. Anst. von
Kilometer
150.000
Engl. Miles

ruined castle, one tower of which may be ascended (key at the dairy). Admirable *View: Rossberg, Schloss Lichtenstein, the Hohen-Neuffen, Teck, Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, and other peaks of the Alb; the cultivated plain as far as Stuttgart; the Black Forest from the heights around Triberg and St. Georgen to Pforzheim; picturesque foreground; below us lies Reutlingen, to the E. Eningen, to the S. Pfullingen. — To Eningen (p. 62), 1/2 hr.

From Reutlingen to Schelklingen (p. 73), 36 M., railway in 2 1/2-3 hrs.; to Honau, 6 1/2 M., in 30-40 min.; to Lichtenstein, 8 M., in 1 hr. Best views to the right.

The train enters the picturesque ***Echatz-Tal.** — 2 M. *Eningen*, 1 1/4 M. from the village at the foot of the Achalm (p. 62). — 3 M. **Pfullingen** (1395 ft.; *Lamm; Hirsch*), a town of 7400 inhab., with Dr. Flamm's lunatic asylum. — 3 1/2 M. *Pfullingen Paper Mill.*

From Pfullingen Paper Mill to the Nebel-Höhle viâ the Wanne, ca. 2 1/2 hrs. From the station we proceed to the highroad, where we turn to the left; a little farther on we ascend to the right (guide-posts) skirting the railway and in 3/4 hr. we reach the *Wanne* (2264 ft.; fine view). Thence we proceed, either in 40 min. direct, or in 1 hr. viâ the *Schönberg* (2600 ft.), to the group of rocks called the *Wackerstein* (2700 ft., fine views), cross a rocky ridge passing the (1/4 hr.) upland pasture of *Auf dem Wohn* (2720 ft.), and reach the (1/4 hr.) *Nebel-Höhle* (p. 64). Thence to the Lichtenstein, see p. 64.

5 M. *Unterhausen Cotton Mill.* — 6 M. *Unterhausen*, immediately to the S. of which is *Oberhausen* (Hirsch; Krone); thence to the Lichtenstein, see below, to the Nebel-Höhle, p. 64.

6 1/2 M. **Honau** (1850 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. Echatz; Rössle*), with the interesting *Olga Cavern*, smaller than the Nebel-Höhle, but less blackened by torches and more easily accessible (electric illumination, 40 pf. each pers.). At the station is an artificial elfin-grotto (adm. 30 pf.). About 1/2 M. distant is the *Source of the Echatz*, with the figure of a nymph. — From Honau a rack-and-pinion railway (gradient 1:10; length 2300 yds.) ascends the *Honauer Steige* to (8 M.) *Lichtenstein* (2310 ft.; Restaurant, with beds). To the Karlshöhle (p. 65), 1 1/2 hr. Continuation of the railway to *Schelklingen*, see p. 65.

Ascent of the Lichtenstein from Honau, 3/4 hr. We proceed from the rail. station to the village, and traverse this, keeping to the right, until we reach the excellent forest-path which ascends to the (1 hr.) castle. Another route leads from the Source of the Echatz (see above) through the Dobel ravine in 1 1/4 hr.

Ascent from Unterhausen (see above), 1 1/4 hr. The route leads to the S. viâ (8 min.) *Oberhausen* (comp. p. 64) and ascends to the right by a good road on the wooded W. slope; at the first bifurcation we keep to the left; after 1/2 hr. we leave the road at a cutting in the rock, ascend a few steps to the left, and after 8 min. in a straight direction reach the restaurant.

From Lichtenstein Station (see above) the route leads past the 'Schanze' (beautiful view) and through the *Dobel Tunnel;* a footpath to the

right at the upper end of the Dobel ravine then leads viâ the Old Lichtenstein to (¾ hr.) the château.

From Reutlingen to Lichtenstein Station viâ the Mädchenfels and Holzelfingen, 5 hrs., attractive. We take the steam-tramway to Eningen (p. 62), thence walk back to (¾ hr.) the *Spitzwiesen*, where a guide post indicates the route to the 'Übersberg', which we follow; then over pastures and a bridge to the highroad, which immediately bends to the left. Beyond a second bridge we keep to the left (to the right, path up the *Urantaberg*, 2220 ft., in 2 hrs.) and ascend through fine beech-woods to the (1½ hr.) **Mädchenfels** (2540 ft.), commanding good views of the Alb and the plain. About ¼ M. to the S.E. is the *Übersberger Hof* (rfmts.). Pleasant paths lead hence through meadows and woods, passing the (¾ hr.) *Stahleck* (2330 ft.), the (½ hr.) *Eckfels*, and the (10 min.) ruin of *Greifenstein* (2480 ft.) direct (right; steady) in 25 min., or viâ the *Jochimer Haute* (left; view), in ½ hr., to **Holzelfingen** (*Krone*). Thence we may either follow the picturesque route viâ the *Treifelberg-Felsen* (2660 ft.) to the (1 hr.; with a détour to the *Burgstein*, 1¼ hr.) station of *Lichtenstein* (p. 63) or proceed in ¾ hr. to the station of Unterhausen (p. 63) or Honau (p. 64).

***Schloss Lichtenstein** (2985 ft.), or the '*Schlösschen*', a château erected in 1842 by Count Wilhelm of Wurtemberg (d. 1869) on an isolated rock, 850 ft. above the Honau valley, is one of the most attractive points in Swabia. — About 5 min. to the W. is a restaurant (pretty view, see below).

The château is open on week-days 8-12 and 1-6 (in winter 9-12 and 1-4), on Sun. and holidays 1-5 (1-4 in winter); adm. 80 pf., or, omitting the tower, 40 pf. No admission on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, Whit-Sunday, or Whit-Monday.

The castle, very skilfully adapted to its site, is approached by a drawbridge, by which a cleft in the rock is crossed. The interior is tastefully fitted up in the mediæval style, and adorned with a number of fine old German pictures of the Swabian school, by Wohlgemut, Holbein, Schön, etc. There are also numerous antiquities, weapons, suits of armour, etc., but the principal attraction is the ?View. In fine weather, to the S. beyond the plateau of the Alb, the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps are visible; to the N., far below, the picturesque green Honauer-Tal, through which the Echatz and the railway wind; beyond it the Achalm and the extensive plain. On a projecting rock, to the S.E., outside the château, Count Wilhelm (see above) erected a monument to the novelist Hauff (1802-27), by whose romance the old castle of Lichtenstein has been immortalised. Beside it is a geological pyramid. About 10 min. to the S.E. is the ruin of *Old Lichtenstein*.

A visit to the château is usually combined with one to the **Nebel-Höhle**, a stalactite grotto, about 200 yds. long, 80 ft. wide, and 75 ft. high, 2¼ M. from Schloss Lichtenstein (comp. below) and as far from Oberhausen (p. 63). The brilliancy of the stalactites has been sullied by the smoke of the torches; the massive vault of rock is the most interesting feature. Adm. 40 pf. each person, guide 1 *M*, each torch 40 pf.; key and guides at the Hirsch at Oberhausen; the visit takes ¾ hr. A national festival is held here on Whit-Monday, when the cavern is illuminated.

From the Nebel-Höhle to Schloss Lichtenstein, ¾ hr. On the plateau, 5 min. from the cave, we bear to the left, due S.; we bear to the left again at the cross-roads after 5 min. more; 5 min. farther on, a field, where we skirt the wood to the right; 5 min. more, we turn to the left, and cross the moor to a group of trees where the tower comes into view. — A preferable route leads viâ the (½ hr.) *Giesstein* (2585 ft.) and (¼ hr.) *Linsenbühl* (2680 ft.) to the (½ hr.) *Lichtenstein*.

The RAILWAY TO SCHELKLINGEN proceeds from (8 M.) Lichtenstein (see p. 63) across the plateau of the Alb. — 9¼ M. *Klein-Engstingen* (Post) is the starting-point for a visit to the **Karls-Höhle** near *Erpfingen* (keys; adm. 50 pf. and fee to attendant), 4½ M. to the S.W., another and more interesting grotto, the stalactites being still uninjured. Some of the stalactites here bear a striking resemblance to Gothic architecture, others to human figures, etc. To this cavern from Haidkapelle, see below; from Lichtenstein station, see p. 63.

FROM KLEIN-ENGSTINGEN TO GAMMERTINGEN, 12½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 55 minutes. Just beyond (½ M.) *Gross-Engstingen*, the first station, the line crosses the Prussian frontier. — 2½ M. *Haidkapelle*, 2 M. to the S.E. of the Karls-Höhle (see above). — 8 M. **Trochtelfingen** (*Hirsch*), a quaint little town with 1200 inhab., 1¾ M. to the S.E. of which, at *Steinhilben*, the *Augstberg* (2780 ft.), with a belvedere. — The line now re-enters Wurtemberg and below (9½ M.) *Mägerkingen* reaches the valley of the *Lauchert*, which it follows, viâ (10 M.) *Marienberg* and (12 M.) *Bronnen*, to (12½ M.) Gammertingen (2185 ft.; *Post*; *Hirsch*), a Prussian town with 1100 inhabitants. Thence the railway is to be continued down the valley of the Lauchert. — The Lauchert flows through Prussian territory, and its picturesque valley repays the pedestrian. Below (3½ M.) *Hettingen*, a small town with a château, it is joined by the *Vehla*. Between (3¼ M.) *Veringen-Stadt* (Hirsch) with its ruined castle, and (1½ M.) *Veringen-Dorf* the Lauchert forms a waterfall. From (4 M.) *Jungnau* (Ochs), with the ruins of two castles, a diligence plies to (6 M.) Sigmaringen (p. 74). — The prettiest part of the valley is at the (3 M.) point where it is joined by the *Bittelschiesser Tälchen*. ½ M. to the S. of *Hornstein*, with its imposing ruin. — *Bingen*, ¾ M. to the E., see p. 75.

Near (14 M.) *Offenhausen*, where there is a stud-farm, is the source of the *Grosse Lauter*. About 1 M. to the S.E. rises the *Sternberg* (2770 ft.), with a belvedere. — 15 M. *Gonadingen* (Lamm) lies 4½ M. to the S.W. of the *Buchhalde* (2854 ft.; view-platform). — The line descends the pretty valley of the Lauter to (17 M.) *Marbach* (2115 ft.), with another stud-farm.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Marbach through the ***Grosse Lauter-Tal**, with its numerous ruined castles, to (8 hrs.) *Unter-Marchtal*. The route leads past *Schloss Grafeneck* (on the left; see below) viâ (20 min.) *Dapfen*; 25 min. *Wasserstetten*; 1 hr. *Buttenhausen* (road to *Münsingen*, see below); ½ hr. *Hundersingen* (Lowe); 20 min. *Bichishausen* (Hirsch; ruins at both); 20 min. *Gundelfingen* (Grüner Baum), with two ruined castles. Thence we go on past the ruin of *Derneck* (on the right) and the *Bettelmanns-Höhle* (on the left) to (½ hr.) *Weiler*; ¼ hr. *Indelhausen* (Schloss brewery), with the ruin of *Alt-Hayingen* and the *Gerbers-Höhle*; and (¼ hr.) *Anhausen*. Farther down we pass the ruins of *Schützburg* (left), *Maisenburg* (right), and *Wartstein* and *Monsberg* (left). From (1½ hr.) *Unter-Wilzingen* we proceed viâ (¾ hr.) *Laufenmühle*, with the ruins of *Reichenstein*, and (½ hr.) *Lauterach*, to (¾ hr.) *Unter-Marchtal* (p. 74).

The railway now ascends to the N.E. through the *Dolder-Tal* and the *Baumtal*, passing the château of *Grafeneck*, to (21 M.) **Münsingen** (2319 ft.; *Hermann*; *Post*), a town with 2100 inhab. and large cement-works, on the plateau of the Alb. About 2¼ M. to the E. is the *Manoeuvre Ground* of the Wurtemberg troops (Hardt Hotel). Roads lead from Münsingen to the N. to (4½ M.) Seeburg (p. 61) and to the S. to (4½ M.) Buttenhausen (see above). — At (24 M.)

Ober-Heutal the railway turns to the S. and beyond (25½ M.) *Mehrstetten* to the E. Near (30½ M.) *Sondernach* rises the *Schmiech*, the pretty valley of which we now descend, past the ruin of *Justingen* (on the left) and viâ (31½ M.) *Hütten*, at the entrance of the wild *Bären-Tal*, and (32 M.) *Tal-Steusslingen*, with the château of *Neu-Steusslingen* above, on the right, to (35 M.) *Schmiechen* (p. 73). At (36 M.) *Schelklingen* our line joins the Danube Railway (p. 73).

d. The Alb near Wiesatz and Steinlach.

The most attractive point in the Wiesatz district is the *Rossberg*, reached from Reutlingen in about 2 hrs. A steam-tramway (p. 47) runs in 1 hr. to *Gönningen* (1758 ft.; Schwanen), at the foot of the *Stöffelberg* (2400 ft.; ruined castle) and about 1 hr. from the top of the Rossberg. — Pedestrians follow the road to the S., passing the pomological school (p. 47) and the *Gaisbühl* (rfmts.) and proceed through the woods in 2 hrs., or by road in 1¼ hr., to the *Alteburghof* (rfmts.), behind which rises the *Kugelberg* (1960 ft.; view); thence, keeping to the left, they reach Gönningen in ½ hr.

The *Rossberg* is ascended from the Nebel-Höhle (p. 64), from the Lichtenstein (p. 64), or from the Wackerstein (p. 63) in 1½ or 2 hrs., on the W. side, viâ *Genkingen* (253) ft.; Rose).

The tower (always open) on the ***Rossberg** (2855 ft.) commands a beautiful view of the Alb, the Black Forest, and the Alps. A monument on the W. peak commemorates Prof. Quenstedt (d. 1889), who devoted himself to the geology of the Alb. We may descend on the W. side to (1¾ hr.) Mössingen (p. 69) or (2¼ hrs.) Dusslingen (p. 69). To the Bolberg (see below), 1½ hr. viâ Hirschhäusle.

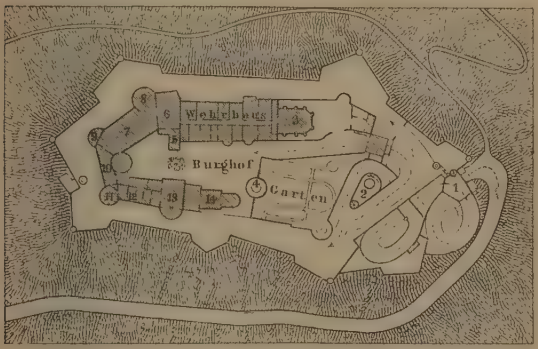
The **Steinlach-Tal**, a lateral valley of the Neckar-Tal, displays some charming scenery. The central point of the upper valley is the village of *Mössingen* (p. 69; ½ hr. from Tübingen by rail), whence the chief points may be visited in a single day. Turning to the right at the station, we visit the ancient (¼ hr.) *Belsener Kapelle* (1660 ft.); thence proceed to the left to the (1¼ hr.) *Dreifürstenstein* (2800 ft.; shelter-hut; path through the woods to Hechingen, 2 hrs.); ascend the (1½ hr.) *Kornbühl* (2910 ft.), to the S.E., with the *Salmendinger Kapelle;* descend, either direct in ¾ hr. or on the N. side in 1¼ hr. viâ *Salmendingen* (Adler; on the right, the *Köbele* 2955 ft., with belvedere), to *Talheim;* and finally return to (1½ hr.) Mössingen. From Talheim may be made the ascent of the *Bolberg* (2890 ft., in 2½ hrs.; shelter-hut), whence a descent leads viâ *Oeschingen* to (1¾ hr.) Mössingen. — The *Farrenberg* (2605 ft.; limited view), to the S.E. of Mössingen, may be easily ascended in 1½ hr. (turn to the right at the first houses in the village). Thence to the Dreifürstenstein (see above), 1½ hr.

III. The South-Western Alb.

The S.W. Alb includes not only the Zoller-Alb but also the *Balinger Mts.* (p. 70), the *Heuberg District* (p. 53), and the *Baar* (p. 53). For the *Upper Valley of the Danube*, see p. 73.

The Ascent of the Hohenzollern is made from *Zollern Station* (p. 69) by an easy carriage-road in 1 hr., passing the (5 min.) excellent *Brielhof Hotel* (R. $1^1/_4$-2, pens. 5-6 *M*; carriage and pair to the castle, 6 *M* and fee). Short-cuts for walkers. — From Hechingen (p. 69) the route leads by the Heilig-Kreuz Strasse, passing the post-office, to the water-tower below the castle and thence ascends to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) castle.

The castle of ***Hohenzollern** (2837 ft.; adm. 25 pf.), grandly situated on an isolated wooded eminence of the Alb, was erected by Frederick William IV. in 1850-56 as a royal château, and completed in 1867. The bold and skilful construction is as remarkable as the situation.



The old castle which occupied this site, destroyed in 1423 by Countess Henrietta of Wurtemberg, widow of Eberhard IV., was restored for the last time in 1454 by the united efforts of the various branches of the Zollern family, but at the beginning of the 19th century little of it remained except the chapel. An inscription over the 'Adlertor' (Pl. 1) alludes to the history of the edifice; above it is the Prussian eagle; below it an equestrian figure representing the Elector Frederick I.

Passing through the Adlertor, the visitor enters the '*Rampenturm*', within the narrow limits of which three bold and ingeniously contrived curves and a winding tunnel lead to the gate-tower situated 75 ft. higher. The balustrade above the entrance to the tunnel is adorned with two men-at-arms in stone. The summit of the precipitous rock is enclosed, in accordance with the ancient plan of the castle, by walls 45-65 ft. in height, in the form of a heptagon, and provided with bastions and corner-turrets. Within this enclosure stands the modern castle, a winged edifice with

five towers, two of which rise to a height of 120 ft. above the external walls. The two lowest of the five stories of the building are vaulted and designed for purposes of defence. The towers are adorned with the arms of the Zollern family. On the tower of St. Michael is a representation of St. Michael and the Dragon in bronze. The style of the entire structure is that of the latter part of the 14th cent., which has been strictly adhered to, notwithstanding the serious difficulties encountered in constructing the approach to the castle and providing it with fortifications. The garrison consists of a company of infantry.

To the left in the upper *Burghof* is the *Burg-Garten*, adorned with a bronze statue of Fred. William IV. beneath a Gothic canopy (Pl. 4). Opposite, to the right, is the *Wehrhaus*, or barrack, containing a restaurant. Adjoining it is the *Protestant Chapel* (Pl. 3), in the Gothic style. To the left (S.) rises the *Michaels-Turm* (Pl. 13) with the relief-portraits and armorial bearings of the different lords of the castle. To the E. of it, in the direction of the garden, is the Roman Catholic *Chapel of St. Michael* (Pl. 14).

A lofty flight of steps (Pl. 5) by the Wehrhaus, adorned with a statue of the Count Zollern who rebuilt the castle in 1454, leads to the apartments of the interior (guide 25 pf.). The *Stammbaum-Halle* (Pl. 6), containing genealogical trees, coats-of-arms, etc., is first entered. Then the sumptuous *Grafen-Saal* (Pl. 7), in the Gothic style, borne by eight columns of red marble, and overladen with gilding and painting. On the right of this saloon is the *Kaiser-Halle* (Pl. 8), borne by a central pillar, embellished with eight painted statues of German emperors by the windows; opposite it, on the W. side of the hall, is the *Bischofs-Halle* (Pl. 9), with two statues and 28 medallion-portraits of prelates of the house of Zollern. Adjoining the Grafen-Saal on the W. is the *Library* (Pl. 10), a low apartment with carved bookcases and frescoes by Peters illustrative of the history of the castle. From the library we proceed to the right to the *Markgrafen-Turm* (Pl. 11), which contains the sitting-room and bedroom of the emperor, while to the left are the apartments of the empress (Pl. 12) in the *Michaels-Turm*. The Roman Catholic *Church of St. Michael* is the only part of the earlier structure now in existence. It contains some interesting stained glass from the monastery of Stetten.

Another attraction is the very extensive view from the balcony outside the Bischofs-Halle. It embraces the green hills of Swabia; W. the towns of Balingen and Rottweil; beyond them the Black Forest, with the Feldberg, its chief mountain; S.W. the Jura; S. and E., in the immediate vicinity, the wooded slopes of the Alb.

Ascent of the Zellerhorn from Hechingen (p. 69), 2 hrs. The route leads to the S. viâ the (1/4 hr.) *Heiligkreuz-Kirche* and the (1 hr.) prettily situated little church of *Mariazell*, then ascends through wood to the (3/4 hr.) top. — From the Brielhof (p. 67), near Zollern station, a footpath leads past the *Ziegelbacherhof* to the Heiligkreuz-Kirche (see above).

The **Zellerhorn** (2995 ft.; refuge-hut), a spur of the Alb plateau in Wurtemberg, commands a good view. About 10 min. below the summit is the *Zollersteighof* (rfmts.). A pleasant path leads to the E. along the *Trauf*, as the crest of the wooded hill is called, viâ the *Raichberg* (3130 ft.; view) with the 'Hanging Rock', in 2 1/2 hrs. to *Jungingen* or to *Starzeln* (p. 69).

12. From Tübingen to Hechingen and Sigmaringen.

54½ M. Railway in 2¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 7 *M* 10, 4 *M* 70 pf., 3 *M*).

Tübingen, see p. 48. The railway diverges to the left, describes a wide curve, and enters the *Steinlach-Tal*, noted for its thriving villages. 1¼ M. *Derendingen*. To the left are the *Waldhörnle* brewery and, farther on, the small *Bläsibad* and the round *Bläsiberg* (1462 ft.), with an old chapel of St. Blasius. The Steinlach is crossed. 5 M. *Dusslingen* (1270 ft.; Steinlachburg brewery). The picturesque hills of the Swabian Alb on the left are now approached: the Rossberg (p. 66), the broad-backed Farrenberg, and the precipitous Dreifürstenstein (comp. p. 66). — The Steinlach is again crossed. 10 M. *Mössingen* (1512 ft.; Post), a village with 3700 inhabitants. Excursions, see p. 66; about 1½ M. to the W. are the sulphur-baths of *Sebastiansweiler*. — On a hill to the left stands the ancient *Belsener Chapel* (p. 66). — Beyond (13 M.) *Bodelshausen* the train crosses the Prussian frontier and descends into the Starzel-Tal.

15½ M. **Hechingen.** — **Hotels.** *Linde or Post, R. 1-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1 *M* 80 pf., pens. 3½-5 *M*, omn. 50 pf., carr. and pair to Hohenzollern Castle 6 *M* and gratuity; *Rad, R. 1¼-1½, D. 1½ 2, pens. 3-5 *M*; Löwe, nearest the station, R. 1-1½ *M*, B. 60 pf. — *Railway Restaurant*; beer at the *Museum*.

Hechingen (1640 ft.), formerly the residence of the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, was acquired by Prussia in 1850. It is an old town with 4500 inhab., situated on the abrupt slope of the valley of the *Starzel*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1783, contains a relief by Peter Vischer (beside the high-altar), representing Count Eitel Friedrich II. of Zollern (d. 1512) and his wife Magdalena of Brandenburg (d. 1496). The *Protestant Church* on the S. side of the town (1 M. from the station) is a tasteful modern structure in the pointed style. Near it is the *Villa Eugenia*, with a park (open to visitors), the property of Prince Hohenzollern. About 1 M. farther on is the Brielhof Inn (p. 67).

About 2¼ M. to the N.W. of Hechingen rises the *Martinsberg* (1770 ft.), with a view-tower, and ¾ M. farther to the W. is the little château of *Lindich*, with a park (rfmts. in summer). — Ascent of the *Hohenzollern*, see p. 67; of the *Zellerhorn*, p. 68.

From Hechingen to Burladingen, 9½ M., light railway in about ¾ hr. This line follows the well-wooded upper valley of the *Starzel*, usually known as the *Killer-Tal* after the village of Killer. 4½ M. *Jungingen* (1960 ft.; Post, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-6 *M*); 5½ M. *Killer*. — Near (7 M.) *Starzeln-Hausen* (Höfle) rises the Starzel. — The line then ascends a side-valley to (9½ M.) *Burladingen* (2365 ft.). Hence to *Gammertingen* (p. 65), on the S.E., 1½ hr., viâ (¾ hr.) *Gauselfingen* and (½ hr.) *Bronnen*.

The train crosses the Starzel, passes (r.) *Stetten* in the Gnaden-Tal, the ancestral burial-place of the Zollern family, and reaches (19 M.) *Zollern* (1798 ft.). To the castle of Hohenzollern, see p. 67.

The Zollern long remains in sight. — 21 M. *Bisingen*; 24 M. *Engstlatt* (interesting painting of the Ulm school in the church), whence the *Hundsrück* (3054 ft.; sub-alpine flora) may be ascended

in 1¼ hr. — 26 M. **Balingen** (1706 ft.; *Schwan; Roller*, etc.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a manufacturing town on the *Eyach*, with sulphur-baths, has been repeatedly burned down (last fire in 1809).

An attractive excursion may be made hence (comp. the Map p. 52; take provisions) to the (2 hrs.) *Lochenstein* (3160 ft.; refuge-hut; splendid view), an ancient pagan place of sacrifice; and thence viâ the *Schafberg* (3265 ft.; with the ruin of Wenzelstein, rock-chasms, etc.) down to the *Waldhaushof* for the (1½ hr.) ascent of the *Plettenberg* (3285 ft.; extensive view). Thence we may either descend to the S. viâ (1½ hr.) *Schömberg* to (2½ hrs.) Rottweil (p. 52), or continue the walk viâ *Ratshausen* (2220 ft.; Sonne) and *Deilingen* (2710 ft.; Krone) to the (2 hrs.) Oberhohenberg and (¾ hr.) Lemberg (p. 52). — To *Burgfelden* and the *Schalksburg*, see below.

The line now turns to the S.E. and enters the highest part of the Swabian Alb. To the right rise the *Plettenberg*, the *Schafberg*, and the bold *Lochenstein* (see above). — At (29 M.) *Frommern* (1865 ft.) begins the hilly part of the railway, the gradients varying from 1:60 to 1:45. To the right rise the *Lochenhörnle*, the *Grat*, and the *Gräbelesberg*, to the left the crags of the *Schalksburg* (see below). — 31 M. *Laufen an der Eyach* (2020 ft.; Ochs; rail. stat. ½ M. to the N.W. of the village).

Excursions (Map, p. 56). To the S., the attractive ascents of the *Lochenhörnle* (3135 ft.; 1½ hr.) and the *Gräbelesberg* (2940 ft.; ¾ hr.; with an entrenchment). — To the N. to the (1 hr.) scanty remains of the *Schalksburg* (2990 ft.), supposed to be the original seat of the Zollerns; and thence by the narrow ridge to (1 M.) *Burgfelden* (2990 ft.; Post), with an ancient Romanesque church (frescoes of ca. 1050), which was perhaps the burial-place of the early Zollerns. About ½ M. to the W. is the *Bölltafelsen* (3020 ft.). From Burgfelden we may descend to the N.W., viâ the farm of *Wannental* (rfmts.) and *Zillhausen*, to (2¾ hrs.) Balingen (see above).

The train passes through a cutting in the rock, with the *Tierberg* on the right and the *Heersberg* on the left. — Beyond (33½ M.) *Lautlingen* the line reaches its highest point (2420 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. It then descends gradually to —

37½ M. **Ebingen** (2375 ft.; *Post; Adler*, R. 1¼-1½, D. 1¾ *M.; Krone*; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*), an ancient industrial town (pop. 10,000), prettily situated among hills. The tower on the *Schlossfelsen* (3125 ft.; good path, ¾ hr.) commands a superb survey of the Alps from the Zugspitze to the Bernese Oberland.

A branch-railway runs hence, viâ *Truchtelfingen* and *Tailfingen*, two villages with hosiery-manufactures, to (5 M.) *Onstmettingen* (2660 ft.; Sonne), near the chief source of the *Schmiecha*, known as the *Schmeie*. To the S.E. is the (½ hr.) *Linkenbolds-Höhle* (240 yds. in length; adm. 50 pf.); to the N. the (¾ hr.) *Raichberg* (p. 68).

The train descends the winding *Schmeien-Tal* and crosses the Prussian frontier. 41 M. *Strassberg;* on a bold rock to the left is the château of that name. Below Strassberg the valley is wild and impracticable, and presented great engineering difficulties.

45½ *Storzingen*. The train passes through several defiles (the 'Drei Burgen', 'Hexen-Küche', 'Bettel-Küche'). Beyond (48½ M.) *Oberschmeien* (1945 ft.; ¾ M. to the N.E. is the **Fürstenhöhe*, 2595 ft., with blockhouse and view of the Bavarian, Tyrolese, and

Swiss Alps from the Zugspitze to the Balmhorn) the line is carried through two tunnels, and beyond the ruins of *Gebrochen-Gutenstein* enters the valley of the *Danube*.

51 M. **Inzigkofen** (1910 ft.). The way to the village *(Erbprinz; Kreuz)*, 1 M. to the S.E., passes a beautiful park of Prince Hohenzollern on the steep and wooded S. bank of the Danube, rendered accessible by flights of steps, and containing several natural grottoes. The Danube flows so slowly here as to resemble a small lake. — Fine walk by *Laiz* (Adler) to (1¼ hr.) Sigmaringen.

Sigmaringen now comes in sight. The train runs direct towards the *Mühlberg* (p. 72), passes through a cutting, crosses the Danube, and reaches —

54 M. **Sigmaringen.** — **Hotels.** Deutsches Haus, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 2 *M*; Löwe, R. 1½, D. 2 *M*, B. 70 pf., both very fair; Adler, R. 1½-1½, pens. 3½-4 *M*; Kronprinz; Traube. — *Rail. Restaurant.*

Sigmaringen (1860 ft.) is a handsome little town with 4600 inhab., the residence of Prince Hohenzollern, and seat of the Prussian administrative authorities.

The handsome Schloss, on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube, contains a **Museum*, chiefly formed by Prince Karl Anton (d. 1885), and surpassing most collections of the kind both in extent and choiceness. It is admirably arranged in a fine Gothic hall, with frescoes by Müller of Düsseldorf, and in two cabinets. Excellent catalogues by Hofrat Lehner. The museum (adm. 40 pf.) is open daily from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, on Sun. and festivals not till after high mass.

The Collection of Pictures (230 works) chiefly illustrates the early German school, the Swabian masters being particularly well represented. Nos. °81-86. Wings of a large altar-piece: Annunciation, Nativity, Circumcision of Christ, Adoration of the Magi, and the Procession to Calvary, by *Jörg Stocker* and *M. Schaffner* (1496); °132-139. Scenes from the life of the Virgin, by *Barth. Zeitblom;* 158-164. Seven scenes from the history of the Virgin, by *Hans Schülein* (all masters of Ulm, see p. 41); 3. *Altdorfer*, Adoration of the Magi; **Amberger* (?), Portraits of a man and woman. The Lower Rhenish School, especially that of Cologne, is also numerously represented (*e.g.* °91. *B. Bruyn*, Crucifixion, in an appropriate landscape). The best of the early-Flemish works are: °2 and 4. Annunciation, by *Gerard David;* 5. *Herri met de Bles*, Adoration of the Magi; 29. Virgin Mary, with a background of tapestry, and °38. Virgin Mary, in a landscape, by *Rogier van der Weyden* (?); 61. *Gerritt van Haarlem*, Crucifixion; 129. *Lucas van Leyden*, Adoration of the Magi. — The other sections of the museum contain specimens of mediæval and Renaissance carved work (statuettes, reliefs, furniture, especially numerous sculptures of the Lower Rhenish School, ca. 1500; small winged altar with paintings by B. Beham, etc.), °Metalwork, especially Romanesque candelabra, aquamaniles, goblets, ciboria, etc., glasses, °Enamels and terracottas (Italian and French majolica, Dutch, Rhenish, and Swiss pottery); jewelry, °Textile works, including a series of excellently preserved Gobelins of the 14th and 15th cent., mostly with scenes from romances of the period. — In the upper rooms is an extensive *Palaeontological Collection* (2000 objects).

The *Library*, with its valuable books, incunabula, and MSS., the *Armoury*, and the other richly furnished rooms of the palace are also worth seeing.

In front of the Schloss is a *Statue of Prince Karl Anton* (p. 71), by Donndorf. In the Karls-Platz are the *Prinzenbau* and a bronze bust of *Prince Karl* (d. 1853).

On the *Brenzkofer Berg* (2140 ft.; ½ hr.), on the opposite (N.) bank of the Danube, is the *War Monument*, in memory of the Hohenzollerns who fell in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71. It represents Germania, on a lofty pedestal, holding an oak-wreath. The platform commands a charming view of the town and environs, with the distant Alps. At the foot of the hill, ½ M. to the W., is the *Zollersche Hof*, a favourite restaurant, with a garden; and near it stands the pretty *Villa Leibbrand*. — The *Mühlberg* (easy path to the summit) is another fine point of view. — To the S.W. to *Inzigkofen*, see p. 71.

From Sigmaringen to Tuttlingen, 26½ M., railway viâ the picturesque winding *Valley of the Danube (comp. the Map, p. 156), which is recommended to cyclists and will even repay pedestrians (to Beuron 6 hrs., thence to Tuttlingen 4 hrs.). — 3½ M. *Inzigkofen* (p. 71). The line crosses the *Schmeie* and the Danube, passes the ruin of *Dietfurt*, situated on a rock, and beyond a short tunnel reaches (6 M.) *Gutenstein* (Sonne), a picturesque village with a little château belonging to Count Douglas. — Above the Danube tower the rocks of *Rabenfels* and *Heidenfels*. Traversing another tunnel (300 yds. long), the train halts at (10½ M.) *Tiergarten* (1965 ft.; Hammer), with disused iron-works; and then, beyond the ruin of *Falkenstein* (on the right) and the village of *Neidingen*, at (11½ M.) *Hausen im Tal* (1965 ft.; beer at the Adler), with a lofty ruin near it. In front rises the conspicuous old château of *Werenwag*, the property of Prince Fürstenberg, a splendid point of view (fine echo; good inn at the top). At the foot of the castle-rock lies the hamlet of *Langenbrunn*. — The railway leads through a narrow and romantic part of the valley. Above, on the left, is seen the handsome castle of *Wildenstein* (2590 ft.; now used as a forester's house; 1¼ hr. from Beuron), with interesting defensive works, partly hewn in the rock. The line follows the windings of the Danube. To the right, on the high-road, beyond the *Käpfle Tunnel* (200 yds.), is the pretty *Chapel of St. Maurus*, erected in 1868-71; and close to it, on the left, lies the dairy-farm of *St. Maurus im Feld*.

15½ M. **Beuron** (2035 ft.; *Brogbammer; Pelikan; Stern; Sonne*), a charmingly situated village, contains an old Augustine monastery, founded in the 11th cent., suppressed in 1802, and made over to the Benedictines in 1887 (admission seldom granted). The handsome church (restored 1874-75) contains good ceiling-paintings by Wegscheider and altar-pieces by Beuron artists. The new refectory is a fine room. A footpath to the left in the neighbouring wood leads to the (20 min.) *Peters-Höhle*, a spacious grotto entered by wooden steps. — About 1½ M. to the S. of Beuron, on a wooded rock rising over the Danube, is the well-preserved château of *Bronnen* (2600 ft.), whence an attractive path descends viâ the *Scheuerlehof* (below the ruin of *Kallenberg*) to (1½ hr.) Fridingen (see below).

Beyond Beuron the railway ascends the left bank of the Danube, then diverges to the right, through a tunnel (750 yds.) and over the *Bera*, to (18 M.) *Fridingen*, 1 M. to the N. of the little town (1000 inhab.) of that name (Bär; Löwe). Farther on we twice cross the Danube. On the wooded heights of the right bank are the ruin of *Alt-Fridingen* and the ruined pilgrimage-church of *Mariahilf*. — 21 M. *Mühlheim*. The town (Krone; Hirsch) is picturesquely situated on an eminence to the left, with a château of Baron Enzberg. Numerous Roman remains have been discovered near the station.

Beyond (23 M.) *Nendingen*, a considerable village with an elegant new church and the ancient chapel of St. Blasius, and the royal foundry of *Ludwigstal*, the train passes through a deep cutting and crosses the Danube to (26½ M.) *Tuttlingen* (see p. 53). Hence to (6 M.) Immendingen, see p. 53.

From Sigmaringen to *Ulm* and *Radolfzell*, see R. 13.

13. From Ulm to Radolfzell and Constance.

Railway from Ulm to (86 M.) *Radolfzell* in 4½-6 hrs. (fares 11 *M* 30, 7 *M* 50, 4 *M* 90 pf.); from Radolfzell to (12½ M.) *Constance* in ½-¾ hr.

Ulm, see p. 41. The line diverges to the left from the Stuttgart railway (R. 8) and at (1¼ M.) *Söflingen*, incorporated with Ulm in 1905, enters the smiling valley of the *Blau*. 3½ M. *Ehrenstein*. On the left, near (4½ M.) *Herrlingen*, lies *Klingenstein*, with a château of Dr. Leube. From Herrlingen a pleasant excursion leads viâ *Schloss Ober-Herrlingen* to (1½ hr.) *Lautern* (Krone). — The weather-beaten rock protrudes at various points in fantastic forms from the wooded sides of the valley. The train crosses the Blau. On the right is the *Frauenberg*, with the ruined castle of *Hohen-Gerhausen* or *Rusenschloss* (2020 ft.); opposite to it the ruin of *Ruck*.

10 M. **Blaubeuren** (1695 ft.; **Bahnhof-Hotel; Post*, R. 1-1½, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Ochs; Rail. Restaurant*), an old town with 3300 inhab., lying picturesquely in a basin 1 M. to the right of the station. The late-Gothic church of the old *Benedictine Abbey* (founded in 1093), now a theological seminary, contains carved choir-stalls, a *High-altar, with statues by Jörg Syrlin the Younger (1493), and paintings (history of John the Baptist) of the Swabian school (Zeitblom?). The **Blautopf*, a pale-blue pool (65 ft. deep, 125 yds. in circumference), behind the abbey, is the source of the Blau. Beside it is a monument to King Charles I. (d. 1891).

Beside the Blautopf is situated one of the pumping-stations of the **Alb Water Works** (*Albwasserversorgung*), begun in 1870 and constructed mainly under the direction of the late Dr. von Ehmann, which extend over nearly the whole of the Rauhe Alb and supply drinking-water to the numerous communities situated on its arid plateau. The water is pumped up through cast-iron pipes from springs lying nearly 700 ft. below the level of the plateau, while the motive power is afforded by a few small tributary-brooks of the Neckar and the Danube, assisted only slightly by steam-power. There is another pumping-station at Eybach near Geislingen (p. 40), which may be conveniently visited by tourists.

Tourists who desire to explore the plateau of the *Alb* may follow the somewhat monotonous route from Blaubeuren to (22½ M.) *Urach* (p. 61), viâ *Suppingen*, *Feldstetten* (Post), *Zainingen*, and *Böhringen* (Lamm).

The line leads through the valley of the *Aach*, passing the *Hohlefels* (on the left), a prehistoric habitation, to (14½ M.) **Schelklingen** (1745 ft.; *Sonne; Post;* pop. 1600), a small town with a ruined castle, 1 M. to the N.W. of which is the prettily situated nunnery of *Urspring* (1920 ft.; now a cotton-factory). Branch railway from Schelklingen to (36 M.) *Reutlingen*, see p. 47. — At (15 M.) *Schmiechen* (Sonne) the line enters the valley of the *Schmiech* (p. 66), a stream descending on the right from the Münsinger Alb. About 1 M. to the S.E. is the marshy *Schmiecher See* (1748 ft.). — 17½ M. *Allmendingen* (1700 ft.), with cement-works and a château. — 20½ M. **Ehingen** (1680 ft.; *Traube; Württemberger Hof*, at the station; *Krone*), an old town with 4800 inhab., near the confluence of the

Schmiech and the *Danube*. The *Church of St. Blasius*, in a debased style, has an old Gothic tower. The *Kaiser-Wilhelms-Turm* on the *Wolfert* (1800 ft.) commands a fine view.

The line traverses the broad valley of the winding Danube. — 28 M. **Munderkingen** (1656 ft.; *Post*), a small and ancient town (pop. 2000) on a rock encircled by the river. The new bridge over the Danube here has the largest stone-arch in Germany (164 ft.). — From (30 M.) *Unter-Marchtal* (Adler; Hirsch) the excursion through the Grosse Lauter-Tal, described on p. 66, may be made. — We cross the *Grosse Lauter* (p. 66), near its mouth. To the left are the imposing buildings of the old Praemonstratensian monastery of *Ober-Marchtal*, the property of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis; the fine baroque church (end of the 17th cent.) contains an interesting choir-screen (1690). — 32½ M. **Rechtenstein** (1695 ft.; *Bär*), with the ruined castle of the Steins of Rechtenstein, is the prettiest point on the railway. The train crosses to the right bank of the Danube, and recrosses the river both before and beyond (36 M.) *Zwiefaltendorf* (1720 ft.), with a stalactite cavern.

A road ascends the *Aachtal* hence to (3 M.) **Zwiefalten** (1930 ft.), a former convent (now a lunatic asylum), with a fine church, built in 1738-52. Thence to the *Wimsener Höhle* (entered in a boat), ¾ hr.; viâ Count Normann's château of *Ehrenfels* and the ruin of *Alt-Ehrenfels* to the romantic *Glastal*, 1½ hr.

38½ M. *Unlingen*. The village lies 1 M. to the S.E., at the foot of the *Bussen*.

The *Bussen (2515 ft.), an isolated hill commanding a view of the whole of Upper Swabia and of the Alps, is ascended from Unlingen in 1¼ hr. (also road viâ *Hailtingen* and *Offingen*). On the hill are a ruined castle and a pilgrimage-church, containing a fine figure of Christ by J. von Kopf, a native of Unlingen.

40½ M. *Riedlingen* (1735 ft.; Post), a small and ancient town ¾ M. to the W. of the railway, with 2400 inhabitants. — 42 M. *Neufra*, with a château. — 47 M. **Herbertingen** (1794 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). About 2 M. to the N. is the *Donau-Heuneburg*, near *Talhof*; at the neighbouring villages of *Pflummern*, *Langenenslingen*, and *Heudorf* are other Huns' forts ('Heuneburgen').

From Herbertingen to Memmingen, 62 M., railway in 3½-4½ hrs. — 5½ M. *Saulgau*, a little town with an interesting Gothic church. — 12 M. *Altshausen* (to Pfullingen and Schwackenreute, see p. 75). — 17½ M. **Aulendorf** (p. 45), junction of the Ulm-Friedrichshafen line. — 23 M. *Waldsee* (Post), prettily situated between two lakes, with a Schloss and a 15th cent. Gothic church (pop. 3000). — 28 M. *Rossberg*, junction for a branch-line (7 M.) to the little town of *Wurzach* (2140 ft.), with a château built in 1721. — 32 M. *Wolfegg*, with the Schloss of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg-Waldsee. 36½ M. **Kisslegg** (*Post*), on the small *Zeller See*, with two interesting old castles and a remarkable rococo church; branch-line to (12 M.) *Hergatz* (p. 263), viâ *Wangen im Allgäu* (Alte Post), an old free town (4400 inhab.), picturesquely situated on the Argen.

43 M. **Leutkirch** (2160 ft.; *Post; Railway Restaurant*), a busy town with 3600 inhab., on the W. slope of the *Wilhelmshöhe* (2310 ft.; views). [Branch-line hence to (10 M.) **Isny** (*Post*), the seat of Prince Quadt-Wykradt-Isny, prettily situated on the *Argen*. A fine carved altar in the Prot. church of St. Nicholas. The **Schwarze Grat* (3670 ft.), 2 hrs. to the E., commands a splendid view of the Alps and Lake of Constance.]

Pretty scenery, but unimportant stations. 44½ M. *Unterzeil* (with a château on the hill above it). 59½ M. *Buxheim*, once a Carthusian monastery, now a château of Count Waldbott-Bassenheim. — 64 M. *Memmingen*, see p. 44.

51 M. **Mengen** *(Hôt. Baier; Rail. Restaurant)*, on the *Ablach*, occupies the site of a Roman 'castrum'.

From Mengen to Sigmaringen, 6 M. (railway in 24 min.). Near (2½ M.) *Scheer* the train passes through a short tunnel and crosses to the left bank of the Danube. From (4½ M.) *Sigmaringendorf*, at the mouth of the *Lauchert* (p. 65), a branch-line runs in ¼ hr. to (4½ M.) *Bingen-Hitzkofen*. — We recross the Danube. 6 M. *Sigmaringen* (see p. 71).

The line follows the *Ablach-Tal*. 54 M. *Zielfingen*. — 56½ M. **Krauchenwies** *(Goldner Adler; Rail. Restaurant)*, with an old castle, the summer-residence of the Prince of Hohenzollern; interesting erratic boulders on the *Andelsbach*, in the park. (Branch-line to *Sigmaringen* viâ *Josephslust*, 5½ M., in 19-23 min.).

63 M. **Messkirch** *(*Löwe; Sonne)*, a little town with a château of Prince Fürstenberg. A monument has been erected to Konradin Kreutzer, the composer, born here in 1780 (d. 1849). The old church contains an altar-piece by H. Schäufelein (?) and monuments of the 16th cent. (epitaph of Count von Zimbern by Labenwolf). Traces of a Roman settlement have been found in the old town. — 69 M. *Schwackenreuthe* (Rail. Restaurant).

From Schwackenreuthe to Altshausen, 25½ M., railway in 1¾-2½ hrs. — 10 M. *Pfullendorf* (Schwan; Restaurant in the Rothe Ochs), a very ancient town (charming excursion to *Heiligenberg*, see p. 82; 2¼ hrs.; diligence 1½, carriage 12 *M*). — Stations *Burgweiler*, *Ostrach*, *Hosskirch-Königsegg* (1½ M. to the S.E. is the partly preserved castle of *Königsegg*), *Kreenried*. — 25½ M. *Altshausen* (Hirsch; Rail. Restaurant) is the junction of the Herbertingen and Memmingen line (p. 74).

At (71 M.) *Mühlingen* we enter the wooded ravine of the *Stockach*. 76 M. *Stockach* (Post), prettily situated, near which the French under Jourdan were defeated by Archduke Charles in 1799; fine view from the (½ hr.) ruin of *Nellenburg*. Then through smiling green valleys, viâ (82 M.) *Stahringen* (p. 82), to (86 M.) **Radolfzell** (*Schiff*, very fair; *Krone; Sonne*, plainer), an old town of 5200 inhab., with walls and gates, situated on the *Unter-See*, where the line unites with the Bâle and Constance railway. The Gothic church of 1436 contains the tomb of St. Radolf and a fine reliquary dating substantially from the 9th century. At the *Villa Seehalde* is a monument to its former proprietor, the poet Victor von Scheffel (d. 1886).

The railway from Radolfzell to Constance intersects the neck of land between the *Unter-See* and the Ueberlinger See (p. 82). — 1½ M. *Markelfingen;* 4½ M. *Allensbach;* 6½ M. *Hegne*. — 8½ M. *Reichenau*, station for the island in the Untersee, to the right, connected with the shore by a causeway (1 M.).

The island of **Reichenau** (3 M. long, 1 M. wide), now belonging to Baden, was formerly the seat of a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 724 and secularized in 1799. It may be visited also by rowing-boat from Hegne or Allensbach (¼ hr.) or by steamer from Constance. — Ap-

proaching from the causeway, we pass the ruined tower of *Schöpfeln*, the abbot's residence, and reach *Oberzell*, a hamlet with a Romanesque church of the 9-10th cent., containing the oldest extant church-frescoes in Germany (10th cent.). — In the middle of the island lies its largest village (1000 inhab.), *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (Mohr; Bär), the church of which, consecrated in 806 and dating in its present form from the 11-12th cent. (choir, late-Gothic, 1448-1551), was the church of the above mentioned abbey. Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887, was interred in this church. The sacristy contains some fine reliquaries. A fine view is obtained from the W. tower of the *Königsegg*, a 16th cent. château, recently restored. — The church of *Unterzell*, at the N.W. end of the island, is another columned basilica of the 9-12th centuries. In the apse are some frescoes of the 11th cent., discovered in 1900. — Fine view from the belvedere on the *Friedrichshöhe* (key kept at the Mohr inn at Mittelzell).

The train passes the large barracks of *Petershausen*, and crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

12½ M. **Constance.** — Hotels. *Insel-Hotel (Pl. a; C, 3), of the very first class, in the old Dominican monastery (modern frescoes in the Romanesque cloisters; church converted into the dining-room), superbly situated right on the lake, with garden and restaurant (in the refectory), R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 3½, pens. from 8 *M*, closed Nov. 1st-April 1st. — *Halm (Pl. c; C, 5), R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*, *Schönebeck (Pl. e; C, 5), R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*, both opposite the station; *Hecht (Pl. d; C, 4), to the N. of the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6½-7½ *M*, with wine-room, good cuisine. — Krone (Pl. g; C, 4), R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-7 *M*, Schnetzer (Pl. h; B, 4), both in the market-place, very fair. — Badischer Hof (Pl. f; B, 5), Husen-Str. 13, R. 1¾-2, D. 2 *M*; Barbarossa (Pl. i; B, 4), Oberer Markt, plain but good; Schlüssel (Pl. s; B, 5), Sigismund-Str. 14; Bayrischer Hof (Pl. r; B, 5), Rosgarten-Str. 30, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½-2 *M*; Hohes Haus, Zollern-Str. 29; Ehren, Wessenberg-Str. 29; Falke (Pl. t; A, 6), Kreuzlinger-Str. 13, with beer-garden; Katholisches Vereinshaus St. Johann (Pl. v; B, 3), R. 1¼-2, pens. 3½ *M*.

Restaurants. At the hotels; also, *Victoria*, opposite the station; *Café Maximilian*, Bahnhof-Str. 4; *Café Hieber*, Paradies-Str. 5.

Boats (Pl. C, 4). Per hr. 1-2 pers. 40, each addit. pers. 20 pf., with a sail 80 & 20 pf., 1 *M* additional to the boatman. — *Swimming and Other Baths* in the lake (bath 40 pf.; ferry 10 pf.). — *English Church Service* in summer.

Constance (1335 ft.), a town of Baden with 24,800 inhab., has manufactures of iron and textiles. It is situated at the N.W. extremity of the *Lake of Constance*, or *Bodensee*, at the point where the *Rhine* emerges from it.

Constance, which ascribes its origin to Constantius Chlorus (3rd cent.), became an episcopal see in the 6th cent. and was a free town until 1548, when it was made subject to Austria. Since 1809 it has belonged to Baden. After the Reformation the bishops resided at Meersburg, and in 1827 the bishopric was merged in the archbishopric of Freiburg. The great Council of Constance, held in 1414-18 at the instance of the Emp. Sigismund, suppressed the schism of the anti-popes John XXIII., Gregory XII., and Benedict XIII., and condemned the teaching of John Huss (p. 77).

The *Cathedral (Pl. 4; B, 3), founded in 1052, was rebuilt in its present form in 1435 and 1680. Gothic tower erected in 1850-57; the perforated spire is of light grey sandstone; on either side is a platform commanding a charming view (adm. 20 pf.).

On the *Doors* of the principal portal are **Bas-Reliefs*, in 20 compartments, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Haider in 1470. The **Choir Stalls*, with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Renaissance style,

eograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

dates from 1680. In the nave (Romanesque), the arches of which are supported by 16 monolithic pillars (28 ft. high, 3 ft. thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone slab, a white spot on which always remains dry, even when the remaining portion is damp. Huss is said to have stood on this spot when the Council of 6th July, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. The pulpit dates from the 17th century. — In the choir is the tomb of Robert Hallum, bishop of Salisbury (d. 1417). The late-Gothic choir-stalls are by Simon Haider (see p. 76). In the N. chapel, adjoining the choir, is a *Death of the Virgin*, coloured stone figures lifesize, 1460. Adjacent is an elegant spiral staircase (1431?). — In the last chapel of the N. aisle is a large winged altar-piece of the Swabian School. — The *Treasury* (custodian ½-1 *M*) contains an illuminated missal (1426); and in the *Chapter House* is a collection of antiquities. — On the E. side is a crypt, containing the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20 ft. high, dating from the 13th century. On the exterior of the N. side stand two aisles of the once handsome *Cloisters*, erected about 1480 in the Gothic style.

The *Wessenberg Haus* (Pl. 15; B, 3), now the property of the town, contains the public library (daily 9-12 and 2-5) and the collections, bequeathed by the late proprietor, Hr. Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was the chancellor of the diocese.

The *Church of St. Stephen* (Pl. 6; B, 4), a late-Gothic building of the 15th cent., with a slender tower, but disfigured externally, contains some interesting reliefs by H. Morink (16th cent.; in the choir).

The Wessenberg-Strasse leads hence to the S. to the *Obere Markt*, at the corner of which stands the house '*Zum Hohen Hafen*' (Pl. 2; B, 4), where Frederick VI., Burgrave of Nuremberg, was created Elector of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund, 30th April, 1417. Adjacent to it is an ancient building with arcades (now the *Hôt. Barbarossa*), styled by an inscription '*Curia Pacis*', in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183.

The Stadt-Kanzlei, or *Town Hall* (Pl. 12; B, 4, 5), rebuilt in the Renaissance style in 1593, was decorated in 1864 on the exterior with frescoes illustrative of the history of Constance. The apartments of the groundfloor contain the valuable *Municipal Archives*, comprising 2800 documents, the most interesting of which date from the period of the Reformation. Fine inner court. In the lobby of the second floor are five frescoes by Häberlin (1898), also relating to the town's history. — In the Rosgarten (Pl. 8; B, 5), once the guild-house of the butchers, is the *Rosgarten Museum*, a good collection of local antiquities (from lake-dwellings, etc.) and of objects of natural history (adm. 50 pf.; free on Wed., 2-5, & Sun., 10.30-12). — In the market-place stand a *War Monument* by Bauer (Pl. 10) and the *Kaiser-Brunnen* (1897).

The Kaufhaus, or *Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 1; C, 4), by the lake, erected in 1388, contains the great *Council Chamber*, supported by massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall was decorated in 1875 with frescoes illustrating the history of the town, by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* (adm. 20 pf.).

The ancient *Dominican Monastery* (Pl. a; C, 3), in which Huss was confined in 1414-15, on an island in the lake, is now the Insel-Hotel (see p. 76). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters (with modern historical frescoes by Hæberlin) repay inspection; the former church is now the dining-room of the hotel. — Pleasant promenade in the *Stadt-Garten* on the lake (Pl. C, 3, 4; band every evening in summer).

The house in which Huss was arrested, Husen-Strasse 64, near the *Schnetz-Tor* (Pl. A, 5), bears a memorial tablet with his effigy, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, dated 1415, with satirical verses. Some houses farther on, at the 'Obere Laube', a bronze tablet with an inscription marks the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. — In the *Brühl*, 1/2 M. to the W. of the town (Pl. A, 4), is the spot where Huss and Jerome suffered martyrdom, indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions ('Husenstein').

A fine view of the lake and of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps is obtained from the (1/2 hr.) *Friedrichshöhe* (1453 ft.) and the (3/4 hr.) *Allmannshöhe* (1542 ft.), with belvedere, 5 min. above the village of *Allmannsdorf*, on the road to the Mainau. — Among other pleasant objects for a walk may be mentioned the *Loretto-Kapelle* at *Staad* (1/2 hr.); the *Jacob*, a restaurant with a fine view (1/2 hr.); and the abbey of **Kreuzlingen** (*Löwe; Schweizerhof; Bellevue*), on Swiss territory, 3/4 M. beyond the S. gate, now a normal school. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving, with about 1000 small figures, executed in the 15th century. The *Kleine Rigi*, above Munsterlingen, is about 1/2 hr. beyond Kreuzlingen.

Railway from Constance to *Schaffhausen* and *Bâle*, see *Baedeker's Rhine* or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

14. The Lake of Constance.

The banks of the lake belong to five different states: Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, and Switzerland. The Swiss bank, the principal steamboat-centre on which is *Rorschach*, is described in *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — The *Untersee*, with the island of *Reichenau*, is described on p. 75.

In the following description steam-boat stations are indicated by **P.**, railway-stations by **R.**

The Lake of Constance (Germ. *Bodensee*; 1295 ft.), the *Lacus Brigantinus* of the Romans, is about 40 M. long, 7 1/2 M. in width, and at the deepest place, between Friedrichshafen and Uttwil, 826 ft. in depth. Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at its influx between Bregenz and Rorschach. This vast sheet of water, with its well-peopled banks, its high, wooded hills on the S. side, above which rise the distant Appenzell chain of the Alps, with the generally snow-clad Sentis and, in clear weather, the snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps to the S.E., presents a scene of great beauty. The E. and W. banks are almost entirely flat, while on the N. wooded mountains may be descried in the distance, on which Schloss Heiligenberg (p. 82) is

conspicuous. The climatic conditions are extraordinarily favourable. — The best fish are '*Felchen*' and trout, and the best wine grown on the banks is the '*Meersburger*'.

a. Steamboats on the Lake.

Steamboats (2-6 times daily): From Constance to (Meersburg) *Friedrichshafen* in 1½ hr. (fares 2 *M* 35, 1 *M* 55 pf.); direct to *Lindau* in 3 hrs. (3 *M* 95, 2 *M* 60 pf.). — From Friedrichshafen to *Romanshorn* in ¾-1 hr (1 *M* 20, 80 pf.); to *Rorschach* in 1¼ hr. (2 *M*, 1 *M* 35 pf.). — From Lindau to *Romanshorn* in 1 hr. 10 min. (2 *M* 25, 1 *M* 50 pf.); to Rorschach in 1 hr. (1 *M* 65, 1 *M* 10 pf.). — Between the chief places on the lake, *Schaffhausen*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, *Ludwigshafen*, *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, and *Romanshorn*, the steamers ply at least once daily. Tickets for the steamboat lines skirting the shores of the lake are available in part for the railway also (and *vice-versa*, see p. 82). Return-tickets are valid for 45 days. The so-called 'kilometre tickets' (*Kilometer-Karten*) are convenient for those making a long stay: ticket with 200 coupons (each representing one kilometre), 1st class 9, 2nd class 6 *M*; family-ticket with 300 coupons, 1st class 13½, 2nd class 9 *M*; on embarking the required number of coupons is detached. — The lake is neutral, but passengers' luggage is examined only on proceeding from Switzerland to Germany or Austria or *vice-versa*: passengers from one German port to another, *e. g.* from Constance to Lindau, can have a custom-house label (gratis) pasted on their luggage before embarkation by which all trouble is avoided on landing.

Constance, see p. 76. The chief charm of the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance, known as the *Ueberlinger See*, is the attractive island of —

***Mainau** (Plan see p. 80), formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic Order, as a cross on the S. side of the château (1746) indicates. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand-Duke of Baden, who refurnished the château (adm. to the interior in the absence of the family only). The island is 1½ M. in circumference and is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 650 paces long. It rises in terraces from the lake and is covered with charming pleasure-grounds in which favourite spots are marked with inscriptions.

Steamboat from Constance viâ *Meersburg*, on the N. bank, in 1 hr. Rowing-Boat (in 1 hr., a pleasant trip) 5 *M* and gratuity. Pedestrians (Map. see p. 80) may either follow the road (one-horse carr 5-6, two-horse 10 *M*), a walk of 1½ hr., or take the shorter footpaths (1 hr.). We go straight on along the Wilhelm-Str. (Pl. C, 1) to (½ M.) a guide-post where we diverge to the right and pass the military hospital; about ½ M. farther on we reach another guide-post whence we may either go straight on skirting the wood and soon joining the road, or take the preferable route to the left ('Privatweg Lützelstätten') through wood and past the St. Katharina tavern.

On the N. bank of the Ueberlinger See lie *Meersburg* (P.; see below), *Unteruhldingen* (P. & R.; p. 82), *Seefelden*, *Nussdorf* (R.; p. 82), *Ueberlingen* (P. & R.; p. 80), *Sipplingen* (R.; p. 82), and, at the N. end of the lake, *Ludwigshafen* (P. & R.; p. 82).

Meersburg. — Hotels. *Seehof, at the steamboat-pier; Schiff, Hecht, Wilder Mann, all three on the lake; Löwe; Pension zum Frieden. — Good Meersburger wine at the *Weinstube des Winzervereins*. — *Lake-Baths* near the quay.

Meersburg (1405 ft.), a little town of 1900 inhab., with many old houses, lies picturesquely on a steep slope. The *Old Château*, on a promontory, with the ancient Dagobert Tower, is said to have once been a seat of the Hohenstaufen. The old mill in the adjacent ravine (artificially made) is highly picturesque. The *New Château* is now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Near it is a bust of the poetess *Annette von Droste-Hülshoff* (d. 1848), by Stadelhofer (1898). The churchyard contains the tomb of *Mesmer* (d. 1815), the discoverer of mesmerism. Fine views from the *Känzeli*, near the normal school, and (more extensive) from the **Edelstein*, 1 M. from the harbour and 1/4 M. to the W. of the church.

Ueberlingen. — **Hotels.** *Städtisches Bad-Hotel (Pl. A, 2), with garden, pens. 5 *M*; *Löwe (Pl. a; C, 2), R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2 *M*, pens. 5½-6 *M*; Bahnhofs-Hotel, near the W. station (p. 82), these three on the lake; Krone (Pl. c; B, 2); Schiff (Pl. b; C, 2); Engel (Pl. d; C, 2); Adler (Pl. f; B, 2) Zähringer Hof (Pl. e; B, 2). — *Lodgings.* — Wine-Rooms. *Hecht; Schäpfle; Anker; Hölle; Helltor.* — Restaurants. *Salmansweiler Hof; Christophskeller; Seegarten; Birkenmaier; Ochse; Rabe*, etc.

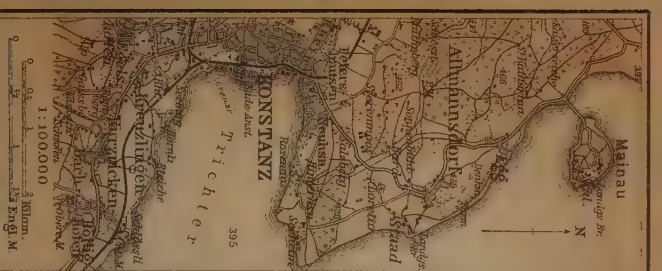
Ueberlingen (1345 ft.), an ancient town with 4400 inhab., frequented for its lake-baths and mineral spring, was once a free town of the Empire. Considerable remains of the old fortifications have been preserved as well as numerous mediæval buildings, including the richly-decorated Gothic *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 2). The early-German hall in the last, with its carved *Woodwork, is an object of great interest. The 50 statuettes on the walls (about 1 ft. high), presenting the various elements of the German Empire, are by Jakob Rues (1491); the modern stained-glass is by Geiges.

The adjacent *Minster* (Pl. B, 2), of the second half of the 14th cent., with double aisles, contains a carved *Altar (early 17th cent.), with many figures, and a fine ciborium of limestone. In the rich treasury are a fine pax of ebony and silver (early 17th cent.) and two Romanesque bronze candelabra. Tickets (50 pf.) of adm. to the choir are obtained from the sacristan, Turmgasse 283.

The *Stadt-Kanzlei* (Pl. C, 2), in the Münster-Platz, has a fine doorway of the end of the 16th century. — The Steinhaus Museum (Pl. B, 2) contains a *Historical Collection* and a *Cabinet of Natural History*, founded in 1870. — The municipal pleasure-grounds (Pl. A, 2, 1), with the *Uhland-Höhe* and the *Galler-Turm*, are worth a visit.

Excursions. To the W. to the old *Silvester-Kirchlein* (frescoes of the 10th cent.), near Goldbach. Farther to the W. to the (1/2 hr.) *Heidenhöhlen*, mentioned in Scheffel's novel 'Ekkehard'; on the hill (1740 ft.) is *Schloss Spetzgart*, now a hydropathic establishment, near which is a *Glacier Mill.* — To (1/2 hr.) the *Spetzgarter Tobel.* — To (3/4 hr.) the *Hödinger Tobel*, a picturesque ravine with waterfalls, near the station of *Süssenmühle* (p. 82). — To *Bodman* (Linde), at the N.W. end of the lake, with a view-tower and the ruin of an imperial residence from which the lake (Bodensee) took its name.

Railway from Ueberlingen to *Constance* or *Lindau*, see p. 82.



eograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

On the steamboat-journey from CONSTANCE to FRIEDRICHSHAFEN ($1^1/_2$ hr.) we see, on the Ueberlinger See, the picturesque little town of *Meersburg* (P; p. 79), then the island of *Mainau* (p. 79), and in the distance *Ueberlingen* (p. 80). Farther on, on the N. bank, appear the village of *Haynau* (P.), the châteaux of *Kirchberg* and *Herrsberg*, and the village of *Immenstaad* (P.).

Friedrichshafen (P. & R.), see p. 46.

Steamers to *Romanshorn* and *Rorschach*, see p. 79.

The steamer to LINDAU ($1-1^1/_2$ hr.) passes *Eriskirch* (P. & R.; p. 82) and the mouth of the *Schussen* to *Langenargen*, with the château of *Montfort* (P. & R.; p. 82). Soon *Kressbronn* (P.) appears on the left; $1^1/_4$ M. to the E. lies *Nonnenhorn* (R.; p. 82). We next pass *Wasserburg* (P. & R.; p. 263) and the finely situated baths of *Schachen* (P.; p. 263), and reach —

Lindau (P. & R.), see p. 263.

Steamers to *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, and *Constance*, see p. 79.

Picturesquely situated at the E. end of the lake (steamer from Lindau in 15-25 min.) lies —

Bregenz (P. & R.). — **Hotels.** *HÔT. MONTFORT, *HÔT. DE L'EUROPE, both at the station; *ÖSTERREICHISCHER HOF, at the harbour; WEISSES KREUZ, Römer-Str.; POST; KRONE: LÖWE. — **Railway Restaurant;* wine at *F. Kinz's*, Kirchgasse; beer at the *Hirsch*, at *Forster's*, etc.

Bregenz (1300 ft.; 7600 inhab.), the *Brigantium* of the Romans, is the capital of the Vorarlberg. The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the *Roman Castrum*. The *Harbour Promenade* commands a good survey of the lake and the Appenzell Mts. (Sentis). The *District Museum* (adm. 50 *h.*) contains natural history specimens, Roman antiquities, etc.

The ***Gebhardsberg** (1970 ft.), with the ruins of the old castle of *Hohen-Bregenz*, a small church, and an inn, is reached by road in 35 min. (two-horse carr. there and back 8 *M.*). It commands a fine view, embracing the Lake of Constance as far as the town of Constance, the valleys of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus.

The ***Pfänder** (3470 ft.), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a more extensive view. The most convenient route ($1^3/_4$-2 hrs.) leads past *Berg Isel* (rifle range) and then to the left to *Weissenreute*; it then ascends to the right (white waymarks) through wood viâ *Hintermoos* to the **Hôt.-Pens. Pfänder*, 5 min. below the summit. The carriage-road is rather longer ($2-2^1/_2$ hrs.; two-horse carr. there and back 20 *M.*).

RAILWAY to (6 M.) *Lindau* (p. 263) viâ *Lochau* in 20 min. (fares 1 *K.* 20, 84, 60 *h.*). From Bregenz to *Landeck* (Vorarlberg Railway), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

b. Railway from Constance to Lindau *(Bodensee-Gürtelbahn)*.

64 M., express in 3 hrs. — Railway-tickets are partially valid by steamer, and *vice-versâ* (see p. 79).

From Constance to Radolfzell ($12^1/_2$ M.), see pp. 76, 75. — 17 M. *Stahringen* (p. 75). — Beyond (20 M.) *Espasingen* the line approaches the *Ueberlinger See* (opposite, on the S.E. bank, is the old market-town of *Bodman*, p. 80) and skirts the precipitous shore

viâ (21½ M.) *Ludwigshafen* to (24 M.) *Sipplingen*, a finely situated market-town, with the ruin of *Hohenfels* and the view-point of *Hatdenhof* (2215 ft.; rfmts.). — 25½ M. *Süssenmühle* is the station for the romantic *Hödinger Tobel* (near the village of *Hödingen*, ½hr.) and the *Heidenhöhlen* (p. 80).

The rail. station of (28 M.) **Ueberlingen** (p. 80) lies ½ M. to the W. of the town, opposite the new harbour (steam-ferry across).

The line now traverses a tunnel over 1 M. long to (29 M.) *Ueberlingen East Station* and skirts the lake to (30½ M.) *Nussdorf*. — 33½ M. *Oberuhldingen*, whence a branch-line runs to (2 M., in 5 min.) *Unteruhldingen* (P.). — 37½ M. *Mimmenhausen-Neufrach*.

From Mimmenhausen-Neufrach to Frickingen, 5 M., branch railway in 25 minutes. — 2 M. **Salem** (1445 ft.; *Schwan*), a suppressed Cistercian convent, now partly occupied by Prince Max of Baden, with large halls (the finest of which is the 'Kaiser-Saal', in the rococo style), a collection of paintings, etc. The Gothic **Church* of the 14th cent. is lavishly adorned within with sculptures in marble (23 altars), dating from the late-Renaissance period; fine late-Gothic ciborium.

3½ M. *Leustetten* is the station for the village of Heiligenberg, 5 M. to the E. — **Heiligenberg** (**Bücheler zur Post*, R. 1¼-2½, pens. 4½-5 *M*; *Winter*, pension 4½-5 *M*), with the extensive château and park of Prince Fürstenberg, lies picturesquely on a rocky terrace 1000 ft. above the Lake of Constance. The château contains a magnificent Renaissance hall, 115 ft. long and 43 ft. broad, with a beautifully-carved wooden **Ceiling* (16th cent.), probably the finest in Germany. The **Chapel* (begun in 1586; restored) is also noteworthy. The **View* from the château is strikingly beautiful: it embraces the Lake of Constance, and the entire chain of the Vorarlberg and Swiss Alps, from the Hochvogel to the Jungfrau; still better from the 'Sieben Linden' (seven lime-trees), ¾ M. from the village. — A similar view is enjoyed from several parts of the flower-garden, on the left of the road to the castle; also from the *Freundschafts-Höhlen*, a number of grottoes, with seats, ¼ hr. to the N.W. of the inn. — From Heiligenberg to *Pfullendorf* (2 hrs.; carr. & pair 10 *M*), sec p. 75. — 5 M. *Frickingen*.

43 M. *Markdorf*, a small town with 2050 inhab., 1 hr. to the N. of which is the *Göhrenberg* (2475 ft.; view). — 46 M. *Fischbach*, near which are remains of lake-dwellings.

49 M. **Friedrichshafen,** see p. 46.

The line skirts the lake, affording fine glimpses of the Appenzell mountains, to *Eriskirch*, beyond which it crosses the *Schussen*, and (55½ M.) *Langenargen*. On a tongue of land to the right stands the château of *Montfort*. — The *Argen* is crossed. 58 M. *Hemigkofen-Nonnenbach;* 59 M. *Nonnenhorn* (Engel), a prettily-situated little Bavarian town; 60 M. *Wasserburg*, the station for the village lying to the right on a peninsula (p. 81).

64 M. **Lindau,** see p. 263.

BAVARIA.

15. From Frankfort to Würzburg *(Munich)*.

$81\frac{1}{2}$ M. Railway. Express in $2\frac{1}{4}$-3 hrs. (fares 12 *M* 40, 8 *M* 90, 6 *M* 30 pf.), ordinary train in ca. 5 hrs. (10 *M* 90, 7 *M* 60 pf., 5 *M*). To *Munich*, see p. 177. As far as *Aschaffenburg* we travel by Prussian State Railway, beyond that by Bavarian State Railway. — Trains for Hanau start from the Central Station, on the left bank of the Main, as well as from the E. or Hanau Station, outside the Allerheiligen-Tor, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Zeil.

Frankfort, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. The train crosses the Main below Frankfort. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sachsenhausen*, a suburb of Frankfort; $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Oberrad*. — 6 M. **Offenbach** *(Kaiser Friedrich; Stadt Kassel)*, a manufacturing town with 59,800 inhab., founded by French refugees at the end of the 17th century. Its leather goods rival those of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. There are also important engine-factories, foundries, etc. The town is commanded by a castle of Count Isenburg, built in the Renaissance style in 1564-72. — 10 M. *Mühlheim;* to the left, on the Main, is the village of *Rumpenheim*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hesse. 13 M. *Klein-Steinheim*. The train then crosses the Main. — $14\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Hanau, East Station*.

From Frankfort East Station to Hanau, 11 M., in 25-40 minutes. Soon after starting we pass *Bornheim* on the left; *Offenbach* (see above) lies to the right, on the opposite bank of the *Main*. 3 M. *Mainkur;* 6 M. *Hochstadt-Dörnigheim;* 9 M. *Wilhelmsbad*, with pleasant promenades: all resorts of the Frankforters. On the Main, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., is *Philippsruhe*, the seat of the Landgrave of Hesse, with extensive orangeries. Near (10 M.) *Hanau West Station* the train crosses the *Kinzig*. 11 M. *Hanau East Station*.

Hanau (315 ft.; **Adler*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$-5, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Riese*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 *M*), a town with 31,600 inhab., lies in the fertile region of the *Wetterau*. The modern part of the town, with its straight, regular streets, owes its origin to Flemish and Walloon Protestants, who were banished from the Netherlands in 1597 on account of their creed. Of their handicrafts, the manufacture of gold and silver trinkets still flourishes; large diamond-cutting works. In the market-place of the new town is a monument to the brothers *Jacob* (1785-1863) and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1786-1859), by Eberle (1896).

Near Hanau, on 30th and 31st Oct., 1813, Napoleon with 80,000 men who had retreated from Leipzig defeated Marshal Wrede with 40,000 Bavarians and Austrians.

From Hanau to *Eberbach* and *Stuttgart*, see R. 4; to *Fulda* and *Bebra* (for Leipzig and Berlin), see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

To the right lies *Steinheim*, a small town on the left bank of the Main, with a conspicuous watch tower with five turrets. $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gross-Krotzenburg*, to the right on the Main, occupies the site of a

fort on the Pfahlgraben (p. 175), with remains of the Roman ramparts. The ridge to the left is the *Hahnenkamm* (see below).

18½ M. **Kahl** (367 ft.; *Krone; Lambertus*), a manufacturing village.

From Kahl to Schöllkrippen, 14 M., railway in ca. 1¼ hr. — 3 M. *Alzenau* (410 ft.; Bayrischer Hof), a small town (1800 inhab.) with a château now occupied by the district officials, and a ruined castle. Ascent of the *Ludwigs-Turm* on the *Hahnenkamm* (1433 ft.; rfmts.), a fine point of view, 1 hr. — The line now enters the **Kahlgrund**, a pretty wooded pastoral valley, the most populous in the Spessart (p. 88). — 5 M. *Michelbach*, where wine is produced; 9½ M. *Mömbris-Mensengesäss* (Karpfen; Kempf); 10½ M. *Schimborn* (Rosenberger). — Beyond (11 M.) *Königshofen* the *Klosterberg* (1260 ft.; fine view) appears on the right. — 14 M. **Schöllkrippen** *(Fleckenstein; Steigerwald; Mähler)* is a prettily situated village, whence a diligence plies daily to Gelnhausen in 4 hrs. From Schöllkrippen a pleasant walk (3 hrs.) may be taken viâ *Vormwald* to the (1½ hr.) forester's house '*Zum Engländer*' (rfmts. on Sun. and Thurs.), descending to *Jakobstal* and through the *Lohrbach-Tal* to the station of (1¼ hr.) *Heigenbrücken* (p. 88). About 20 min. to the S. of the forester's house is the *Steigkoppe* (1650 ft.), with a platform which affords a fine view.

At (21½ M.) *Dettingen*, 4½ M. to the S.W. of Alzenau (see above), the British, Hanoverian, Austrian, and Hessian troops, commanded by George II. of England, defeated the French on 27th July, 1743: the first decisive success of Austria in the War of Succession.

28½ M. **Aschaffenburg.** — **Hotels.** *Adler (Pl. b; B, 2), Strickergasse, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-6, omn. ½ *M*; *Hôt. Luitpold (Pl. a; B, C, 1), Ludwig-Str., at the station, R. 2-4, B. ¾, pens. from 5 *M*; Kaiserhof (Pl. f; C, 1), Erthal-Str., R. 2-3, B. ¾, pens. 4½ 6 *M*; Hôt. Georgi (Pl. d; B, 1), Ludwig Str.; Hôtel Diana (Pl. e; B, 1), Ludwig-Str., R. 1½-3, these four with beer-restaurants; Goldnes Fass (Pl. c; C, 3), Sandgasse. — *Rail. Restaurant.* — **Beer.** *Café Schönthal*, corner of Erthal-Str. and Weissenburger-Str.; *Bavaria Brauerei*, Weissenburger-Str.; *Geiger*, Rossmarkt (Pl. D, 3). — **Wine.** *Weiss*, at the 'Riese', Herstall-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Dörmühl*, Sandgasse; *Zimmermann*, by the abbey-church.

Aschaffenburg (462 ft.), with 25,300 inhab., pleasantly situated on the lofty right bank of the Main at the W. verge of the Spessart (p. 88), belonged to the Archbishops of Mayence since about 982, but in 1814 was annexed by Bavaria. It is the seat of an academy of forestry founded in 1807 and of a technical school, and has large manufactories of coloured papers and clothing.

From the station we proceed to the Market Place (Pl. B, 3), viâ the Erthal-Str. and the Strickergasse, the former of which passes (right) the new *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 2) and (left) the late-Gothic *Church of St. Agatha* (Pl. 10; B, 2), with a Romanesque portal of the 12th century. — In the Schloss-Platz, adjoining the Market Place on the W., rises the —

*Royal Palace (Pl. B, 2, 3), a quadrangle over 100 yds. in length on each side, with four corner-towers 170 ft. in height. This castle, originally known as the *Johannisburg*, was built in 1605-13 by Georg Riedinger in the Renaissance style and was for two centuries a favourite residence of the Electors of Mayence. It now accommodates the Library and Picture Gallery. On the

A
B
C
D
Bahnhof
Ludwigstrasse
Zollamt
Justiz-palast
Schule
Hofgewächs-Garten
Schloss
Schloss-Pl.
Markt
Schönthal
Exerzierplatz
MAIN
Hafen
Elisabethen Hospital
Obrer See
Unterer S.
Schloss
Pfaffenmühle
Schwanheim
Wörthdorf
Sandkirche
Dörfchen
Kgl. Park
SCHÖNBUSCH.
ASCHAFFENBURG
1:15.000
Meter
Amts-Gericht . . B 4.
Bildungsanst. . . C 3.
Casino . . . B C 3.
Eng. Fräulein-Inst. B 3.
Forstschule . . D 4.
Haupt-Post . . . B 3.
Stadt „ . . . C 3.
Kapuziner-kloster A 2.
Krankenhaus . . D 4.
Kirchen:
10. Agathenkirche B 2.
11. Pfarrkirche . B 3.
12. Prot. Pfarrk. B 3.
13. Sandkirche . D 3.
14. Stiftskirche . C 3.
15. Stadtk. . . . B 3.
16. Rathaus . . . C 4.
17. Theater . . . B 3.
Meter
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

N.W. side of the fine courtyard is a watch-tower of the 14th cent.; the corner turrets contain elegant winding staircases ascending to the upper floors.

The Library (open on Tues. & Thurs. 11-12; librarian, *Prof. Hart*) contains about 30,000 printed vols., 54 MSS., and a collection of 20,000 engravings. Among the MSS. are the *Mayence Book of the Gospels (13th cent.) with famous miniatures; the Halle Book of Saints (1520) with 344 illustrations; the missal (1524) and *Prayer-book (1531) of Elector Albert of Brandenburg (p. 86), the former with miniatures by *Niklas Glockendon* (p. 135), the latter illuminated by *Glockendon* and *Hans Sebald Beham;* the MS. of Schiller's William Tell with his autograph dedication to the imperial chancellor Karl von Dalberg (1804). The most valuable of the 160 incunabula are Gutenberg's 42-line Bible and the Mayence Catholicon of 1460.

The *Picture Gallery (ca. 300 paintings), founded in the 18th cent., contains excellent works of the Netherlands School and a few good examples of the Early German School. Adm. 9-12 & 2-6, 50 pf., incl. adm. to the Pompeianum (p. 86); bell in the court-yard, beside the S.E. archway. Visitors are escorted by an attendant (adm. for purposes of study by permission of the steward of the Schloss only). Catalogue (1902) 20 pf.

Room I. Early German Schools. To the right, *Bavarian School*, 1. Annunciation, 2. Presentation in the Temple (1444); 32. *Michael Pacher*, Stoning of St. Stephen (school-piece); 17. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Christ and the adulteress (studio-piece). — *L. Cranach the Elder* (the so-called *Pseudo-Grünewald*), 19, 20. Mass of St. Gregory, 24. Mary Magdalen, 26. St. Erasmus; *15 *Hans Baldung Grien*, Nativity (1520). — *L. Cranach* (*Pseudo-Grünewald*), 25. St. Martin, 23. St. Maurice, 18 Martyrdom of St. Erasmus (1516), 22. The family of Jesus, *21. Madonna and Child on the crescent moon. All these pictures are from the abbey church, some of them bearing the arms of Elector Albrecht von Brandenburg. 16. *Hans Baldung Grien*. Crucifixion.

Room II. Flemish, Dutch, and late-German masters. To the right, 123, 129. *Corn. Huysmans*, Mountain scenery; 132. *Jac. Jordaens*, St. Augustine; 218. *P. Lastman* (Rembrandt's teacher). Daughter of Herodias (showing the influence of Caravaggio); 209, *208. *Corn. de Heem*, Fruit; 188. *A. Cuyp*, Cavalier. — 232. *K. Netscher*, Young cavalier (1680); 239. *Rembrandt*. Resurrection (original in Munich); 179. *Nic. Berchem*, Gipsy camp; 192. *J. A. Duck(?)*, Looting a house; *206. *Jan van Goyen*, The Valkhof in Nymwegen (1646). — 164, 165. *Corn. de Vos*, Man and wife; 217. *W. Kalf*, Still-life. — Also, distributed on the walls, 196-205. *A. de Gelder*, Scenes from the Passion.

Room III. Chiefly Italian masters. 273. *Bartolomeo Manfredi*, Tomyris; 281. *Sebastiano Ricci*, Assumption. — Room IV. Various schools. 242. *H. Saftleven*, Landscape (1641); 248. *Adr. van de Velde*, Two horsemen; *Pauwel de Vos*, 167. Bear-hunt, 166. Boar hunt; 147. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt (original in Dresden).

Room V (& VI). Netherlands School. 272. *P. Molyn*, Rustic festivities; *252. *Ph. Wouverman*, Horseman at a tavern (youthful work); 159. *D. Teniers the Elder*, Guardroom (copy?); *A. van der Neer*, *228. Sunset, *227. Landscape; 107. *Fr. Francken the Younger*, Bearing of the Cross; 207. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; *181. *N. Berchem*, Sunny landscape; 257. *Jan Wynants*, Road across the dunes; 233. *A. van Ostade*, Cottage interior (1639); 190. *G. Dou(?)*, Dentist; 246. *Jan Steen(?)*. The young savant (1653).

Room VI. 231. *Eglon van der Neer*, Conversation-piece; 144 *P. Neefs the Younger*, Church-interior; 193. *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape; 253. *Ph. Wouverman*, The fight; 226. *P. Moreelse*, The flute player (1636); 216. *L. de Jongh*, Man reading by the fire; *43. *Ad. Elsheimer*, Evening landscape with Christ on the way to Emmaus; *238. *Rembrandt*, Ecce Homo (1661); 65. *Matthäus Scheits*, Midday meal. — Room VII. Chiefly Netherlands masters. *241. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape (1639); 117. *W. Gabron* (*Cl. Heda?*), Still life; 236. *Jan Pynas*, Raising of Lazarus (1609); 168. *Seb. Vrancx*, Soldiers plundering; 282. *Salvator Rosa*, Warriors resting.

Adjoining Room I of the Picture Gallery is the Large Banqueting

Hall with pictures by *Schütz* (views of Mayence) and *J. Courtois* (battle and siege). — The Small Banquetting Hall contains pictures by *Paolo de Matteis* and others. — In the Corner Room (view of the Main) are four views of Mayence (incl. the former electoral château Favorite) by *Schütz*. — The Chapel contains an alabaster altar and pulpit in the late-Renaissance style.

To the W., on the bank of the Main beyond the *Schloss-Garten*, stands the *Pompeianum* (Pl. A, 2; adm. 8.30-12 and 2-6.30, 50 pf.; comp. p. 85), a villa erected by King Louis I. in 1824-49 in imitation of the 'House of Castor and Pollux' at Pompeii, and adorned with mural paintings. Fine view from the platform.

In the Schlossgasse, to the S. of the Schloss, is the *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. 11; B, 3), a baroque edifice of the 18th cent., with ceiling-paintings. The late-Romanesque tower (1183-90), topped by a late-Gothic lantern, is the only relic of the original church on this site.

The Dalberg-Strasse leads to the left from the end of the Schloss-Gasse to the picturesque Stifts-Platz, whence a double flight of steps (16th cent.) ascends to the *Stiftskirche, or *Abbey Church of SS. Peter & Alexander* (Pl. 14; C, 3), a Romanesque basilica, founded in 973 and rebuilt in 1106-20. The church possesses a beautiful late-Romanesque W. gallery and Gothic transepts and choir of the 14th century. Adjoining, on the N. side, are cloisters in the transition style (after 1200) and the late-Gothic Maria-Schnee-Kapelle, dedicated in 1516. Above the main portal is a late-Romanesque relief, representing Christ between SS. Peter and Alexander (13th cent.). The sacristan lives at No. 1, Stiftsgasse, on the N. side of the church.

The Interior was skilfully restored in 1870-81. In the Nave are a handsome late-Renaissance pulpit (1602) and several Renaissance tombs, incl. (left) the tomb of Georg von Liebenstein (d. 1553) and a brass to Melchior von Grainroth by *Hieron. Hack* (1584). — At the W. end of the Left Aisle (N.), above the steps leading to the Maria-Schnee-Kapelle, is a late-Romanesque painted wooden Crucifix (13th cent.); the Chapel itself contains a Christ in Hades and Resurrection by *L. Cranach the Elder*, and, behind the altar, two wings (SS. Martin and George) and the base of the original altar-piece (1519) by *M. Grünewald*, who was probably a native of Aschaffenburg. — In the 2nd chapel on the left is a bronze canopy by *Hans Vischer* of Nuremberg (1536) on which stands the gilded coffin of St. Margaret. — At the W. end of the Right Aisle (S.) is the large monument of *Frederick Charles Joseph of Erthal*, Elector of Mayence (1774-1802); farther on, by the last pillar are a St. Valentine by *L. Cranach the Elder* ('Pseudo-Grünewald') and, opposite on the right, a Pietà by *M. Grünewald* (predella, ca. 1518-20). — In the Choir is the Renaissance monument of Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg (d. 1545), Elector of Mayence, cast in 1525 during his lifetime by *P. Vischer the Younger* (p. 135), and opposite to it a bronze tablet to Margarete Riedinger, with a relief of the Madonna by *Hans Vischer* (1530).

The old abbey-buildings now contain the *Municipal Collections* (open in summer, Sun. 10-12 and Thurs. 2-3.30; at other times on application to Hr. Friedrich, the curator, at No. 19, Herstall-Strasse): minerals, Roman and Frankish antiquities found near Aschaffenburg, mediæval and modern objects of art (guild-banners, pictures, coins, etc.).

Pleasant walk through the *Schöntal* (Pl. D, 3) and the (¼ hr.) *Fasanerie* to the *Schmerlenbacher Wald*. Another may be taken through the Schöntal and the *Ludwigs-Allée* to the (¾ hr.) *Büchelberg* (886 ft.; view-tower; accommodation). — On the left bank of the Main, 2 M. to the W., where the river is crossed by a bridge affording a fine view of the Schloss and the Pompeianum, is the *Schönbusch* (comp. the Plan), a royal park with a château, orangery, and inn. — Another pleasant walk is by the (1½ hr.) *Johannesberg* (1253 ft.), with its belvedere, to the (1½ hr.) *Ludwigsturm* on the *Hahnenkamm* (p. 84). Then down to (½ hr.) *Alzenau* (p. 84). — Other excursions, see p. 89.

From Aschaffenburg to Mayence, 47 M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. Stations: *Stockstadt*, on the site of a fort on the Pfahlgraben (p. 175); *Babenhausen*, the junction for Hanau and Eberbach (p. 27). 26 M. *Darmstadt* and thence to (47 M.) *Mayence*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Aschaffenburg to Seckach, 44 M., railway in ca. 3½ hrs.. The line sweeps round the town in a wide curve, passing the Fasanerie (see above) on the left, and follows the right bank of the Main as far as Wörth, through a fertile region rich in vines and fruit-trees. — 5½ M. *Sulzbach*, the station for the picturesque baths of *Sodenthal* (470 ft.; Dr. Hoffa's Kurhaus; season 1st May-15th Oct.), 3 M. to the E., with springs containing iodine and bromine. — 11 M. *Obernburg*, near the foot of the *Elsava-Tal* (omn. to Eschau, p. 89); opposite, on the other side of the river, is the little town of that name (Hirsch), on the site of a fort on the Pfahlgraben, still surrounded by walls, with a busy trade in timber and wine. At (15 M.) *Wörth* the train crosses the Main. — 16 M. *Klingenberg* (365 ft.; Ochs; Fränkischer Hof); the small town, noted for its excellent red wine and its fire-proof clay, lies on the opposite bank, with a ruined castle. Excursions, see p. 89. — 18½ M. *Laudenbach*, with a Schloss and park of Baron von Fechenbach. — 20½ M. *Klein-Heubach*, with a château and park of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg (chapel with Frescoes by E. Steinle). On the opposite bank lies *Gross-Heubach*, 1 M. to the S.E. of which is the high-lying Franciscan monastery of *Engelsberg*, with a pilgrimage-church (view), where Dom Miguel of Braganza (d. 1866), pretender to the throne of Portugal, is buried. In a wood 1½ M. to the S. of Klein-Heubach are the so-called *Hain-* or *Heunen-Säulen*, huge columns of sandstone, remains of an ancient quarry of the Roman period, which seems to have been suddenly abandoned. A marked path leads viâ these columns from Miltenberg to *Michelstadt* (p. 27).

22½ M. Miltenberg (425 ft.; *Engel*, very fair; *Riese*), a thriving little town of 3900 inhab., in a charming situation, stretches for a considerable distance between the river and the wooded height on its bank. Its quarries of variegated sandstone were known in the time of the Romans. Above the town is the old Schloss of the Electors of Mayence, built in the 15th cent., destroyed in 1552, and rebuilt in recent times. In the town are several interesting timber-built houses and gate-towers. — Farther on in the *Mudbach-Tal* are *Weilbach* and (28 M.) **Amorbach** (545 ft.; *Badischer Hof; Post*), a small town with 2260 inhab. and mineral baths, seat of the Prince of Leiningen, whose new English-Gothic château of *Wald-Leiningen* lies 6 M. to the S. on a wooded height. The old abbey-church, with two Romanesque towers and a nave sumptuously rebuilt in the rococo style in the 18th cent., is now used for Protestant services (fine organ). The abbey-mill and other Gothic edifices in the town, and the rococo library-hall in the former chapter-house should be noticed. Hence to the Odenwald, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — 44 M. *Seckach* (p. 102).

From Miltenberg to Stadtprozelten, railway under construction. The new line crosses the *Main* and follows its right bank through the fertile and well-wooded valley, dotted here and there with ruined castles. Stations: *Bürgstadt* (near which, on the *Wannenberg*, are an ancient Germanic rampart and a deserted Roman quarry). — **Freudenberg**. The town *(Rose)*, a picturesque little place, with the ruins of a castle of the 12-15th cent. destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, lies on the left bank (bridge). — *Reistenhausen-Fechenbach*, with large sandstone quarries, beyond

which is the ruined *Kollenberg*. — *Dorfprozelten*. — *Stadtprozelten* (Adler), with a castle of the now extinct Schenks of Klingenberg, destroyed by the French in 1688. The line is to be continued to *Wertheim* (see below).

Beyond Aschaffenburg the line to Würzburg passes a monument (r.) to the Austrians who fell in 1866, and ascends by (33 M.) *Hösbach* and (35½ M.) *Laufach* to the tunnel (1 M. long) which penetrates the *Schwarzkopf* before (39½ M.) *Heigenbrücken* (910 ft.; Hochspessart, Löwengrube, for summer visitors, both at the station). About 3½ M. to the N., above *Jakobsthal*, is the *Steigkoppe* (p. 84). The line here enters the higher regions of the *Spessart* (see below), winds through the wooded and grassy *Lohrbach-Tal*, and runs across numerous bridges and through many cuttings in the red sandstone to (48½ M.) *Partenstein* and (52 M.) *Lohr* station (rail. restaurant), on the Main. About 1 M. to the S. is **Lohr** (560 ft.; *Krone; Schüller; Hirsch*, R. 1-1½ *M; Post*, R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 60 pf.), a prettily situated little town. The Rathaus and the parish church are interesting. **Excursions**, see p. 89.

From Lohr to Wertheim, 23 M. (railway in 1½-1¾ hr.). The train ascends the pleasant valley of the Main, following the right bank of the winding river. 1 M. *Stadt Lohr* (see above); 5½ M. *Neustadt am Main* (575 ft.; Brand; Müller), with a well-restored church (Romanesque basilica), dating from a Benedictine monastery founded in the 8th century. — 9½ M. *Rothenfels* (710 ft.; Anker, good wine), with large quarries and a château of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. — 12½ M. *Marktheidenfeld* (510 ft.; *Post*), with a handsome bridge over the Main and near a large trout-breeding establishment. To Aschaffenburg, see p. 89. — Nearing (16 M.) *Treunfeld*, we observe on the right *Schloss Triefenstein* (585 ft.), once an Augustinian abbey, now the property of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg. On the left bank are *Homburg*, with an old castle on a rock, and the *Burkardus-Höhle*, the cave in which St. Burkhard (p. 92) died in 754. Beyond two tunnels is (21 M.) *Kreuz-Wertheim* (ferry to Wertheim), with the Renaissance château of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg. — 23 M. **Wertheim** (475 ft.; **Badischer Hof*, in the town; **Held*, on the Main, with garden; **Löwensteiner Hof*, at the station, R. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4 *M; Krone, Löwe*, unpretending), an old town with 3800 inhab., with two châteaux belonging to Prince Löwenstein, is prettily situated at the influx of the *Tauber* into the Main, at the foot of a wooded hill, crowned by the extensive and partially preserved ruins of a castle destroyed in the Thirty Years' War (rfmts.; fine view). Several quaint houses of the 16th century. The situation of the town, with the imposing red sandstone ruin above it, somewhat resembles that of Heidelberg. The church (1384; Prot.) contains fine monuments of the Counts of Wertheim (15th and 16th cent.); on the tower is a handsome oriel-window; in front of the church is the old Engel-Brunnen. Adjacent is the late-Gothic *St. Kilians-Kapelle* (1462). Excursions, see p. 89. — Branch-line to the S. from Wertheim to *Lauda*, see p. 101.

The Spessart.

The *Spessart*, one of the finest and most extensive forest-districts in Germany, noted for its gigantic oaks and beeches, lies within the bend made by the Main between Gemünden and Hanau, and is bounded on the N. by the Kinzig and on the N.E. by the Sinn, both tributaries of the Main. The S. part of this region (see the adjoining map) is especially worth a visit. Almost in the centre of this district rises the *Geyersberg* (1920 ft.), from which long hills radiate to the W., S., and E., on the crests of which we may walk in the delicious leafy shade for hours at a time. —

ASCHAFFENBURG
Partenstein
Wiesthal
Haibach
Lauter
Lohr
Rechtenbach
Rothenbuch
Strassbessenbach
Schweinheim
Obernau
Niedernberg
Sulzbach
Hohe Warte
Neudorf
Mespelbrunn
Heimbuchenthal
Gr. Wallstadt
Klein-wallstadt
Stadt Hausen
Winters-bach
Bischbrunn
Oberndorf
Esselbach
Rothenfels
Bergrothenfels
Neustadt
Elsenfeld
OBERN-BURG
Eschau
Erlenbach
Mönchberg
STADTPROZELTEN
Hasslocher
Faulbach
Dorfprozelten
Trennfurt
Rölfeld
Rölbach
Beilsteinhausen
Fechenbach
Münch
Bouthal
WERTHEIM
Tauber
Main
Spessart
Kilometer 1:250.000
Engl. Miles.
Geogr. Anst. v.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The *Verein der Spessart-Freunde*, which maintains and marks the various paths, has published a map of the district, with a key to the marking of the various tourist-routes (1½ *M*). Comp. *Schober's* Führer durch den Spessart, 4th edit., Aschaffenburg, 1905.

FROM LOHR (p. 88) TO ROHRBRUNN, 4 hrs. A path (yellow way-marks) leads through wood viâ the Valentinusberg and Schwarzkopf to (1¾ hr.) *Lohrerstrasse* (inn); descends thence (red way-marks) to the S. through forest to *Lichtenau* (785 ft.; good inn), a summer-resort prettily situated in the wooded valley of the *Hafenlohr*; and finally leads to the S.W. viâ (1¼ hr.) the forester's house of *Jägerverein* (1680 ft.) to (1 hr.) *Rohrbrunn*. — From Lichtenau pleasant paths (white marks) lead to the N. to (3 hrs.) *Heigenbrücken* (p. 88), and to the S.E. to (3¼ hrs.) *Rothenfels* (p. 88).

FROM WERTHEIM (p. 88) TO ROHRBRUNN, 5 hrs. We ferry across the Main to Kreuz-Wertheim (p. 88) and turn to the left to the carriage-road; in ¼ hr. we take the footpath to the left, which returns to the road in ¼ hr. more. Beyond (½ hr.) *Hassloch* (553 ft.) we ascend the right bank of the Hassloch-Bach, passing a powder-mill and some iron-works, beyond the latter of which we cross to the left bank and thence follow the high-road to (4 hrs.) *Rohrbrunn*.

FROM ASCHAFFENBURG (p. 84) TO ROHRBRUNN, 6 hrs. We proceed either viâ *Schweinheim* and *Sodenthal* (p. 87; path indicated by red rings), or by following the Würzburg road for 2 M. and thence taking the footpath (white marks) to the right to (ca. 3½ hrs.) the forester's house of *Hohe Warte* (1300 ft.; rfmts. on Sun.). Thence we descend to the S.E. to (¾ hr.) *Neudorf* (¼ hr. to the N. of which is Hessenthal, see below) and past the mortuary chapel of the Counts Ingelheim, to (¼ hr.) the charmingly situated *Mespelbrunn* (935 ft.; rfmts. at the forester's), the ancestral castle of the founder of Würzburg University (p. 92). A path now ascends to the N.E. to the (½ hr.) forester's house of *Echterspfahl* ('Jockel'; no rfmts.), whence the highroad runs to the S.E. to (3 M.) *Rohrbrunn*. — From Echterspfahl a path (blue marks) leads uninterruptedly through the woods to (3¼ hrs.) *Heigenbrücken* (p. 88).

FROM ASCHAFFENBURG TO MARKTHEIDENFELD (p. 88), 26 M. A carriage-road leads through the centre of the Spessart viâ (9½ M.) *Hessenthal*, a pilgrim-resort with a church containing the fine 16th cent. tombs of the Echter von Mespelbrunn family, (16 M.) *Rohrbrunn* (see below), to which a diligence plies daily in 4¾ hrs., and *Esselbach*.

FROM KLINGENBERG (p. 87) TO ROHRBRUNN, 4¼-5¼ hrs. We follow the road to the N.E. viâ *Streit* to (4½ M.) *Eschau* (580 ft.; Krone). Thence we may take the road (to the left) ascending the *Elsawa-Tal* viâ (2 M.) *Hobbach* (Villa Elsawa, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 60-80 pf., pens. 4-5 *M*) and (4½ M.) *Mespelbrunn* (see above) to (11 M.) *Rohrbrunn*. Or we may follow the paths (to the right: red way-marks) viâ the ruin of *Wildenstein*, the (1¼ hr.) *Geishöhe* (1705 ft.; belvedere), and (½ hr.) *Krausenbach* (750 ft.; inn), and through the *Dammbach-Tal* to (2¼ hrs.) Rohrbrunn.

Rohrbrunn (1522 ft.), situated in the centre of the S. Spessart on the W. slope of the Geyersberg (p. 88), is a summer-resort consisting of two forester's houses and the *Gasthof zum Hochspessart* (R. 1½, B. ½, pens. 3-4 *M*, very fair), and a good centre for exploring the Spessart. It is mentioned in a tale by Hauff. About ½ M. off is a hunting lodge of Prince Luitpold, behind the forester's house of *Diana*, where the wild swine are fed in the afternoon. To the N.E. (20 min.) is the *Luitpold-Höhe*, with view-tower, whence we survey the vast leafy ocean of the Spessart. We may also visit a venerable oak, 1000 years old, 8-10 min. to the S.W. amidst splendid oaks and beeches. — To *Mespelbrunn*, see above.

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58 M. *Langenprozelten*. We cross the *Fränkische Saale*, which here falls into the Main. — 61 M. **Gemünden** (*Rail. Restaurant; Koppen*, R. 1-1½, B. ½ *M*; *Löwe; Kaiser*, at the station), a little town (2400 inhab.) lying picturesquely at the foot of wooded hills, is commanded by the ruins of the *Scherenburg* (fine view; keys at the inns).

From Gemünden to Elm, 28½ M. (railway in 1-1½ hr.). The line runs through the pleasant *Sinntal*. Stations *Rieneck*, *Burgsinn*, *Mittelsinn*, *Jossa* (to Bruckenau, sec p. 114), *Sterbfritz*, *Vollmerz* (near it, to the E., the ruins of the *Steckelburg*, once the seat of Ulrich von Hutten); then *Elm*, a station on the Bebra-Hanau Railway (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*; shortest route from Cassel, Hanover, etc. to Munich).

From Gemünden to Hammelburg (17½ M.), railway in 1½ hr. through the pretty *Saale-Tal* with its vines. 3 M. *Schönau*, with a secularized convent; 7½ M. *Gräfendorf* (Anker). — **Hammelburg** (595 ft.; *Post*; *Schwarzer Adler*), an ancient town (pop. 3000), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Saale, was presented by Charlemagne to the abbey of Fulda. The late-Gothic parish-church has an elaborate vaulted gallery. On the opposite bank, on a wooded hill, rises *Schloss Saaleck* (925 ft.). — From Hammelburg to (13½ M.) *Kissingen* (p. 111), diligence twice daily in 3 hrs., viâ *Fuchsstadt*, *Trimberg*, with a ruined castle, and *Euerdorf* (Stern). The following is an attractive walk of 4 hrs.: from Hammelburg along the right bank of the Saale to *Elfershausen* and (2½ hrs.) *Aura*, with the ruins of a Romanesque convent (rfmts.); then up to the left, through wood and over the hill, to (1¼ hr.) *Garitz* (Kurhaus and Café-Restaurant), with a dilapidated church (17th cent.) and a view; finally down to (¼ hr.) Kissingen.

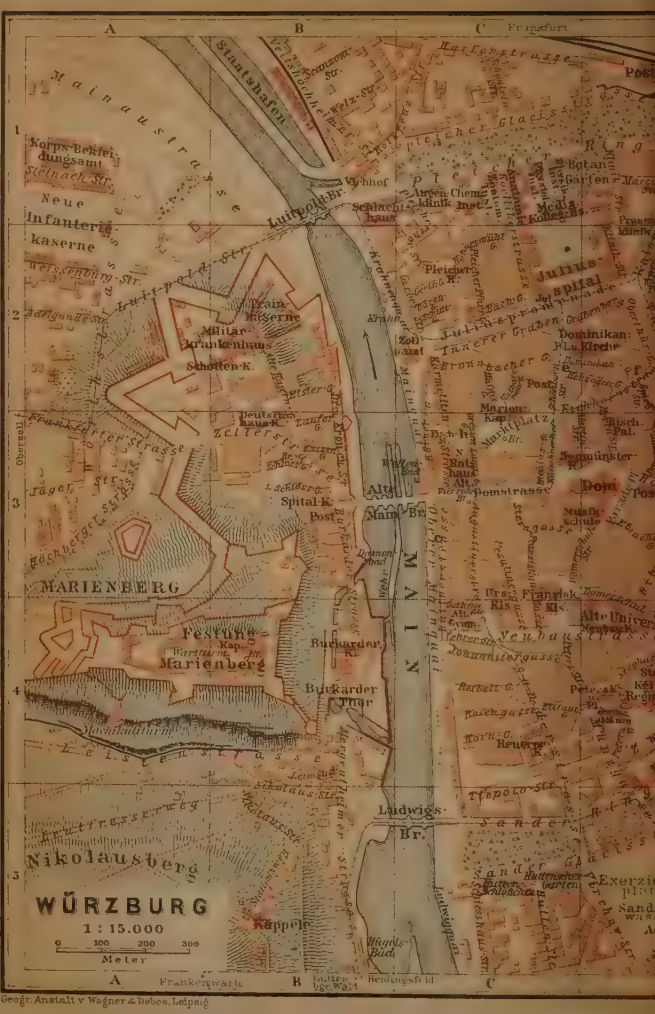
From Gemünden to Schweinfurt (Kissingen), 31½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — From (2 M.) *Wernfeld* (see below) the line ascends the fertile and smiling *Werntal*. — 4½ M. *Gössenheim*, 2½ M. to the N. of which is the ruined castle of *Homburg*. — 12 M. *Thüngen*, with a château. — 17½ M. *Arnstein*, with an old château. — 21 M. *Mühlhausen*. — The line quits the Werntal, passing *Schloss Werneck* (p. 110) on the N.E., and at (25 M.) *Weigolshausen* joins the railway from Würzburg to (31½ M.) *Schweinfurt* (p. 110).

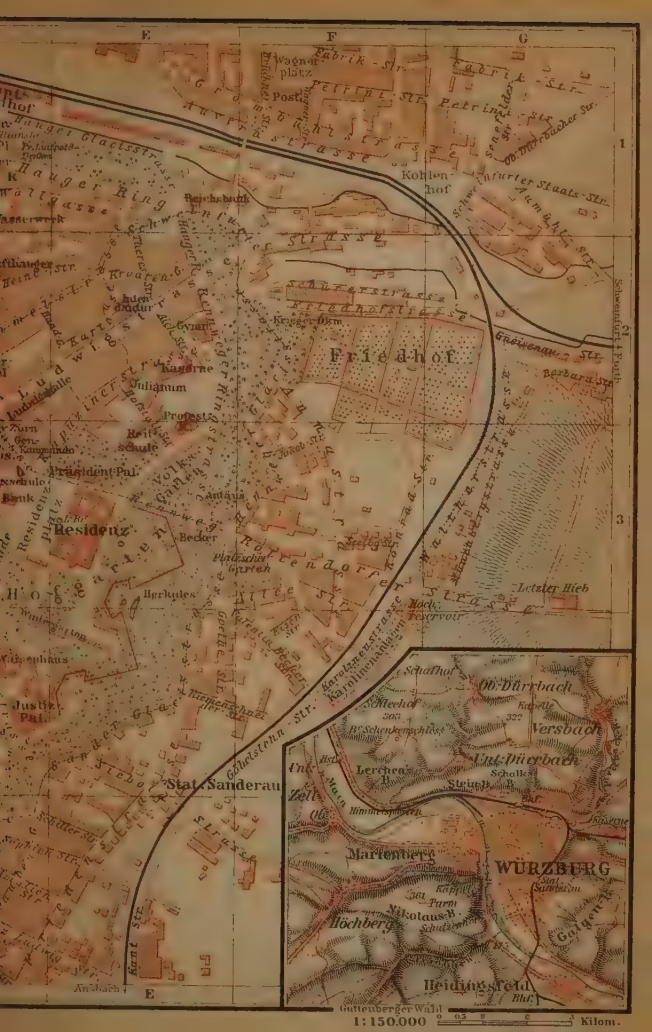
62½ M. *Wernfeld* (see above). — 69 M. **Karlstadt** (535 ft.; *Bissing*; *Anker*; *Hofmann's Restaurant*, by the station, well spoken of), a small town (3100 inhab.) still surrounded with walls and towers, is said to have been founded by Charles Martel. Professor Bodenstein, the instigator of the Puritanical iconoclasm, was born here, and has thence been surnamed 'Karlstadt' (d. 1541). The interesting Gothic town-hall has a large hall on the first floor; the council-room has elaborate panelling and carved cupboards (17th cent.). The Gothic parish-church has an imposing Romanesque tower. On the opposite hill, on the left bank of the Main, is the ruined *Karlburg*; and farther on, at *Laudenbach*, is a château of Prince Wertheim, destroyed during the War of the Peasants.

80 M. **Veitshöchheim**, with a small royal château (opposite the station, erected in 1680-82 by Jos. Greising?) and gardens laid out on the model of those at Versailles (1755-79; restaurant; sculptures by J. P. Wagner and others).

81½ M. *Zell am Main*. The village (Rose; Brewery) lies on the opposite (left) bank of the Main. Beside it is the old Prämonstratensian convent of *Oberzell*, founded in 1128, with an originally Romanesque church and fine abbey-buildings erected by J. B. Neumann (p. 92; noteworthy staircase). — To the left as we approach Würzburg we notice König & Bauer's well-known manufactory of printing-presses, and farther on the vine-clad *Steinberg* (p. 96).

84½ M. *Würzburg*. Continuation of the railway viâ Ansbach to Munich, see R. 30.


A
B
C
Frankfurt
Staatshafen
Mainaustrasse
Korps-Bekleidungsamt
Neue Infanteriekaserne
Luitpold-Br.
Luitpold-Str.
Hofbräuhaus
Schlachthaus
Augen-Clinik
Botan. Garten
Medic. Klinik
Julius-spital
Pleicher Ring
Pleicher Kirche
Dominikan. Kl. u. Kirche
Train-Kaserne
Militär-Krankenhaus
Schotten-K.
Zollamt
Deutsches Haus
Zeltersstr.
Frankfurter Strasse
Obertor
Jägerstr.
Höhbergerstr.
Schloss
Spital-K.
Post
Alte Mainbr.
Domstrasse
Dom
Marienberg
Festung Marienberg
Burkarder Kl.
Burkarder Thor
Mainufer
Neubaustrasse
Franziskaner Kl.
Alte Universität
Reuerg.
Petersk.
Ludwigs-Br.
Nikolausberg
Exerzierplatz
Kappele
Ludwigsbad
Leutfresserweg
Hofgartenstr.
Ludwigsstr.
Sanderstr.
Hofgarten
Residenz
Neubaukirche
Ursulinerkl.
Ursulinerkirche
Theaterstr.
Domerschulstr.
Sterngasse
Kaserngasse
Reitbett-G.
Hospitalstr.
Leistenstr.
Lehmgrube
Steinachstr.
Weissenburgstr.
Kranenkai
Mainkai
Ludwigsquai
Bergerstr.
Schottenanger
Schottenhof
Schottenkirche
Hofgartenanlagen
Residenzschloss
Neubaukirche
Ursulinerkirche
Franziskanerkirche
Dominikanerkirche
Juliusspitalkirche
Domkirche
Marienkirche
Rathhaus
Marktplatz
Marktbrunnen
Schottenkirche
Schottenhof
Schottenanger


E
F
G
Wagenplatz
Fabrik-Str.
Post
Petrinistr.
Hauptbahnhof
Kohlenhof
Schweinfurter Staats-Str.
Ringstrasse
Ludwigstrasse
Friedhof
Kaserne
Julianum
Residenz
Hofgarten
Residenzplatz
Herkules
Hauptwache
Justiz-Pal.
Stat. Sanderau
Kant-Str.
Schaftlach
Ob. Dürrbach
Schlecht
Versbach
Pf. Schenkenschloss
Unt. Dürrbach
Lerchenberg
Zeil
Martenberg
WÜRZBURG
Nikolausberg
Höchberg
Heidingsfeld
Gutleutberger Wald
1:150.000
Kilom.

16. Würzburg.

Railway Stations. 1. *Central Station* (Pl. D, 1; restaurant), for all trains. — 2. *Sanderau Station* (Pl. E, 4), a second station for trains to Munich (R. 30), Heidelberg (R. 19), and Stuttgart (R. 17).

Hotels. *Kronprinz von Bayern (Pl. b; D, 3), Residenz-Platz, R. from 3, B. 1, D. $3^1/_2$, omn. $^3/_4$ *M*; *Central (Pl. e; C, 2), Schönborn-Str. 8, with lift, R. 3, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ *M*; *Swan (Pl. c; C, 3), Oberer Main-Quai, with view, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ omn. $^1/_2$ *M*; *Bahnhof (Pl. k; D, 1), at the central station, R. $2-3^1/_2$, B. 1, D. $4^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, pens. $5^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ *M*; Russischer Hof (Pl. a; D, 2), Theater-Str. 1, with wine and beer restaurant and small garden, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 2 & 3, omn. $^1/_2$ *M*; Rücmer (Pl. d; D, 3), by the theatre, with wine-restaurant, R. 2-4, B. 1, pens. 5-8 *M*; Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. n; D, 1), R. $1^1/_2$-3 *M*; National (Pl. l; D, 1), with café-restaurant, R. $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$, pens. 5-7 *M*; Victoria (Pl. m; D, 1), these three near the central station; Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. h; C, 3), Markt-Platz 1; Fränkischer Hof (Pl. f; D, 2), Eichhorn-Str. 2i, unpretending, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*; Sonne (Pl. g; D, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 5, plain but good. — **Pension.** *Zink*, Bibra-Str. 3.

Cafés - Restaurants. *Wittelsbach*, corner of Kaiser-Str. and Julius Promenade (Pl. D, 2); *Alhambra*, Franziskaner-Platz, to the N. opposite the Franciscan monastery (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Theatre Restaurant*, in the theatre (Pl. D, 2). — Wine. *Russischer Hof Keller* (see above); *Sandhof* (p. 95), Schönborn-Str. 3; *Kette*, Kettengasse 4 (Pl. D, 3, 4), near the Residenz-Platz; *Drei Kronen*, Zeller-Str. 7, on the left bank of the Main; wine-rooms in the *Bürgerspital* (Pl. D, 2; p. 93), Semmels-Str., and the *Juliusspital* (Pl. C, D, 2; p. 96; to the left of the entrance), Julius-Promenade, both closed after 8 p.m. Good wine in open bottles at many baker's shops, such as: *Brückenbäck*, Alte Main-Brücke 9; *Fiskalbäck*, Sander-Str. 8. The best known Würzburg wines are *Leisten*, from the Marienberg (p. 98), *Stein*, from the Steinberg (p. 96), and *Schalksberg*. The best sorts are sold in low bulged bottles called 'Bocksbeuteln'. — Beer. *Hôt. Deutscher Kaiser*, *Hôt. National*, see above; *Theatre Restaurant*, see above; *Sanderbrauerei*, Münzgasse (Pl. D, 4); *Hofmann*, Martin-Str. 21 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Deppisch*, Sterngasse 5 (Pl. C, 3); *Köhler's Keller*, Rennweg (in summer only); *Hofbräuhaus-Keller*, Höchberger Str. 6; *Hutten'scher Garten* (Pl. C, 5), Sander-Glacis, concerts several times weekly; *Letzter Hieb* (Pl. G, 3), Rottendorfer-Str., with view; *Nikolausburg* (p. 98); *Steinburg* (p. 96).

Cabs. For each $^1/_4$ hr., 1-2 pers. 40, 3-4 pers. 50 pf., with two horses 50 and 60 pf. From the central station to the town, with one horse: 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; from the town to the station 50, 70 pf.; to the Marienberg 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60 pf., with two horses 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 80 pf.

Electric Tramways (fare 10-15 pf. incl. one change; no conductor, money placed in box in the front of the car.). 1. From the central station (Pl. D, 1) viâ the Kaiser-Str., Dom-Str., Sander-Str., and Weingarten-Str. (Pl. D, 5) to the Heidingsfelder-Str. — 2. From the central station viâ the Kaiser-Str., Theater-Str., Residenz-Platz, and Rennweg to the Sander-Glacis-Str. (Pl. D, 5). — 3. From the Cemetery (Pl. F, G, 2) viâ the Semmels-Str., Eichhorn-Str., Julius Promenade, Luitpold Bridge, and Frankfurter-Str. (Pl. A, 3) to Oberzell (p. 90). — 4. From the Sander-Ring (Pl. C, 5) viâ the Ludwigs-Brücke, Mergentheimer-Str. (Pl. B, 5), and the Steinbach-Tal to the Guttenberger Wald.

Post & Telegraph Offices in the Schönborn-Str. (Pl. C, 2), the Parade-Platz (Pl. D, 3), and at the central station (Pl. D, 1).

Theatre (Pl. D, 2), fitted up in 1804; performances in winter only (operas and plays). — **Variety Theatre**: *Odeon*, Augustinergasse 18.

River Baths. On the left bank: *Hügel's Schwimmbäder* (Pl. B, 5), above the Ludwigs-Brücke; *Braun's Damenbad* (Pl. B, 3), above the old bridge. On the right bank: *Wellenbad* (Pl. C, 3), just below the old bridge (with warm baths).

Principal Attractions (1 day). In the morning: the Palace (p. 93); Cathedral (p. 94); Marien-Kapelle (p. 95). In the afternoon: Old Main Bridge (p. 97); Käppele and Frankenwarte (p. 98) or Marienberg (p. 98), returning by the Ludwigs-Brücke and through the gardens to the station.

Würzburg (575 ft.; 80,300 inhab., 14,000 Prot.), the ancient capital of an episcopal principality, and now that of the Bavarian province of Unterfranken or Lower Franconia, is the seat of an university (ca. 1300 students) and of a bishop, and the headquarters of the 2nd Bavarian army-corps. It is charmingly situated in the vine-clad valley of the Main, and is the centre of the Franconian wine-trade, with considerable manufactures of sparkling wine. The inner and older part of the town, of which churches and ecclesiastical buildings form the chief feature, is encircled with well-kept promenades, nearly 3 M. in length, occupying the site of the fortifications removed in 1869-74.

Würzburg, first mentioned as *Castellum Virteburch* in a document of 704, has been the seat of a bishop since 741, when *St. Burkardus* (d. 754), the first bishop, was consecrated by St. Boniface. The bishops soon attained to great wealth and power, and were created dukes of Franconia in 1120, a dignity confirmed to *Bishop Herold* by Emp. Frederick I. in 1168. The efforts of the citizens to shake off the authority of the bishops were in vain, and although Würzburg was recognized by King Wenzel in 1387 as a free city of the empire, their hopes were finally shattered by the battle of Bergtheim in 1400. Their participation in the Peasants' War (1524-25), during which the Marienberg was several times assaulted in vain by the insurgents, led to the extinction of the last vestiges of liberty. *Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn* (1573-1617), the most famous of the prince-bishops, distinguished himself by establishing the Julius Hospital in 1576 and by refounding (in 1582) the university, which had previously existed from 1402 to 1413, but he is less honourably known as an ally of the Jesuits in the relentless extermination of Protestantism in 1584-86. Würzburg was occupied by the Swedish in 1632-34. During the 18th cent. the bishops, whose sway often included the see of Bamberg also, added many new buildings; and the city is especially indebted to the brothers *Schönborn* (*Johann Philipp Franz*, 1719-24; *Friedrich Karl*, 1729-46), under whom flourished the celebrated architect *Johann Balthasar Neumann* (1687-1753), a native of Eger. The victory of the Archduke Charles in 1796 freed Würzburg only temporarily from the French invasion; the bishopric was incorporated with the Bavarian Palatinate in 1803, and from 1806 to 1813 Würzburg was the capital of a grand-duchy of the Rhenish Confederation, under *Ferdinand*, previously Grand-duke of Tuscany. In 1866 the campaign of the Prussian army of the Main concluded here with the bombardment of the Marienberg (July 27th).

a. Right Bank of the Main.

From the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. D, 1), where the *Kilian Fountain* was erected in 1895 and a *Statue of Prince Regent Luitpold* in 1903, the *Kaiser-Strasse* (Pl. D, 1, 2) and *Theater-Strasse* (Pl. D, 2, 3) lead to the (10 min.) Residenz-Platz.

The Hauger Pfarrgasse, diverging to the left opposite the Julius Promenade (p. 96), about halfway, leads to the *Stifthauger Church* (Pl. D, 2), with two towers and a lofty dome, built in 1670-91 in the baroque style by *Antonio Petrini*, who has obviously been influenced by the church of the Gesù at Rome. — In the Theater-

Strasse, to the left, at the corner of the Semmels-Strasse, is the *Bürgerspital* (Pl. D 2), with its popular wine-room (p. 91), supplied from its own vineyards.

The quiet and spacious Residenz Platz (Pl. D, E, 3) is embellished by the *Luitpold* or *Franconia Fountain*, erected in 1893 on the 70th birthday of the Prince Regent Luitpold. The fountain, designed by *F. von Miller*, is surmounted by a figure of Franconia, with a portrait-medallion of Prince Luitpold below; still lower are lifesize figures of Tilman Riemenschneider, Matthias Grünewald, and Walther von der Vogelweide.

The extensive royal, formerly episcopal, ***Palace** *(Residenz)*, one of the grandest and most effective of 18th cent. edifices of the kind, was erected in 1720-44 in the rococo style from *Neumann's* designs. It is 550 ft. long, 290 ft. deep, and 70 ft. high, and contains 7 courts, 5 halls, 312 rooms, a chapel, and a theatre. The frescoes of *G. B. Tiepolo* of Venice, dating from 1751-53, mark the end of the period of florid rococo decoration; the staircase and some of the rooms are in the style of Louis XVI; while other rooms were redecorated in the Empire style by *N. A. de Salins* in 1807-14. — The palace is shown daily from 10-12 (Sun. 9-12) and 2-3 for a fee of 50 pf. each, at other times for 1 *M*. The visit takes $1/2$-$3/4$ hr. Visitors ring for the castellan in the back-court, to the right.

From the back-court of the left (N.) wing we enter the spacious Hall of the central edifice and reach the principal *Staircase (always accessible), the lofty ceiling of which is adorned with a fresco by *G. B. Tiepolo*, representing Olympus and the four quarters of the globe (1752-53). The garden-saloon, behind the central edifice, has a ceiling-painting by *Joh. Zick*.

From the staircase we are conducted to the apartments on the upper floor. The White Room, with elaborate stucco ornamentation in the rococo style, is followed by eight rooms in the elegant Empire style. — From the corridor we obtain a view of the sumptuous Palace Chapel, which contains two altar-pieces by *Tiepolo* (Assumption and Fall of the Rebel Angels). — Next come the Banquet Hall and a number of apartments in the Empire style, then the *Mirror Room, the Throne Room, and the Reception Room, all in the rococo style, with French tapestry (Battle of Alexander). — The octagonal Kaiser-Saal, overlooking the garden, contains three *Frescoes by *Tiepolo* (1751-52): Marriage of Emp. Frederick I. and Beatrix of Burgundy, which took place at Würzburg in 1156; Investiture of Bishop Herold (p. 92); on the ceiling, Apollo in the chariot of the sun conducting the bride to the emperor. — After visiting several rococo rooms with tapestries and the magnificent Card Room, we reach the four rooms containing the —

Picture Gallery (catalogue of 1902, 20 pf.). R. I. Unimportant German works. — R. II. Still-life and animal pieces by *El. Vonck* (No. 78), *Barend van der Meer* (68), *Adr. van Utrecht* (49), *J. B. Weenix* (79), and other Netherlandish masters. — R. III. Netherlandish Masters: 67. *A. de Lorme*, Church-interior; 76. *Dirk Stoop* (?), Soldiers plundering; 62. *G. van den Eeckhout*, The tribute-money (1674). — R. IV. Netherlandish and Italian Masters: 77. *J. Verkolje*, Dinner-party; 69. *B. van der Meer*, Fruit (1689); 45. *Rubens*, Devotion of Decius Mus (studio replica of the original in the Liechtenstein Gallery at Vienna).

The Palace Cellars, beneath the Schloss, contain Franconian wine produced by the royal vineyards (adm. on application; fee).

The left (N.) wing of the palace contains the *Collection of the Historical Society* (open on Sun. in summer, 10-12, 20 pf.; at other times 50 pf. each pers.), including sculptures by Tilman Riemenschneider, who worked in Würzburg in 1483-1531 (Adam and Eve, 1491-93, from the Marien-Kapelle, etc.). — In the right wing is the *Picture Gallery* of the Kunstverein (daily, except Tues., 10.30-3, Sun. 10-3; 50 pf.). — The *Hof-Garten*, at the back of the palace, laid out in 1720, has fine wrought-iron gates and contains a large *Orangery* (adm., in winter, 20 pf.), some pieces of sculpture, and fountains. Military band in summer: Sun. 11.30-12.30, Tues. & Thurs. 6-7 p.m.

In the broad Hof-Strasse (Pl. D, 3), leading to the W. from the palace to the cathedral, is the *Clio Fountain*, by J. P. Wagner. At No. 4 in the adjoining Max-Strasse are the collections of the provincial *Art & Antiquarian Society* (adm. 9-1 & 3-6, 50 pf.; Sun. in summer, 10-1, free; no catalogue).

First Floor. To the right, Cabinet 1. Kitchen utensils. — Cab. 2. Engravings. — Room I. Coins. — R. II. Sculptures by T. Riemenschneider (statues in wood of St. Barbara, two groups of St. Anna with the Madonna and Child, etc.). — Rooms III, IV. Pictures; wood-carvings; glass. — Cab. 3. Room from the Zellerhof (Bronnbacher Gasse). — R. V. Objects from churches. — R. VI. Armour. — R. VII. Von Siebold's (p. 97) Japanese collection. — In the passage round the staircase are guns, sabres, etc. In a side-cabinet, stucco ceilings from the Sandhof (p. 95).

Second Floor. Suites of furniture; costumes; wrought iron work; German stone-ware; fayence.

In the Garden a portion of the cloisters of the Neumünster-Kirche (p. 95) has been re-erected.

We cross the Parade-Platz (Pl. D, 3), to the Kürschnerhof (Pl. C, 3), in which stand the cathedral and the Neumünster-Kirche.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. C, D, 3), a cruciform basilica in the Romanesque style, begun in 1042, was materially altered in 1133-39 and 1184-89, while the E. towers and the apse are of later date. The exterior was restored in 1882-83.

The Interior, marred by 18th cent. restoration, is open until noon only; after that visitors apply to the sacristan is the annexe next the Schönborn chapel (fee ½ *M*). In a recess at the end of the right aisle, near the entrance, is a group in sandstone of the Death of the Virgin, dating from ca. 1460; in front are two Romanesque columns of the 11th century. By the second pillar is the Renaissance tomb of the jurist Sebastian Echter von Mespelbrunn (1546-77). — The bronze font in the nave is by *Eckhard of Worms* (1279); by the two first pillars on each side are statues by *Tilman Riemenschneider*, from the Marien-Kapelle (p. 95): Christ, St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St. John the Evangelist. — The church contains no fewer than 28 sumptuous tombs of bishops, of which we may specially mention those of Bibra (d. 1519) and Scherenberg (d. 1495), by the 6th and 7th pillars on the right, both executed by *Riemenschneider*, and that of Konrad von Thüngen (d. 1540), on the wall of the choir, by *Loy Hering*. — In the richly decorated choir (elegant rococo screen) are beautiful rococo stalls; from the roof hangs a large crucifix by *Riemenschneider*.

From the S. transept we enter the *Cloisters* (ca. 1423-53), with the alabaster tomb of Col. von Eiseneck (d. 1621) by *M. Kern*, and the late-Gothic *Sepulture* (closed), containing tombs of canons. — Adjoining the N. transept is the *Schönborn Mortuary Chapel* (1720-36), a good baroque structure by J. B. Neumann (p. 92).

The tombstone of Riemenschneider, with his portrait in relief (half-length), may be seen on the exterior wall of the N. aisle.

Adjoining the cathedral on the N. rises the **Neumünster Church** (Pl. C, D, 3), founded about 1040, but rebuilt in the transition style ca. 1213-47, with a fine Romanesque tower. The red rococo façade towards the Kürschnerhof was constructed in 1711-19 by Pezani; the dome was added in 1731 (sacristan, Parade-Platz 2).

The well-proportioned INTERIOR was altered in the 18th century. It contains a charming sandstone figure of the Madonna (1493) and (to the right of the main entrance) the tomb of Abbot Trithemius (d. 1516), the celebrated humanist, both by *Riemenschneider*. — The Romanesque EAST CRYPT dates from the 11th cent.; the WEST CRYPT (always open), beneath which SS. Kilian, Kolonat, and Totnan, the three apostles of Franconia, are said to be interred, contains busts of the three saints by *Riemenschneider* (badly lighted). Festival, July 8th.

On the choir, facing the cathedral, is a tablet with a Latin and a German inscription (the latter by King Louis I.), erected in 1843 to the memory of *Walther von der Vogelweide* (d. about 1230), the greatest of the mediæval German poets, who was interred in the old cloisters (pulled down in 1883.) A sum of money was left by the poet for purchasing food for the birds, and a vase was placed on the top of the original tomb for this purpose. The new monument is similarly provided, but the bequest has long since been diverted to the use of the canons themselves.

At Herren-Str. No. 8 is the *Canonry*, rebuilt in the Renaissance style in 1594, with a tasteful oriel-window. Since 1817 the building has been occupied as the *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 3). The chapel contains an alabaster altar by M. Kern.

The busy Dom-Strasse (Pl. C, 3), with quaint houses, leads from the cathedral W. to the Old Main Bridge (p. 97). At the end, to the right, opposite the *Vierröhren-Brunnen* (1733), rises the **Old Rathaus** (Pl. C, 3), the oldest part of which, the so-called Grafen-Eckards-Turm, dates from the Romanesque period. The Council Room, or King Wenzel's Room, in the interior, an important monument of mediæval secular architecture, has been completely altered. — Behind, in the Karmelitergasse, is the imposing new *Rathaus*, in the Renaissance style (1898-99).

In the Fischmarkt (Pl. C, 3), a few paces to the N., is a *Fountain* by M. D. Kohler (d. 1778); and on the right (No. 20) is the imposing baroque *Hof zum Rückermain*, built in 1715-20 by Jos. Greising.

Hence we proceed to the E. to the MARKT (Pl. C, 3), in which rises the elegant Gothic ***Marien-Kapelle**, erected in 1377-1447, and restored in 1856, when the perforated spire was added.

The reliefs on the three portals (Annunciation, Last Judgment, Virgin enthroned) are coëval with the church. The 14 statues on the buttresses (four replaced by copies; comp. p. 94) are from *Riemenschneider's Studio* (1500-1506). In the interior are the tombstone of a knight (1499) and wooden Statues (SS. Dorothea and Margaretha) by *Riemenschneider*.

To the E. of the Marien-Kapelle is the *Haus zum Falken*, with graceful rococo decoration (ca. 1735).

From the Markt we follow the handsome modern SCHÖNBORN-STRASSE (Pl. C, 2) to the N. The *Sandhof*, to the left, behind the

post-office, retains its picturesque Renaissance interior of about 1600. In the Dominikaner-Platz rises the —

Dominican Church (Pl. C, D, 2), rebuilt in 1741-43 by *Neumann*, with elaborate altars, and stucco embellishments and rococo ceiling-paintings.

In the Julius Promenade (p. 92), behind the bronze statue (by M. Widnmann; 1845) of *Bishop Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn* (p. 92), lies the extensive and admirably organised **Julius Hospital** (Pl. C, D, 2; wine-room, see p. 91), a pile of buildings dating from the 16-18th cent. (visitors admitted). The rear-building to the right, completed in 1704 from Petrini's design, contains the quaint old *Apotheke*. The central corridor contains an interesting relief from a portal of 1580. In the garden beyond are two large fountain-groups and a tasteful *Pavilion*, erected in 1705 and used as an anatomical theatre from 1724 to 1853.

From the W. end of the Julius Promenade the Krahnen-Quai (Pl. B, C, 2) descends the bank of the Main to the *Luitpold Bridge* (Pl. B, 1; 1886-87), passing the old crane ('Mainkrahn'; ca. 1765), bearing the well-preserved arms of the prince-bishops. — In the Pleicher Ring (Pl. C, D, 1), leading to the E. from the bridge to the Kaiser-Platz and the railway-station, are most of the *Medical Institutes* of the university, the *Physical Institute* (with a tablet to Prof. Röntgen, discoverer of the X-rays), and the *Botanical Garden* (interesting glass-houses).

An excellent view of the town and vicinity is obtained from the **Steinberg** (940 ft.; *Steinburg Restaurant*, p. 91), which is ascended in ½ hr. by crossing the railway to the N. of the Pleicher Ring and following a good path leading to the W. past the gas-works. We may descend on the N. to (10 min.) *Unter-Dürrbach* (615 ft.; Adler; Stern), situated in the charming valley of the Dürrbach and much frequented in the vintage-season. Hence back to (3 M.) Würzburg by road.

From the Dom-Strasse (p. 95) the Augustinergasse (Pl. C, 3, 4), passing the *Ehemann'sche Haus* (No. ½; half-timbered edifice of 1547 in the court), leads to the S. to the Neubau-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4), which also contains some ancient houses (*e.g.* No. 2, on the right, with an early 17th cent. timber façade; No. 7, on the left, with rococo decorations). — On the left, farther on, is the —

Old University (Pl. D, 4; entrance, Domerschulgasse 16), built by *Adam Kahl* in 1582-91, with a fine Renaissance quadrangle. The *University Church* or *Neubau-Kirche*, restored after 1695, in a curiously mixed Gothic and Renaissance style, contains a fine pulpit and triple galleries. The tower (272 ft.; added in 1711) is used as an *Observatory* (Sat., 2-4). The Old University now contains the *Museum of Historical Art* (open Tues. & Frid., 10-12; at other times on application) and the *University Library*.

The Picture Gallery (artists' names not all authenticated), on the first floor, contains chiefly second-rate works. Room XX (at the end of the second corridor). 175. *Spinello Aretino*, Madonna enthroned with angelic

musicians and four saints. — XXI. *M. Schongauer* (?), 180. St. John the Evangelist, 181. Baptism of Christ. — XXII. Pietà and two Madonnas, carved by *Riemenschneider*; 139. *Old Copy of Dürer*, Portrait of Sixtus Ölhafen (1503; original lost). — XXIII. *Old Copies of Raphael*, 534. Madonna of Loreto, 203. Madonna with the carnation; 192. *Style of Andrea del Sarto*, Holy Family; 168. *Copy of Boltraffio*, Madonna; 190. *School of Bellini*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt. — XXIV. *Tiepolo*, 87. Head of an Oriental, 591. Alexander the Great and the family of Darius, 593. Mucius Scaevola. — XXVI. 317. *Rubens*, Roman battle; 318. *Jan van Ravenstein the Younger*, Portrait; 478, 479. *Van Voorst*, Portraits. — XXVII. 113. *Elsheimer* (?), Lot and his daughters. — XXVIII. 577, 578, 239. *Skreta*, Portraits. — Corridor II., opposite the end of Corridor I., 290. *Pieter Cluesz*, Still-life (1610); farther on to the right, 2. *Aart van der Neer*, Landscape by moonlight. — Corridor I. At the end, to the left, 247. *Poussin*, Bacchanalian scene.

On the Second Floor are *Plaster Casts* and some good antique *Sculptures*; on the Third Floor *Egyptian Antiquities; Prehistoric Collection* (Troy, Swiss lake-dwellings, Hallstatt tombs from Estenfeld); *Art-Industrial Collection* (glass, fayence); in the so-called Antiquarium a good collection of Greek *Vases* and *Terracottas;* the *Cabinet of Coins*, rich in Würzburg coins.

The UNIVERSITY LIBRARY (entr. at the back of the court) possesses about 350,000 vols. An important collection of MSS. of the 5th cent. onwards (some with admirable ivory-carvings), early specimens of printing, book-bindings, and book-plates is exhibited on the groundfloor. Adm. on application at the office.

From the Neubau-Strasse the Peter-Strasse leads to the S. to the *Peterskirche* (Pl. D, 4), originally Romanesque but in its present form baroque (1717), with a Gothic choir. Within is a fine rococo pulpit, by *Balth. Esterbauer*. On the E. side of the Platz is the *Regierungs-Gebäude* (Pl. D, 4), or government offices, once a Benedictine abbey, the church of which, now Protestant, was tastefully decorated in the interior in the rococo style in 1782-89.

From this point the Peterspfarrgasse and the Münz-Strasse lead to the S. to the Sander Ring-Strasse, on the left side of which rises the **New University** (Pl. D, 4), commonly known as the 'Neue Kollegienhaus', a modern Renaissance edifice by *Hörstig* (1892-96). — In the garden between this building and the *Justiz-Gebäude* (Pl. D, 4; law-courts), built in 1892-95, is a bust of *P. F. von Siebold*, the naturalist and traveller (1796-1866).

The *Hutten-Schlösschen*, Schiess-Haus-Str. 5 (Pl. C, 5), an elegant little palace built by Neumann in 1725 for Bishop von Hutten, now belongs to the University society 'Rhenania'.

From the Sander-Ring we may return to the railway-station viâ the pretty gardens on the ***Rennweger Ring** (Pl. E, 2, 3) and the *Hauger Ring* (Pl. D, E, 1). In the former are two *Hercules Groups* by J. W. van der Auvera (d. ca. 1760) and a bust of the composer *Val. Becker* (1840-90) of Würzburg.

b. Left Bank of the Main.

The Dom-Strasse (p. 95) leads to the **Old Main Bridge** (Pl. B, C, 3), 644 ft. in length, constructed in 1474-1607, and adorned with statues of saints. On the left bank, immediately to the right is the small *Hofspital-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), containing the '14 helpers

in time of need' carved about 1530. The Gothic *Deutschhaus-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), in the Zeller-Str., now used for military purposes, was built in 1287-1303.

A pleasant walk may be taken hence down the Main to the *Zeller Waldspitze* and the (1 hr.) *König'sche Park* (views).

The 'Erste Schlossgasse', a few paces to the right of the Hofspital-Kirche, ascends in 12 min. to the former fortress of **Marienberg** (1016 ft.; Pl. A, B, 4), 425 ft. above the river. This was the earliest settlement at Würzburg (comp. p. 92), and from 1261 till the completion of the palace was the residence of the prince-bishops. Visitors obtain tickets (20 pf.) from the sentry.

The *Chapel of St. Barbara*, a round edifice dating perhaps as far back as the 8th cent., is the oldest part of the castle. Originally Romanesque, it was rebuilt in the Gothic style. Gothic are also the *Scherenberger Tor*, built by the bishop of that name (p. 94), and a winding staircase. The Renaissance *Echter Tor* (1616) was built by Bishop Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn (p. 92). The handsome *Neu-Tor* belongs to the fortifications added by Bishop Joh. Philip von Schönborn (1642-73). — The terrace commands a good view of the town.

In the Burkarder-Strasse, to the left, 5 min. above the bridge, rise the grey towers of **St. Burkard** (Pl. B, 4), the only old church in Würzburg of intact exterior, erected in 1033-42 (?) in the Romanesque style and restored in 1168, with a late-Gothic choir of 1494-97, beneath which the street runs. The N. transept contains a late-Romanesque offertory-box in sandstone, and the S. transept a bust of the Madonna by *Riemenschneider* and a carved altar of 1590.

The Nikolaus-Strasse, the second street to the right outside the *Burkarder Tor* (Pl. B, 4), ascends in a curve to the (8 min.) garden-restaurant of *Nikolausburg*, whence a Station Path, with good sculptures by *J. P. Wagner* and *Auvera*, goes on to the octagonal **Käppele** (Pl. B, 5) on the *Nikolausberg*, a pilgrimage-chapel, built in 1747-92. Beautiful view of the town and its lights in the evening.

On the top of the Nikolausberg (1090 ft.; 25 min. from the chapel) is the ***Frankenwarte**, a view-tower 90 ft. high, erected in 1894 and commanding a fine view of the valley of the Main; the Frankenwald, Steigerwald, Spessart, and Rhön (adm. 10 pf., rfmts.). We may return by a good path through the *Anna-Schlucht* to the *Steinbach-Tal* (electric tramway, p. 91) and so back to (1 hr.) the town, crossing the *Ludwigs Brücke* (Pl. B, C, 5; 1892-95), with two bronze lions at each end.

About 10 min. to the S. of the Käppele (footpath along the ridge, with beautiful views) is the *Schützenhof Restaurant*, whence we regain the town in 1/4 hr.

From Würzburg to *Bamberg*, see R. 21; to *Nuremberg*, R. 18; to *Heidelberg*, R. 19; to *Stuttgart*, R. 17; to *Munich* viâ Ansbach, R. 30; to *Frankfort*, R. 15.

17. From Würzburg to Stuttgart viâ Heilbronn.

112 M. Railway in 3½-7 hrs. (fares 12 *M* 40, 9 *M* 30, 6 *M* 20, express 16 *M* 60, 12 *M* 50, 8 *M* 30 pf.).

From Würzburg to (48½ M.) *Osterburken*, see pp. 101, 102. — The line crosses the *Kirnach* and ascends its valley. 51 M. *Adelsheim*, a little town on the E. spurs of the Odenwald. We proceed through the *Seckach-Tal*.

58 M. **Möckmühl** (*Württemberger Hof*), an old town at the influx of the Seckach into the *Jagst*, was stoutly defended by Götz von Berlichingen against the Swabian League in 1519. At the N. end is the castle (restored in 1902), with the 'Götzen-Turm'.

From Möckmühl to Dörzbach, 24 M., railway in ca. 2½ hrs. — 5 M. *Widdern*; 8½ M. *Jagsthausen*, with a castle supposed to be the birthplace of Götz von Berlichingen; 11 M. *Berlichingen*. — 13 M. *Schöntal* (Post) has a theological seminary in an old Cistercian monastery founded in 1158. The Rom. Cath. *Church*, built in 1702-25 by Neumann (p. 92), has an effective interior, and a fine staircase with an artistic iron railing on the first landing. — 24 M. *Dörzbach*.

We cross the Jagst, and follow its valley. — 61½ M. *Züttlingen*, opposite which lies *Assumstadt*, with a château.

73 M. *Jagstfeld* and thence viâ (79½ M.) *Heilbronn* to (112 M.) *Stuttgart*, see R. 4.

18. From Würzburg *(Frankfort)* to Ratisbon *(Vienna)*.

125½ M. Railway in 4-7½ hrs. (fares 16 *M* 25, 10 *M* 75, 6 *M* 90 pf., express 18 *M* 50, 13 *M*, 9 *M* 15 pf.). — From Frankfort to *Ratisbon*, 210 M., in 6⅝-14½ hrs. (fares 27 *M*, 18 *M*, 11 *M* 90 pf.; express 31 *M* 10, 22 *M* 10, 15 *M* 50 pf.) This is the quickest route from Frankfort (Ostend) to Vienna (express in 14-15 hrs.). — From Frankfort to *Würzburg*, see R. 15.

Würzburg, see p. 91. — The railway runs parallel with the Bamberg line (R. 21) as far as (5 M.) *Rottendorf*, and then turns to the S.E. — From (8½ M.) *Dettelbach* a branch-line runs in 20 min. to *Dettelbach* (Adler), a small town on the Main, 3½ M. to the E., with 2100 inhab. and a Gothic Rathaus. The Capuchin pilgrimage-church, outside the Falter-Tor, is a handsome late-Renaissance edifice of 1613. — We proceed along the ridge on the right bank of the Main.

14½ M. **Kitzingen** (625 ft.; **Rotes Ross; Schwan; Stern*), a trading town on the Main (8900 inhab.), noted for its beer, is connected by an ancient stone bridge, 886 ft. long, with the suburb of *Etwashausen* on the left bank. The *Rathaus* is in the German Renaissance style (restored); the *Parish Church* is late-Gothic. The town extends up the slope from the river to the *Station*, ½ M. to the S.W., near which, on the W. ridge, are the *Water Works*, supplied from the Main by steam-power. Above the station is the *Neue Schiesshaus*, which affords a fine view of the vine-clad hills of the Main and of the Steigerwald (Schwanberg). — *Sulzfeld*, 2 M. below Kitzingen, has picturesque gate-towers and ancient houses.

FROM KITZINGEN TO SCHWEINFURT, 31 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. — The line diverges to the left from that to Ratisbon and runs towards the N.E. — 7 M. *Kleinlangheim*; about 4½ M. distant (diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs.) lies the pleasantly situated village of **Castell** (*Grüner Baum*; *Krone*), with a château and park of Prince Castell-Castell. — From (10 M.) *Wiesentheid* a diligence runs daily to (9½ M.) *Ebrach* (Leicht; Zum Steigerwald), with a celebrated Cistercian Abbey (now a penitentiary) and an interesting church in the 13th cent. transitional style. — 18½ M. **Gerolzhofen** (720 ft.; *Stern*) is a small and ancient walled town. A charming excursion may made viâ *Handelshausen* to the (2 hrs.) ruin of *Zabelstein* (1580 ft.), situated at the N.W. corner of the Steigerwald and affording a wide and beautiful view. — 31 M. *Schweinfurt*, see p. 110.

The line crosses the Main by a handsome bridge, 290 yds. long. From (20 M.) *Iphofen* (Hirsch), a small town with walls, towers, old town-gates (the finest being the Rödelseeer-Tor on the N.W.), and a Gothic church, the *Schwanberg* (1550 ft.; view) may be ascended in 1 hr. — To the left immediately beyond (28½ M.) *Markt-Bibart* we see *Schloss Schwarzenberg*, the ancestral seat of the princes of that name. — 38 M. **Neustadt an der Aisch** (945 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a hop-trading place, with remains of old walls and towers (4100 inhab.), is the junction of branch-lines to the N.E. to (11 M.) *Demansfürth-Ühlfeld*, and to the S.W. to *Steinach*, see p. 177. — Beyond (43½ M.) *Emskirchen* we cross the *Aurach* by a fine viaduct, 131 ft. high. — 53 M. *Siegelsdorf* (branch-line to the W. to *Markt Erlbach*); 55½ M. *Burgfarrnbach*, with a château of Count Pückler. The line joins the Bamberg railway (p. 108) and crosses the *Rednitz*. On the right the *Alte Veste* (p. 154).

58 M. **Fürth**, see p. 154. — Near (60 M.) *Doos* we cross the *Ludwigs-Kanal* (p. 115).

63 M. **Nuremberg**, see p. 131. The line runs through wood. — 65 M. *Dutzendteich*, see p. 154.

From (71 M.) *Feucht* (1185 ft.; Kurhotel Waldschlösschen) branch-lines diverge to the E. to (7½ M.) *Altdorf*, a quaint little town that has belonged to Nuremberg since 1505 and was the seat of a university in 1623-1806; and to the W. to (3 M.) *Wendelstein*. — From (73 M.) *Ochenbruck*, a pleasant walk leads into the romantic *Schwarzach-Tal*, 1½ M. to the W., by *Schwarzenbruck*. Branch-line to *Allersberg* (12½ M. in 1 hr. 10 min.). — 75½ M. *Postbauer*. To the left rises the *Dillberg* (1945 ft.), to the right the *Tyrolsberg* (1880 ft.). The line crosses the Ludwigs-Canal.

85½ M. **Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz** (1385 ft.; *Egner*, near the station; *Gans*), a prettily-situated town of 6400 inhab., on the *Sulz*, with chalybeate and sulphureous springs. The late-Gothic *Church* (ca. 1404-34) and the 15th cent. *Rathaus* are interesting. The *Schloss* contains the law-courts. Fine views from the (1 M.) *Mariahilfberg* (1918 ft.) and the (3 M.) ruins of *Wolfstein* (1905 ft.).

Branch-lines to *Freystadt*, 10½ M. to the S.W., and to *Beilngries* (Post; Schattenhofer), 17 M. to the S.

The line traverses the broad *Sulztal* and enters a wooded and hilly region. Beyond (92 M.) *Deining* it crosses the *Laber* near

its source. From (98 M.) *Seubersdorf* a diligence plies twice daily to (5 M.) *Velburg* (1100 inhab.), near which are two stalactite caverns. — 103 M. *Parsberg*, picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill, which is crowned by an old château, now the district tribunal. The church contains a late-Gothic font of the 15th century.

Immediately beyond (109 M.) *Beratzhausen* the train crosses the *Schwarze Laber*, the valley of which offers numerous picturesque views as we proceed. — 120 M. *Etterzhausen*, picturesquely situated in the Naab-Tal, is much visited from Ratisbon; near it is the '*Robbers' Cave*', a lofty dome-shaped cavern in the rock.

The line enters the pretty *Naab-Tal* and crosses the *Danube* above the influx of the Naab. At (123½ M.) *Prüfening* is the suppressed monastery of the same name, with a frequented open-air restaurant.

125½ M. **Ratisbon** *(*Railway Restaurant)*, see p. 164.

19. From Würzburg to Heidelberg.

99 M. Railway; express in 3-3¼ hrs.; ordinary train in 5 hrs. (fares 12 ℳ 80, 8 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ 50 pf).

The line coincides with the Munich line as far as (2 M.) *Heidingsfeld* (p. 177), diverges to the right, and ascends through a monotonous hilly region. 7 M. *Reichenberg;* the village, in the valley to the left, is overlooked by a handsome Schloss on the hill above. — Beyond (14 M.) *Kirchheim* we cross the Baden frontier. The line now descends. Beyond (16½ M.) *Wittighausen* several deep cuttings and a tunnel. Then through the wooded and grassy valley of the *Grünbach* to (20½ M.) *Zimmern*, where the vine-culture begins. 22½ M. *Grünsfeld*, an old town, with a pretty Rathaus and a Gothic church containing a good monument to Countess Dorothea von Wertheim (d. 1503) by Tilman Riemenschneider. 25½ M. *Gerlachsheim*, with a church in an exaggerated baroque style. — The train crosses the *Tauber*, and turns to the left to (26½ M.) **Lauda** (595 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*).

From Lauda to Wertheim, 19¼ M., railway in 50 min. through the smiling Tauber-Tal, which produces an agreeable light wine. — 5 M. *Tauberbischofsheim* (685 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hotel; Badischer Hof; 3400 inhab.), a pleasantly situated little town, the scene of an engagement between the Prussian and Wurtemberg troops in 1866, with interesting Gothic castle, church, and chapel. — 12 M. *Gamburg*, with an old castle. Two bridges and two tunnels. — 15 M. *Bronnbach* (inn); the old Cistercian abbey, with a transition-church of the 13th cent., now belongs to Prince Löwenstein. The picturesque little town of *Külsheim*, 3¾ M. to the S., possesses a château of the 12-16th centuries. — 17 M. *Reicholzheim*. Tunnel. 19¼ M. *Wertheim* (p. 88).

From Lauda to *Crailsheim*, see p. 32.

28½ M. **Königshofen** (660 ft.; *Zur Eisenbahn*, at the station), a small and ancient town at the confluence of the *Umpfer* and the Tauber, where the insurgent peasants were defeated in 1525.

The line quits the Tauber, and turns to the S.W. into the *Umpfer-Tal*. — 34 M. *Boxberg-Wölchingen*. The recently restored church of Wölchingen, in the transition style of the 13th cent., has handsome portals and interesting Romanesque capitals and contains Romanesque and Gothic tombs.

From Boxberg a diligence plies twice daily to *Krautheim*, on the Jagst, 12 M. to the S., which has a château and a fine castle-chapel in the transition style of the early 13th century.

We proceed along high embankments and through a tunnel. 41 M. *Eubigheim*. Then through the *Kirnach-Tal* to *Hirschlanden*, *Rosenberg*, and (48½ M.) **Osterburken** *(Kanne*, at the station, R. 1½-1½ *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Rail. Restaurant)*, an ancient town (1400 inhab.) on the site of a Roman camp. Branch-line to *Jagstfeld*, see p. 99.

The Baden railway diverges to the right from the Wurtemberg line, passes through a tunnel, and traverses pleasant wooded and grassy valleys on the S.E. fringe of the Odenwald. 50½ M. *Adelsheim;* the little town is ¾ M. distant (see p. 99). The line now runs through the Seckach-Tal. Two tunnels. 53 M. *Seckach*. Branch-line to Aschaffenburg, see p. 87. — Near (62 M.) *Dallau* we traverse a tunnel beyond which the *Elz* is crossed. — 66 M. **Mosbach** *(Prinz Karl; Badischer Hof; Rail. Restaurant)*, a small and ancient town on the Elz, with 4000 inhabitants. In the parish-church is the bronze monument of the Countess-Palatine Johanna (d. 1444). Branch-line to the N. to (17½ M.) *Mudau*.

67½ M. **Neckarelz** (435 ft.; *Klingenburg; Rail. Restaurant*), at the influx of the Elz into the *Neckar*, is the junction of the Stuttgart and Hanau line (p. 26).

From Neckarelz to Meckesheim, 20 M., railway in 1 hour. The train crosses the Neckar. Beyond a short tunnel is the little château of *Neuberg* on the right. Two tunnels. Stations *Asbach*, *Aglasterhausen*, *Helmstadt*, *Neckarbischofsheim* (branch-line to *Hüffenhardt*, 10½ M.), *Waibstadt* (with a Gothic church). We next follow the *Schwarzbach-Tal*. 15½ M. *Neidenstein*, with a château; 20 M. *Meckesheim*, junction of the Heilbronn and Heidelberg railway (see p. 28).

From Neckarelz to (79½ M.) *Eberbach*, junction for Darmstadt and Hanau, see p. 27. Beyond the next tunnel is (85 M.) *Hirschhorn* (Zum Naturalisten, with a collection of antiquities; Erbach-Fürstenauer Hof), picturesquely situated at the foot of the castle of that name. — 89½ M. **Neckarsteinach** *(*Harfe*, with a garden on the Neckar, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-6 *M*), with 1600 inhab. and four old castles of the knigh's of Steinach, surnamed the Landschaden ('land-scourges'). The *Mittelburg*, one of these castles, has been restored in the mediæval style. The church of the little town contains monuments to various members of the family, some dating from the 14th century. On the opposite side of the river, on a wooded hill, rises the ancient castle of *Dilsberg*. Beyond a tunnel the train crosses the Neckar.

93 M. **Neckargemünd** (*Kredell; Pfalz*, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, pens. 3½-4½ *M; Hirsch;* 2200 inhab.), where the Neckar receives the

Elsenz, is the junction of the line to *Meckesheim* and *Neckarelz* (see p. 102). Opposite (95½ M.) *Schlierbach* is the abbey of *Neuburg*. — A number of villas are passed as we near **Heidelberg**. The train stops first at the *Karlstor* station (for the upper town), and then passes through a tunnel over 1 M. long below the castle to the (99 M.) principal station (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

20. From Leipzig to Munich viâ Hof, Bamberg, and Nuremberg.

343 M. Railway, express in 9-12 hrs. (fares 44 ℳ 20, 31 ℳ 70, 22 ℳ 30 pf.); to Nuremberg, express in 6 8 hrs. (fares 29 ℳ 50, 21 ℳ 40, 15 ℳ 10 pf.); to Lindau by Nördlingen and Augsburg in 15 hrs. (fares 62 ℳ 40, 44 ℳ 60, 31 ℳ 40 pf.). — The expresses from Berlin to Nuremberg and Munich run viâ Halle, Gross-Heringen, and Saalfeld, or viâ Halle, Weissenfels, Zeitz, Gera, Saalfeld, Probstzella, and Hochstadt (see p. 109) in 10½-14 hrs., and are joined at Corbetha or Zeitz by the trains from Leipzig, starting from the Thuringian Station. — The express from Berlin to Munich viâ Leipzig, Hof, and Wiesau takes 9¾-11 hrs.

Leipzig, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*. We start from the Bavarian Station. 5½ M. *Gaschwitz*; 9½ M. *Böhlen*; 13 M. *Kieritzsch*, where a branch diverges to *Chemnitz*.

23½ M. **Altenburg** (*Wettiner Hof*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station), with 38,800 inhab., capital of the Duchy of Sachsen-Altenburg, is overlooked by the ducal *Schloss* with a late-Gothic church (1410), and fine park.

33 M. *Gössnitz*, junction for *Glauchau* and *Chemnitz* to the E., and *Gera* to the W.; 39 M. *Crimmitzschau*; 46 M. *Werdau* (junction for *Zwickau*), all with spinning and weaving factories. To the left, on a wooded hill, *Schloss Schönfels*. — 51 M. *Neumark*, junction for *Greitz*. — 56½ M. **Reichenbach** (1310 ft.; *Lamm*), a manufacturing town with 24,900 inhab., is the junction of the Dresden line.

The train crosses the deep *Göltzsch-Tal* by a grand viaduct with four rows of arches one above the other, 633 yds. in length and 256 ft. high. — 62½ M. *Herlasgrün* (branch-line by *Auerbach* and *Falkenstein* to *Oelsnitz*, see below). Then another lofty viaduct (306 yds. long, 256 ft. high) across the deep, wooded *Elster-Tal*.

72 M. **Plauen** (1230 ft.; *Wettiner Hof*; *Deil's Hotel*; *Blauer Engel*; American Consul, *Hugo Muench*), a manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster* (105,400 inhab.), is the capital of the *Vogtland*, overlooked by the old castle of *Hradschin*, anciently the seat of the Vogt or governor.

From Plauen to Wiesau viâ Eger, 62 M., railway in 3¾ hrs. The line leads through the picturesque Elster-Tal, a hilly district with numerous factories. — 5½ M. *Weischlitz* (junction for the *Elstertal Railway* to *Greitz* and *Gera*). — 12 M. *Oelsnitz* (branch to *Auerbach* and *Zwickau*); 20½ M. *Adorf* (branch to *Chemnitz*). Then (22½ M.) **Elster** (*Kurhaus*; *Wettiner Hof*; *Hôtel de Saxe*, etc.), a pleasantly situated watering-place, with alkaline and saline springs.

The train quits the Elster and crosses the watershed between the Elster and the *Eger*. — At (37½ M.) *Voitersreuth*, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage is examined; 42 M. **Franzensbad** (1475 ft.; **Königsvilla; *Grand Hôtel; *Post; *Park Hotel; *Hôt. Bristol; Bubert's Hôt. Erzherzogin Gisela*, opposite the station, etc.), a watering-place frequented chiefly by ladies, with twelve mineral springs for drinking and bathing, is the junction for *Hof* (see below) and for *Tyschnitz*. — 46 M. **Eger** (*Welzel's Hôt. zum Kaiser Wilhelm*, at the station, very fair; *Zwei Erzherzoge*, in the town; *Neuberger; Goldner Stern; Rail. Restaurant*), on a hill on the right bank of the Eger, is known as the scene of Wallenstein's assassination on Feb. 25th, 1634, in the present town-hall. The Kaiserburg has been in ruins since 1742. Description of the town, and routes hence to *Carlsbad, Prague*, and *Vienna*, see *Baedeker's Austria*. From Eger to *Nuremberg* see R. 26.

Beyond Eger the train quits the Austrian territory. — 53½ M. *Waldsassen* (Lamm; Kloster-Gasthof), a market-village with a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1128, suppressed in 1803; handsome church in the baroque style; fine carving in the library-hall. — 58½ M. *Mitterteich*. To the right is the *Kösseine*, p. 128. At (62 M.) *Wiesau* (p. 186), the line unites with that viâ Hof to Munich.

The line viâ Hof proceeds E. in long curves. — 79 M. *Mehltheuer*, whence a branch-line runs to *Weida*. — From (82½ M.) *Schönberg*, branch-lines run to *Schleitz* on the N.W. and to *Hirschberg an der Saale* on the S. — Beyond (87½ M.) *Reuth* the train enters Bavaria. The blue outlines of the Fichtel-Gebirge (see Map. p. 124) become visible on the left.

102½ M. **Hof.** — **Hotels.** *Kaiserhof, R. 2½-7 *M*, *Wittelsbach, both at the station; Weisses Lamm, Altstadt 8, R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M*; Prinz-Regent; Goldner Löwe; Oetterich, Bismarck-Str. 21, R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 70 pf.; Drei Raben, R. from 1 *M* 30 pf. — *Railway Restaurant.* — *Electric Tramway* from the station through the town.

Hof (1656 ft.), an industrial town on the *Saale*, with 36,300 inhab., is the junction of the Munich line viâ Wiesau and Ratisbon (R. 32). The Gothic *Rathaus* of 1563 and the fine *Michaels-Kirche*, consecrated in 1299, have both been subsequently altered. On the *Theresienstein* (good restaurant), 2 M. to the E. of the station, is the pretty public park; ½ M. farther off is the *Labyrinthenberg* (1866 ft.), with a ruin and a belvedere: view of the rounded summit of the *Döbraberg* (p. 105) to the W., in the Franconian forest.

Branch Railway, 17 M., in 1½ hr., to **Steben** (1905 ft.; **Park Hotel*, with the dépendance *Park-Schloss; Bayrischer Hof;* lodging-houses: *Humboldthaus; Park-Villa; Klösterl; Villa Charlotte; Villa Louise*), a loftily situated chalybeate and mud bath, managed by government and well fitted up. Beside the two drinking-springs is a colonnade 164 yds. long. The little town (800 inhab.) was almost entirely burned down in 1877 and has been handsomely rebuilt. In 1796-97 Alexander von Humboldt was mining superintendent here (tablet). Excursions to the (1½ M.) *Höllen-Tal* (Adam's Inn), which extends for over 2 M., almost to the little town of *Lichtenberg;* to the *Langenauer-Tal* (good accommodation at the forester's); and to (4½ M.) *Blankenberg*, prettily situated on the Saale.

From Hof to Eger, 37½ M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. 3½ M. *Oberkotzau* (p. 105); 8½ M. *Rehau* (on the right the *Grosse Kornberg*, p. 186). — 20½ M. **Asch** (2100 ft.; *Geyer*, R. 1 *K.* 60 2 *K.* 40 *h.*, pens. 7-10 *K.*; *Post*), a Bohemian manufacturing town, with 18,700 inhab., contains monuments to Luther and Joseph II. Fine view of the Fichtel-Gebirge, the Bohemian Forest, etc. from the *Hainberg* (2455 ft.; accommodation; tower 115 ft. high), ½ hr. to the N., the highest point of the Elster-Gebirge. Omn.

to *Bad Elster* (p. 103) twice daily, 1 *K.* 20 *h.* [A branch-line runs from the station, which is 1¼ M. to the S. of the town, by *Asch-Stadt* to (9½ M.) *Rossbach*, with considerable manufactories.] — Then stat. *Haslau*, *Antonienhöhe-Stöckermühle*, *Franzensbad* (p. 104), and (37½ M.) *Eger* (p. 104).

The line traverses a hilly district, running near the winding Saale. 105½ M. *Oberkotzau* (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to (left) Ratisbon and Munich (R. 32).

117 M. **Münchberg** (1814 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Harttig; Bayrischer Hof*), an industrial town with 6200 inhabitants.

A branch-line runs in ½ hr. to (6 M.) *Helmbrechts* (2020 ft.; inn), whence the **Döbraberg* (2605 ft.), the highest point of the *Frankenwald*, may be ascended in 1½ hr. (extensive panorama). The descent may be made on the N.W. side to *Schwarzenbach am Walde* (Lamm; Hirsch), whence a picturesque wood-path leads viâ *Geroldsgrün* to (2½ hrs.) *Steben* (p. 104).

Another branch-line runs to the S., viâ (3½ M.) *Sparneck* and (5 M.) *Reinersreuth*, to (6 M.; in 40 min.) *Zell in Oberfranken* (2020 ft.; Ross; Leupold), a village with 1000 inhab., whence the **Waldstein* (p. 127) may be ascended direct in 1 hr., or in 1½ hr. (guide convenient; 1 *M*) by a route passing the *Source of the Saale* (2315 ft.) and the *Bärenfang* (17th. cent.).

123½ M. *Stammbach* (1945 ft.). On the left rise the Waldstein, Schneeberg, and Ochsenkopf, the highest points of the Fichtel-Gebirge. — From (128 M.) *Falls-Gefrees* a branch-line runs in 18 min. to *Gefrees* (p. 125), 3 M. to the E. — 130½ M. *Markt-Schorgast* (1660 ft.; Goldner Löwe) lies in the valley to the right. Road through the Knoden-Tal to *Berneck* (p. 125; 3½ M.; carr. 3-4 *M*). — The engineering of the line here is interesting (gradient at first 1 : 40; descent to Neuenmarkt 512 ft.): cuttings, embankments, and dark pine-clad valleys in rapid succession. To the left in the distance is the abbey of *Himmelkron* (p. 124).

135½ M. *Neuenmarkt* (1150 ft.; Hôt. Pastor; Rail. Restaurant; junction for *Bayreuth* and *Bischofsgrün*, see pp. 120, 125); 1½ M. to the N.E. is *Wirsberg* (1470 ft.; *Hôt. Werner, etc.), a health-resort, with pretty walks. — 139 M. *Unter-Steinach*; 3 M. to the N. lies *Stadt-Steinach* (1155 ft.), a summer-resort. — Country picturesque. — 143 M. **Kulmbach** (1075 ft.; **Goldner Hirsch*, R. 1½-2, B. ¾ *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hotel; Krone; Rail. Restaurant*, very fair), a town with 10,600 inhab., famed for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, on the *Weisse Main*, commanded by the *Plassenburg* (1390 ft.; picturesque interior court), now a prison.

Near (146½ M.) *Mainleus* (995 ft.), by *Schloss Steinenhausen*, the *Weisse* and *Rote Main* unite to form the *Main*. — 153 M. *Burgkundstadt* (920 ft.), a little town with an old Rathaus and Schloss. — We cross the Main. — 156½ M. *Hochstadt-Marktzeuln* (885 ft.; rail. restaurant), junction of the Probstzella, Saalfeld, and Berlin line (p. 100).

From Hochstadt to Saalfeld, 49½ M., railway in 2¼-3 hrs. through the pretty *Rodach-Tal*. — 6 M. *Küps*, a considerable village with a porcelain-factory and a château of Herr von Redwitz. — 10 M. **Kronach** (1000 ft.; *Sonne*, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 70 pf.; *Goldener Wagen*), a small town (5200 inhab.) on a terrace at the confluence of the *Hasslach* and Rodach,

was the birthplace of the painter Lucas Müller, known as Cranach (1472-1553). The Gothic church (14-17th cent.) stands at the S. end of the town, near the rail. station. On a lofty rock at the N. end of the town rises the imposing and well-preserved fortress of *Rosenberg* (1240 ft.; 16th cent.), now a pleasure-resort, with restaurant and a small historical museum.

Thence through the *Hasslach-Tal* by stat. *Gundelsdorf* to (15½ M.) *Stockheim*, with valuable coal-mines in the vicinity. The line now ascends by *Rothenkirchen* and *Förtschendorf* to (26 M.) *Steinbach* (1950 ft.), on the watershed between the Rhine and the Elbe, and descends into the *Loquitz-Tal* to (30 M.) *Ludwigsstadt* (branch-line in 35 min. to *Lehesten*, with extensive slate-quarries). — 31½ M. *Lauenstein*, near which is the well-preserved castle of the same name (adm. ½ *M*). — The train quits Bavaria, enters Saxe-Meiningen, and reaches (34 M.) **Probstzella** (*Rail. Restaurant*), where it joins the Prussian State railway. — 49½ M. *Saalfeld*, junction of the lines to Jena, Gross-Heringen, Halle, and Berlin, and to Weida, Zeitz, and Weissenfels or Leipzig: see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

161 M. **Lichtenfels** (880 ft.; *Krone*, in the market; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, R. 1¼-2, B. ¾ *M*, with garden; *Anker*, R. 1¼-1½ *M*; **Railway Restaurant*), with 4200 inhab. and a basket-weaving school, is the junction of the Werra line (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*). *Schloss Banz* on the right (1¼ hr. from Lichtenfels) and *Vierzehnheiligen* on the left (1 hr.) are conspicuous objects. Pleasure-grounds on the *Burgberg*.

Carriage to *Vierzehnheiligen* 4½, to *Banz* 6 *M* (return included). — Both these points and the Staffelberg may be visited on foot by going from Lichtenfels to Vierzehnheiligen (1 hr.), thence ascending the Staffelberg (1½ hr.), and descending viâ (1 hr.) Staffelstein to (¾ hr.) Banz, which is 1 hr's. walk from Lichtenfels. Or we may drive to Vierzehnheiligen, send the carriage on to Staffelstein, where we rejoin it after ascending the Staffelberg on foot (as above), and drive back to Lichtenfels viâ Banz (carr. and pair 12 fr.). — The visit to Vierzehnheiligen after that to Banz is recommended only to those who wish to proceed along the ridge to the Staffelberg. — By the direct road Banz is 1¼ hr. from Lichtenfels: we proceed towards the S., leaving the railway to the right, take the field-path at the finger-post, cross the Main by the bridge at *Hausen*, and then ascend through wood.

The once celebrated Benedictine Abbey of **Banz** (1380 ft.; **Inn*, pens. 3½-4 *M*), founded in 1096, was dissolved in 1803. The extensive buildings on a wooded height, 100 ft. above the Main, now belong to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria. Delightful view from the terrace. Valuable collection of fossils found in the lias of the neighbourhood (fine saurians, ammonites, etc.). A Descent from the Cross, a relief in silver, presented by Pope Pius VI. to his godson Duke Pius of Bavaria, is erroneously attributed to Benv. Cellini. The altar in the baroque abbey-church (consecrated in 1719) is surrounded with an open colonnade.

Opposite Banz is **Vierzehnheiligen** (1270 ft.; *Hirsch*, R. 1½-2 *M*), the most frequented shrine in Franconia, visited by about 50,000 pilgrims annually. The church, with its two towers, was built in the rococo style in 1743-72 by J. B. Neumann (p. 92). An altar in the centre of the nave marks the spot, where, according to the legend, the 14 'Nothelfer' ('helpers in need') appeared to a shepherd-boy in 1446, and gave rise to the foundation of the church. The two W. chapels contain numerous thank-offerings, such as figures in wax, etc.

Farther to the S. rise the precipitous limestone cliffs of the **Staffelberg** (1770 ft.), ascended from Vierzehnheiligen in 1½, from *Staffelstein* (p. 107) in 1¼ hr. by a somewhat steep and rough path. It is noted for its fossils and is surmounted by a chapel of St. Adelgundis and a hermitage (rfmts.). The fine view has been celebrated by Victor von Scheffel: to the N. lie the Thuringian Forest, with the fortress of Coburg in the foreground, and the Franconian Forest; to the E. stretch the Fichtel Gebirge

(with the Schneeberg and Ochsenkopf) and the Franconian Jura; to the S. we see the Altenburg near Bamberg, with the Steigerwald behind it; and to the W., at our feet, is the valley of the Main, with Banz opposite to us, and the Grabfeldgau and Rhön-Gebirge beyond.

166 M. **Staffelstein** (892 ft.; *Post*, at the rail. station, good; *Bear*, *Grüner Baum*, 1/2 M. to the S.E.), a small and ancient town (1800 inhab.) at the foot of the *Staffelberg* (p. 106). The *Rathaus* dates from 1687. A path (white way-marks) leads hence in 3/4 hr. to *Banz* (p. 106). — To the left, at (169 M.) *Ebensfeld*, rises the *Veitsberg* (1515 ft.), with a chapel and ruined castle. From (177 M.) *Breiten-Güssbach* (to the left, *Schloss Giech*) a branch-line runs to (21 M.) *Maroldsweisach*.

181 M. **Bamberg** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see R. 22. — The line from *Schweinfurt* (*Kissingen*, etc.; R. 21) joins ours on the right.

The environs of Bamberg form a vast orchard and market-garden, of which, however, little is seen from the train. Pine-plantations and hop-gardens are traversed. The railway, highroad, Regnitz, and Ludwigs-Canal run parallel. — 186 1/2 M. *Strullendorf*.

A branch-railway runs hence viâ (5 M.) *Frensdorf* (branch to *Ebrach*, p. 100) and (10 M.) *Steppach-Pommersfelden* to (20 M.; 2 hrs.) *Schlüsselfeld*. At the village of **Pommersfelden** is Count Schönborn's beautiful château of **Weissenstein*, built in 1711-18 in the baroque style by J. L. Dientzenhofer for the prince bishop Lothar Franz von Schönborn; it possesses a magnificent staircase and banqueting-hall, a picture-gallery, and large park (accommodation at the Schloss Inn).

192 M. *Eggolsheim*. To the left on the height rises the *Jägersburg* (1184 ft.; view), once a hunting-lodge of the bishops of Bamberg.

196 M. **Forchheim** (870 ft.; *Hirsch*; *Zettelmaier*, *Zur Eisenbahn*, R. 1 1/2 *M*, both at the station), an industrial town with 8400 inhab., was a place of some importance as far back as the time of Charlemagne. Remains of the fortifications (17th cent.) are still extant. The Gothic *Church* contains twelve scenes from the Passion, of Wohlgemut's school, and wood-carvings and reliefs by Adam Krafft and Veit Stoss. The spacious *Schloss*, of the 14th cent., occupies the site of the Carlovingian palace, destroyed in 1246 (old frescoes in the chapel). — Excursion to the *Franconian Switzerland*, see p. 128.

A branch-railway runs to the W. in 1 1/4 hr. to (14 1/2 M.) *Höchstadt an der Aisch*, an old walled town (1900 inhab.), with a Schloss (now district-offices).

Beyond a tunnel of 370 yds. the Regnitz-Tal and Ludwigs-Canal (p. 115) are seen on the right.

205 1/2 M. **Erlangen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — **Hotels.** *Schwan, *Blaue Glocke, in the main street (Nos. 12 and 46); Kaiserhof, Spital-Str., Walfisch, Walfisch-Str., both near the station; Erlanger Hof, R. 1 1/4-1 1/2 *M*, B. 60 pf., Zur Eisenbahn, both at the station. — **Beer.** *Gute Quelle*; *Opelei*; *Wolf's*; *Schmidt's*, etc.

Erlangen (920 ft.), with 23,700 inhab. (7300 Rom. Cath.), owes its prosperity mainly to French Protestants, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), who transferred their industries hither, and also to German Protestants who took refuge here when the

French devastated the Palatinate. The *University* (1000 students, chiefly of medicine and theology), was founded in 1743 by Margrave Frederick Alexander of Brandenburg-Bayreuth.

From the Bahnhof-Platz, which is embellished with a bronze fountain, we proceed straight on, passing the French Reformed Church, to the Luitpold-Platz, with the Post Office (on the right) and a monument to *Prof. Herz* (1816-71). To the left the main street, which intersects the square, leads to the former *Palace* of the margraves, built in 1700-63. In front of the building is a *Statue* of the founder of the university (see above) by Schwanthaler (1843). In the market-place opposite rises the modern *Pauli Fountain*, with Tritons, Nereids, and bronze figures of Erlanga and Alma Mater. The *Library*, in the Palace, contains ca. 218,000 vols. and several rarities, including a manuscript Bible of the 12th cent., and a valuable collection of drawings by Netherlandish and German masters of the 15-16th cent. (perhaps originally collected by Sandrart, p. 153), including sketches by Dürer (about 20) and Peter Flötner. The beautiful *Palace Garden*, behind the library, contains an unfinished statue in sandstone of the Great Elector and a fountain with 45 statuettes, said to be portraits of the first French refugees who settled here. The garden is surrounded by handsome buildings, mainly university institutions, chief of which is the *Kollegienhaus*, to the W. on the S. side of the garden, erected by Scharf in 1889. The staircase, the aula, and the University Art Museum (plaster-casts, etc.), in the interior of the Kollegienhaus, deserve notice. On the N. side of the garden is the *Botanic Garden*, and farther on the *Old Orangery*, with the royal picture-gallery and the *Theatre*. — In the Altstädter Holzmarkt is a *War Monument*, in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz an *Emp. William Memorial.*

Pleasant walks on the *Ratsberg* (belvedere and restaurant), to the N.E., and the *Burgberg*, to the N. of the Altstadt, a spur of the Jura, at the foot of which a fair is held at Whitsuntide. On the W. slope, 1/4 hr. from the Altstadt, is the *Canal Monument*, by Schwanthaler, erected by Ludwig I. in memory of the completion of the Ludwigs-Canal, with figures of the Danube and Main, Navigation and Commerce (Windmühle garden-restaurant).

Branch Railway (17 1/2 M., in 2 1/4 hrs.) to the E. to **Gräfenberg** (1245 ft.; *Weisses Ross; Stadelmann*), a little town with a Schloss, prettily situated at the foot of the *Eberhartsberg*, a fine point of view. (Entrance to Franconian Switzerland by the *Egloffstein*, p. 129, 1 1/2 hr. to the N.) — Another branch-railway runs to the W. from Erlangen to (7 1/2 M., in 37 min.) *Herzogen-Aurach*, near which is *Münch-Aurach*, with an interesting church.

Near (208 1/2 M.) *Ettersdorf*, to the left, lies the château of *Grossgründlach* (formerly the Himmelsthron Convent, burial-place of the 'White Lady', p. 124). The line crosses the Ludwigs-Canal (p. 115) to (211 M.) *Vach* and then crosses the Regnitz. — Before reaching the bridge over the *Rednitz* it joins the Würzburg railway (see p. 100); to the right rises the Alte Veste (p. 154). — 215 1/2 M. **Fürth**, see p. 154. — 216 1/2 M. *Doos.*

220 M. **Nuremberg**, see p. 131.

The railway to Munich again crosses the Ludwigs-Canal, separates from the Ansbach and Stuttgart line (on the right), and turns towards the S. — Beyond (225½ M.) *Reichelsdorf*, with a large summer beer-garden, the Rednitz is crossed

230 M. **Schwabach** (1075 ft.; *Goldner Engel*, R. 1¼-1¾ *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Rose; Stern*, unpretending), an old town with 10,300 inhabitants. The late-Gothic church of *St. John*, erected in 1469-95, contains a grand altar-piece with *Carving by *Veit Stoss* and paintings from *Wohlgemut's* studio (1507); in the Rosenberg chapel are paintings by *Martin Schaffner* (?; Virgin in a garland of roses) and others, and a Gothic ciborium, 42 ft. high, in the style of *A. Krafft* (1505), to whom a monument was erected in the church in 1889. (The sacristan lives in the Kirch-Platz, in a small house to the left of the bookseller's.) The *Schöne Brunnen* in the market-place, erected in 1716, was restored in 1856. 'Schwabach type' is an old German text lately revived. The 'Articles of Schwabach' form the Protestant creed adopted in 1528-29.

The railway ascends the valley of the Rednitz. — Near (236 M.) *Roth-am-Sand* (1108 ft.; Post) is the old château of *Ratibor* (1535).

From Roth-am-Sand to Greding, 2½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — The line leads through the *Rot-Tal* to *Eckersmühlen* and (7 M.) **Hilpoltstein** (1256 ft.), a prettily situated little town with 1530 inhabitants. It then ascends circuitously through a wooded hill-country. Beyond (21 M.) *Höbing* the train follows the valley of the *Schwarzach* to (24½ M.) *Greding*, a pleasant village 5 M. to the W. of *Beilngries* (p. 100).

About 6 M. to the W. of Roth (diligence twice daily in 1½ hr.) lies **Abenberg** (1440 ft.; *Post*), a picturesque little town, with a restored château.

A little farther on the *Swabian* and *Franconian Rezat* unite to form the Rednitz. From (241 M.) *Georgensgmünd* a branch-line leads in 25 min. to (4½ M.) *Spalt* (1170 ft.), a small town (1800 inhab.) prettily situated on the Swabian Rezat, the birthplace of G. Spalatin (1484-1545), the friend of Luther and Melanchthon. — The line now ascends the course of the Swabian Rezat.

247 M. **Pleinfeld** (1215 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*) is the junction of the Augsburg and Nuremberg line (R. 27). On a wooded eminence to the E. rises *Schloss Sandsee* (1490 ft.), the property of Prince Wrede. — 250 M. *Ellingen* (Römischer Kaiser), an old town with 1700 inhab., formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order, contains a large *Château* of Prince Wrede, built by J. B. Neumann (p. 92), a handsome *Rathaus* of 1746, and other rococo edifices.

253 M. **Weissenburg-am-Sand** (1330 ft.; **Rose*, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 1 *M* 80 pf.; *Post*), a picturesque old town (6700 inhab.) on the W. slope of the Franconian Jura, was a free city of the empire from 1306 to 1806. We follow the Schanz-Str. and then the Spital-Str. (to the left), with the Spital-Tor, to the market-place, in which rises the handsome late-Gothic *Rathaus* (1476). About 100 paces to the right is the late-Gothic *Carmelite Church* and 100 paces to the left the *Church of St. Andrew* (1465), with early-Gothic remains on the S. portal, etc. The adjacent *Ellinger-*

Tor has a well-preserved keep. The *Roman Castrum*, exhumed immediately behind the railway-station, and the *Collection of Antiquities* in the grammar-school deserve notice. — On a mountain-spur 2¼ M. to the E. is the old fortress of *Wülzburg* (2060 ft.; rfmts.), commanding a fine view of the town and its environs.

256 M. *Grönhard*. To the right of the station is the *Fossa Carolina*, the remains of a canal begun by Charlemagne.

258 M. **Treuchtlingen**, the junction of the Würzburg and Munich line, and thence to (343 M.) **Munich**, see pp. 182-184.

21. From Würzburg to Bamberg. Kissingen

(Bocklet, Brückenau).

Express to (62 M.) Bamberg in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 9 *M* 30, 6 *M* 60 pf.); ordinary train in 3 hrs. (8 *M* 10, 5 *M* 40, 3 *M* 50 pf.). From Schweinfurt to Kissingen, see p. 111.

Würzburg, see p. 91. The Bamberg line runs E. to (5 M.) *Rottendorf* (p. 99), beyond which it turns towards the N.E. — 14½ M. *Bergtheim* (watershed, 994 ft.). — 20 M. *Weigolshausen*, where the direct line to Gemünden (p. 90) diverges (to the left *Schloss Werneck*, now a lunatic asylum). — 26½ M. **Schweinfurt-Haupt-Bahnhof** (*Rail. Restaurant;* tramway to the town), junction for the Gemünden (p. 90) and the Ritschenhausen and Kissingen lines (p. 111).

To the S.E. of Weigolshausen, prettily situated on the Main, lies (5½ M.) **Ludwigsbad Wipfeld** (*Kurhaus*, pens. 4 *M*), with sulphur-springs and peat-baths. Omnibus from Weigolshausen or Schweinfurt-Haupt-Bahnhof in 1½ hr.; one-horse carr. 4½ *M*.

28 M. **Schweinfurt.** — **Hotels.** *Rabe, R. 1¾-2½, B. 80 pf.; D. 2 *M* 50 pf.; *Krone, R. 1½-3, B. ¾-1, pens. 5-10 *M*; *Deutsches Haus, R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 60 70 pf., D. 1 *M* 60 pf.; Ross, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-4 *M*. — **Café-Restaurants.** *Victoria, Post.*

Schweinfurt (735 ft.), with 18,400 inhab., was a free town of the Empire until 1803. Engine-works, dye-works, sugar-factories, etc., flourish here, and a large cattle-market is held every fortnight. In the market-place is a **Statue of Rückert*, the poet (1788-1866), by Thiersch and Ruemann. The house in which Rückert was born, at the corner of the Rückert-Str., is indicated by a relief. The handsome *Rathaus* of 1570-72 contains the municipal library (over 10,000 vols.) and the *Museum* of mediæval art and historical relics (adm. 9-12 and 2-5). The Protestant church of *St. Johann* (recently restored) dates from the 14th century. The *Old Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, founded in 1631 by Gustavus Adolphus, now accommodates the *Rückert Museum*, with mementoes of the poet; the new gymnasium lies to the N. of the town. *War Monument* for 1870-71. Pleasant walks to the chief *Reservoir* of the water-works (fine view), to the *Wehrwäldchen*, and to the *Wilhelmsruhe* (the latter two on the left bank). On the (¼ hr.) *Peterstirne* (N.E.) is a belvedere built in 1872, with a collection of weapons and fresco-paintings.

About 1/2 hr. farther on, on the W. side of the *Hainwald*, is a view-tower commanding an extensive panorama. — From Schweinfurt to *Kitzingen* see p. 100; to *Gemünden*, p. 90.

The line follows the Main as far as Bamberg. On the hill to the left is the château of *Mainberg*. 31 1/2 M. *Schonungen*; 39 M. *Ober-Theres*. To the left rises the old château of *Theres*, founded as a seat of the Babenberg family before 900, converted into a monastery in 1043, and dissolved in 1803. Adjacent is a modern château.

42 M. **Hassfurt** (740 ft.; *Post*, R. 1 3/4-2 1/2 *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Rose*), an old town (2700 inhab.) with walls and massive gate-towers, possesses a fine Gothic chapel, the **Marien-Kapelle* or *Ritter-Kapelle* (middle of 15th cent.), restored by Heideloff. On the outside of the choir is a triple row of the armorial bearings of the members of an ecclesiastical brotherhood of nobles, founded in 1413, which contributed to the cost of building the chapel. Others are carved on the pillars and on the vaulting in the interior (in all 248).

Branch Railway in 3/4 hr. to (9 1/2 M.) *Hofheim*, viâ (5 M.) *Königsberg* (Stern), in the Duchy of Coburg, with 860 inhab., birthplace of the famous mathematician Johann Müller, surnamed Regiomontanus (1436-76), to whose memory a fountain was erected here in 1871.

On a hill to the left of (46 1/2 M.) *Zeil*, another walled town, rises the ruined fortress of *Schmachtenberg*, erected in 1438, destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552. On the left bank, opposite (49 1/2 M.) *Ebelsbach*, lies the small town of *Eltmann*, commanded by the ancient watch-tower of the castle of *Waldburg*, a thousand years old. — 58 M. *Oberhaid*. To the right the towers of St. Michael's, the Altenburg, and lastly Bamberg with the four cathedral-towers become visible. The Main is then crossed.

62 M. **Bamberg**, see p. 115.

From Schweinfurt to Kissingen, 14 1/2 M., railway in 1/2-1 hr. — 1 1/2 M. *Schweinfurt-Haupt-Bahnhof* (p. 110). — 8 1/2 M. *Ebenhausen* (Bahnhofs-Hotel, R. 1-1 1/2 *M*), where the line to Meiningen (p. 114) diverges. We skirt wooded hills, pass the ruin of *Bodenlaube* (p. 113), and enter the valley of (14 1/2 M.) *Kissingen*.

Kissingen and its Environs.

Hotels. *Kurhaus (Pl. C, 3), with baths, R. from 3 1/2, pens. from 10 1/2 *M*; Hôtel de Russie (Pl. a; C, 4), R. from 4, pens. from 10 *M*; *Hôtel Victoria & Kaiserhof (Pl. b; C, 4), R. 4-14, B. 1 1/2, D. (1.30) 3 1/2, S. 2 1/2 *M*; Hôt.-Pens. Sanner (Pl. d; C, 5), R. from 3, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 9 *M*; all in the Kurhaus-Strasse. — *Englischer Hof (Pl. e; C, 3), Theater-Str., R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 *M*; *Hôt. & Villa Diana, pens. from 10 *M*; *Bristol (Pl. i); *Métropole (Pl. m), R. 3-10, B. 1 1/4, pens. 7 1/2-15 *M*; Schmitt-Hecht (Pl. k), R. from 3 *M*, D. 2 1/2 *M*; all on the opposite bank of the Saale (Pl. A, 3, 4); *Zapf (Pl. l; D, 4), at the station, R. 3-5, pens. 6-9 *M*. — Second-class: Hôt. Wittelsbach (Pl. f), R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2 1/4 *M*; Hôt.-Restaurant Budel (Pl. n; C, 3), Prinzregenten-Str. 2, R. 2-4, pens. 6 1/2 8 *M*; Preussischer Hof (Pl. b), R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/4, pens. 5 1/2-7 1/2 *M*; Württemberger Hof (Pl. g); *Central-Hôtel (Pl. c; C, 3), all five in the town,

and open in winter also. Hôt. Herzfeld, Max-Str., Jewish. — **Hôtels Garnis**: *Grand Hôtel Garni*, by the Kur-Garten. On the other side of the Saale: **Fürstenhof*, *Dr. Edmund Diruf* (Bismarckhaus, see below); *Berg-Schlösschen*, on the Altenberg. In the town: *Balling*, with garden; *Villa Elsa*; *Herramhof*; *Bauer*; *Fr. Weinberger*, Ring-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 4). In the Kurhaus-Str.: *Villa Krampf*; *Hôtel Rieger*, and many others.

Restaurants. *Casino* (see below); *Kursaal*; *Messerschmitt*, near the Kur-Garten; *Federbeck*, Hartmann-Str.; *Büdel* (p. 111); *Frühling's-Garten*, Theater-Str.; *Restaurant-Hôtel Luitpold*, Obere Markt-Str.; *Schweizerhaus* (Pl. A, 2), *Schweizerhäuschen*, on the Altenberg (Pl. A, 5); wine at *Halk's*, *Weigand's*, *Rheinische Weinhalle* (D. 1¾ *M*), *Dauch's*, *Karch's*, *Fränkische Weinhalle*, *Ratskeller*, all in the market-place.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2, 3), in the Ludwig-Strasse.

Carriage with two horses to the salt-baths 1½ *M*, to *Bocklet* (incl. fee) 13, *Hammelburg* 23, *Brückenau* 30 *M*; with one horse one-third less.

Reading Rooms at the *Casino* by the royal Badhaus.

Theatre (Pl. C, 3), performances of operas and plays.

Tax payable by patients whose stay exceeds a week: 30 *M* for the head of a family, and 10 *M* for each additional person, or 20 and 6 *M*, or 10 and 3 *M* respectively, according to the rank of the parties. Children under fifteen and servants pay one-half less.

Baths at the *Kurhaus*, at the *Royal Badhaus* (see below), and in the *Salinen-Badeanstalt*. — *Pneumatic Institute* (Dr. Dietz), with large inhaling-room, etc., Schloss-Str. 6.

English Church (Pl. D, 1); service during the summer.

Kissingen (660 ft.), the most frequented watering-place in Bavaria (5200 inhab.), lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Fränkische Saale*, enclosed by wooded hills. The sanatory properties of the waters were known as early as the 16th cent., and the Prince Bishops of Würzburg took the place under their protection; but at the beginning of the 19th century it was still a mere village. The growing repute of the springs and increasing number of visitors have now converted the place into a handsome and well-built little town, which is visited by over 25,000 patients annually, many of whom are English and Russians.

The extensive **Kur-Garten** (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) between the *Kurhaus* and *Conversationssaal*, the principal promenade, is embellished with a marble *Statue of King Lewis I., by Knoll (1891), a Hygieia imparting to the Rakoczy and Pandur their healing influence, and a statue of King Maximilian II., both in marble, by Arnold, a native of the place. On the S. side, under an iron colonnade, are the chief drinking-springs, the *Rakoczy* (300,000 bottles of which are annually exported) and the *Pandur*, which is also used for baths. On the N. side is the *Maxbrunnen*, resembling Selters water. From 6 to 8 a.m., the hours for drinking the waters, the Kur-Garten presents a lively scene, and a good band plays. From 5 to 7 p.m. the band again plays, and the fashionable world reassembles.

Opposite the garden, on the right bank of the Saale, stands the **Royal Badhaus** (Pl. B, **4**), a large edifice of red sandstone, with two wings (left, baths for ladies; right, for gentlemen). Adjacent is the *Casino*, with reading-room, restaurant, etc. — A tablet on the house of Dr. Diruf, also on the right bank (Pl. A, 3), commemorates the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck in 1874.

A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Saline
Bocklet
Aschach
Schloss Aschach
Sinnberg
Hospital
Rennbahn
Hennenreich-Spit.
Amts-Gebäude
Engl. P.
Jos. Spitale
Theres. Hosp.
Hartmann Str.
Mettenspit.
Stadtbrücke
Stadtbrücke
Rez.-Amt
N. Kirche
Rathaus
Post
Theater
Marktbrunnen
Ludwig Str.
Max II.
Kurhaus
Prot. K.
Kurhaus Rest.
Kurgarten
Kurhaus
Königs Bad
Ballingstr.
Rinnstrasse
Schloss
Il Duna
Bismarckstr.
Saal-
Wiesen
Pav.
Bahnhof
Ballings-Bahn
Luitpold Denkm.
KISSINGEN
1:11.400
Meter
Thissbad
Schweinfurt
Geogr. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Pretty walk, past the new *Theatre*, through the Von-der-Tann-Strasse and by the *Stationsberg*, or by the path (Pl. D, 5) to the left, above the Hôtel Zapf, to the ruins of (25 min.) *Bodenlaube* (1128 ft.), the N. tower of which commands a fine view (restaurant, below the ruin). We may return by the road leading through *Unter-Bodenlauben*, with its interesting old lime-tree. Above the station, on the E., is the *Ballings-Hain*, with a monument to Dr. Balling (d. 1875). Well-kept walks lead to the *Lindes-Mühle* (10 min. to the S.), the *Altenberg* (1/4 hr. to the S.W.), *Garitz* (p. 90; 1/4 hr. to the S.W.) and the monastery of *Aura* (p. 90; 1 1/4 hr. farther on), the *Jagdhaus* (1/2 hr. to the N.W.), the *Staffelshöhe* (1200 ft.; 3/4 hr. to the N.W.; fine view from the *Ludwig Tower*), the *Kaskaden-Tal* and *Altenburger Haus* (3/4 hr. to the N.), the *Klaushof* (Restaurant, with three beds), and the *Klaushöhe* (1340 ft.; 1-1 1/2 hr.; omn. five times every afternoon, 1 *M*, there and back 1 1/2 *M*).

On 10th July, 1866, Kissingen was the scene of a sharp engagement between the Prussians and Bavarians. The latter were, however, eventually obliged to yield. Near the cemetery, 1/2 M. from the Kur-Garten, is a handsome monument in memory of the fallen, by Arnold.

The **Saline Springs** with the extensive evaporating-sheds, situated on the *Saale*, 1 1/2 M. to the N., are reached by walks on both banks. A small steamboat plies on the Saale to the springs every 20 min. (fare 30, return-fare 50 pf.). A handsome bath-house *(Salinenbad)* has been erected over the **Artesian Well*, which is 330 ft. in depth (containing two per cent of salt; temperature 64° Fahr.) and frequently rises to a height of 10 ft. in its covered reservoir. Beside it is a café-restaurant. Near it is a *Statue of Prince Bismarck*, who frequently visited the *Obere Saline*, 1/4 M. farther on.

At the village of *Hausen*, 3/4 M. farther on, is the **Schönbornsprudel**, a shaft upwards of 2000 ft. in depth, by which it was intended to reach an extensive stratum of salt. The work has, however, been given up, as it injured the other mineral springs at Kissingen. A square tower, 100 ft. in height, built over the shaft, is open to visitors from 4 to 6 p.m.

Bocklet (690 ft.), another watering-place with powerful chalybeate springs and mud-baths (about 150 patients annually), is prettily situated on the Saale, 7 M. to the N. of Kissingen (diligence twice daily in 1 1/4 hr.; fare 1 *M*), in a green valley surrounded by wooded hills. Rooms at the *Kurhaus*, in **Plank's Inn*, various villas *(Arnold, Gleichmann)*, etc. Between the Kurhaus and the *Badhaus* with its *Trinkhalle* are pleasant grounds with fine old trees.

***Schloss Aschach**, on the Saale, 3/4 M. to the S. of Bocklet, restored in the mediæval style, the property of Count Luxburg, contains a collection of old goblets, carving, etc. (fee). — Attractive excursion through the Saaletal to (9 M.) *Neustadt* (p. 114).

The third of these Franconian baths (18 1/2 M. from Kissingen; diligence twice daily from the station in 5 hrs.; fare 3 *M* 30 pf.) is —

Bad Brückenau. — **Hotels.** *Royal Kur-Hotel, R. 1 3/4-4, pens. 5 1/2-8 *M*; *Schloss-Hotel, R. 1 1/2-3 1/2 *M*, B. 90 pf., D. 2 *M* 40 pf., pens. 5 1/2-7 *M*; *Hôt. Füglein, R. from 1 *M* 20, D. 1 *M* 80 pf.; Bayrischer Hof; Villa Knell; Villa Heil; Sinntalhof.

Bad Brückenau (985 ft.) lies in the grassy valley of the *Sinn*, enclosed by wooded hills, 2 M. to the W. of the little town of *Brückenau* (Post). Handsome *Kursaal* in the Italian style, built in 1827-33, with restaurant. In front is a seated bronze **Statue of King Louis I.*, by Ferd. von Miller (1897). The *Stahl*, *Wernarzer*, and *Sinnberger Springs*, impregnated with carbonic acid, are beneficial in cases of poverty of blood, gout, kidney disease, etc. About 3400 patients annually. Visitors' tax (for more than a week's stay) 15 *M*, members of a family 5 *M* each.

Beautiful walks in the environs. Shady paths with views (*Ludwigs-Platz*, *Washington-Platz*, *Amalienruhe*, etc.) lead to the N. through the *Harthwald* to (1½ hr.) *Kloster Volkersberg*; to the W. to (2 hrs.) *Schwarzenfels*, with its old castle; to the S. by the *Sinnberg* to the (2 hrs.) *Dreistelzberg* (2165 ft.), with belvedere tower. — Finest of all the excursions is the ascent of the **Kreuzberg** (3060 ft.), the highest but one of the *Rhön Mts.*, crowned with a Franciscan monastery (to the N.E., 4 hrs.). Road, following the *Sinn*, as far as (7½ M.) *Wildfleckeu*; thence to the top (with guide) in 1½ hr. Extensive view of N. Franconia as far as the Fichtel-Gebirge, and W. as far as the Taunus. The hills around Würzburg and the Steigerwald close the view towards the S., and the Thuringian Forest and the hills of Fulda to the N. — For details of the Rhön district see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

From Brückenau to Jossa, 10½ M., local railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 *M*, 65 pf.). Stations: *Stadt Brückenau* (see above); 1¼ M. *Sinnthalhof* (see p. 113); 1¾ M. *Bad Brückenau* (see above). Then along the *Sinn*, viâ *Eckarts*, *Zeilhofs*, and *Altengronau* to (10½ M.) *Jossa* (p. 90).

From Kissingen to Meiningen, 46 M., railway in ca. 3 hrs. — 5½ M. *Ebenhausen* (p. 111); the line diverges here to the N. from the Schweinfurt railway, and leads viâ (9½ M.) *Rottershausen* (branch-line to *Stadtlauringen*, 10½ M.) to (15 M.) **Münnerstadt** (**Fränkischer Hof*; *Greif*; good wine at *Wittwe Dömlich's*), a neat little town (2200 inhab.) on the *Lauer*, with old gate-towers and an interesting church in the transition style. The church contains fragments of an altar-piece, carved by T. Riemenschneider in 1490-92. — 18½ M. *Niederlauer*. — 24½ M. **Neustadt** (**Goldner Mann*, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Schwan & Post*; *Löwe*), an antiquated town of 2200 inhab., prettily situated high above the *Saale* and enclosed by a wall with lofty towers. On the hill to the E. is (½ hr.) the **Salzburg*, an ancient palace in the Romanesque style, said to have been built before Charlemagne, now one of the largest ruins in Germany. At the foot of the hill lies *Bad Neuhaus* (Kurhaus), with salt and carbonic acid springs.

[From Neustadt to Bischofsheim, 12 M., local railway in 1¼ hr. — The line traverses the wooded *Brendtal*, passing *Brendlorenzen* (with a venerable church, said to have been erected by King Carloman in 770), *Schönau*, and *Wegfurt*. **Bischofsheim** 'vor der Rhön' (*Rhönlust*; *Stern*; *Löwe*), an ancient town with 1350 inhab., lies at the N. foot of the *Kreuzberg* (see above), which may be ascended hence viâ *Haselbach* in 1¾-2 hrs.]

[From Neustadt to Königshofen, 14½ M., local railway in 1½ hr., through the attractive valley of the *Fränkische Saale* viâ *Hollstadt*, *Willfershausen*, *Saal*, *Klein-Eibstadt*, and *Gross-Eibstadt*. — **Königshofen** (*Schlundhaus*) in the *Grabfeld* is a quaint old town with 1800 inhab., a late-Gothic Rathaus with a Renaissance oriel, and a late-Gothic church with good sculptures and a curious double winding stair.]

A little beyond Neustadt the line quits the Saale-Tal and turns to the left into the valley of the *Streu*. Stations: *Heustreu*; *Unsleben*; *Mellrichstadt*, with an old church disfigured by restoration. 36½ M. *Rentwertshausen*. The train here crosses the low watershed between the Saale and the Werra, and descends to (41 M.) *Ritschenhausen* and (46 M.) **Meiningen** (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

From Kissingen to *Gemünden* viâ *Hammelburg*, see p. 90.

A
B
C
D
E
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4
Ballstadter Str.
Würzb. Hof
Bahnhof
Gasfabrik
Gasfabrik Str.
Magazins-Str.
Elektrotechn. Fabr.
Post Geb.
Tivoli
Fürther Strasse
Schützenstr.
Hauptwach-Damm
Regnitz
Hauptwach-Str.
Cangolphs-K.
St. Gangolph Pl.
Ludwigs-Brücke
Sophien-Str.
Weberstrasse
Triebenberg-Str.
Weiher-Str.
Abtsberg
Markusberg
Vorderer Graben
Krankenhaus
Heu-Markt
Michaels-Kirche
Bürger-liche Bilder-galerie
Seminar
Kgl. Residenz
Altes Gymnasium
Neues Gymnasium
Marien-Str.
Kaserne
Kapellen-Str.
Wunderburger Kirchhof
Wunderburg
Heinrichs-Damm
Kunigunden-Damm
Schützen-Str.
Schützenheim
Kgl. Bank
Karolinen-platz
Wilhelms-platz
Post Gebäude
Dorland-Gar.
Theater
Post
Jakobs-Platz
St. Jakobs K.
Dom
Karmeliten-Kas.
St. Stephans
Hochreservoir
Schullehrer-Seminar
Thurnsigl-Hain
Sternwarte
Malzhaus
Kanal
Rednitz
Main-Donau-Kanal
Ludwigs-Donau-Main-Kanal
Lagerhaus-Str.
Lagerhaus
Hallstadter Str.
Villa Remisa
Schloss
Abtsberg
Weide
Hauptwach-Damm
Schützenstr.
Schützenstr. Donau
Hauptwach-Str.
Ludwigs-Donau-Main-Kanal
Regnitz
Kanal
Rednitz
Main-Donau

22. Bamberg.

Hotels. Bamberger Hof (Pl. a; B, 2), Grüner Markt 25, R. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2½ *M*; Bellevue (Pl. e; C, 3), Schönleins-Platz 4. — Drei Kronen (Pl. d; B, 3), Lange-Str. 12-14, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. (12.30) 2½ *M*; Erlanger Hof (Pl. c; C, 1), Luitpold-Str. 51, near the station, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 2½ *M*; Deutsches Haus (Pl. b; C, 2). Obere König-Str. 4, R. 1¼-1¾, D. 1¼ *M*; Hôt.-Restaurant Luitpold, Luitpold-Str. 11. — *Pension Altenburg* (p. 120).

Restaurants. Wine: *Messerschmitt*, corner of the Langen-Str. and Promenaden-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Ratskeller*, Kessler-Str. 19 (Pl. B, C, 2, 3). — Beer: *Deutsches Haus*, see above; *Münchener Hof*, Hauptwach-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 2); *Schönlein*, Friedrich-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 3); *Café Monopol*, at the Sophien-Brücke (Pl. C, 2); *Theater-Restaurant*, Schiller-Platz 7; *Villa Remeis*, with view (p. 119). — Beer Gardens: *Hofbräukeller*, *Polarbär*, on the Stephansberg; others on the Kaulberg and Jakobsberg, some with fine views. — Café: *Schuberth*, Promenaden-Str. 18 (Pl. C, 2).

Cab into the town, with one horse 75 pf., with two horses 1½ *M*; to the Jakobsberg 1 or 2 *M*, to the Michaelsberg 1½ or 2½ *M*; to the Altenburg 6 *M* (two horses). Within the town: ¼ hr. 50 pf. or 1 *M*, ½ hr. 1 or 2 *M*, 1 hr. 2 or 3 *M*.

Electric Tramways (comp. the Plan; fare 10 pf.). From the Infantry Barracks (Pl. E, 1) viâ the Pödeldorfer-Str., Railway Station, and Hauptwach-Str. to the Kaulberg. — From the Railway Station viâ the Luitpold-Str. and Sophien-Str. to the Schweinfurter-Str. (Pl. A, 1). — From the Hain Str. viâ the Grüne Markt to the Hallstatter-Str. (Pl. B, 1).

Post Office (Pl. C, 3), Schiller-Platz. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 10; B, 3), at the lower bridge.

Baths at the *Stadtbad*, Geierswörth-Str. 3; swimming baths at the *Theresienhain* (p. 120), above the town.

American Consul, *William Bardel, Esq.*

Principal Attractions (5-6 hrs.); Rathaus; Cathedral; Palace; Michaelsberg with the abbey-garden; Obere Pfarrkirche; Altenburg; Theresienhain; through the Hain Str. and across the Schönleins-Platz back to the station.

Bamberg (785 ft.), a town with 45,300 inhab., lies in a very fertile district on both banks of the *Regnitz* (here separated into several branches), at its junction with the *Ludwigs-Canal* (connecting the Main and the Danube, little used) and 3 M. above its confluence with the Main. The town already enjoyed municipal privileges in 973, was erected into a bishopric by Emp. Henry II. in 1007, and since 1802 has belonged to Bavaria. About half of the town is built upon a chain of hills, crowned with churches. Busy industries have sprung up here of late years (cotton-spinning, weaving, rope-making, brewing, etc.).

The Luitpold-Strasse leads from the station to the town (to the cathedral 1½ M.). In the St. Gangolphs-Platz, on the left, is the church of *St. Gangolph* (Pl. C, 1, 2), founded in 1063, originally Romanesque, with a Gothic choir, but disfigured by alterations.

The E. branch of the Regnitz is crossed by three bridges, the *Sophien-Brücke* (Pl. C, 2; 1867), the *Luitpold-Brücke* (Pl. D, 3), and the *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. C, 2). The chief traffic crosses the last, from which the Hauptwach-Strasse leads to the S. to the Maximilians-Platz and the Grüne Markt.

In the Maximilians-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2), on the right, is the *Priester-Seminar* (Pl. 3). In the centre rises the imposing **Maximilian**

Fountain (Pl. 13), executed in 1880 by *Miller* of Munich, with bronze statues of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, Emp. Henry II., his wife Kunigunde, Bishop Otho the Saint, and King Conrad III.

Farther on is the GRÜNE MARKT (Pl. B, 2, 3), where the well-stocked vegetable-market is held in the forenoon. On the right is the church of **St. Martin** (Pl. 1), designed by *Andr. Pozzo* in the baroque style in 1686-1720; the tower, 180 ft. high, affords a good survey of the town. Adjoining the church is the *Royal Lyceum* (Pl. 4; with the philosophical and theological faculties), formerly a university and Jesuit college. The entrance, Jesuiten-Str. 2, leads into a court, in the arcades at the back of which are the entrances to the *Linder Cabinet of Natural History* (on the right; parties conducted at 10 & 11 on Sun.; gratuity) and to the ***Royal Library** (Pl. 5, B 2; on the left). The latter, formed by the union of the Jesuits' library with collections from several convents, now contains ca. 300,000 vols., 3000 incunabula, and 4500 MSS. Librarian, *Joh. Fischer.*

The library is open daily (except Sun., holidays, and Sat. afternoons), 9-12 and 2-4; during the summer-holidays (16th Aug.-15th Oct.) visitors are admitted from 11 to 12. Some of its most interesting contents are exhibited under glass in the principal hall (open in summer 10-12): fine parchments from the library bequeathed by the Emp. Henry II. to the chapter of Bamberg (from the 6th cent. onwards), including the so-called '*Bible of Alcuin*', probably written at Tours; prayer-books of Henry II. and his wife Kunigunde, with fine Byzantine ivory diptychs of the 11th cent.; also numerous miniatures, rare printed works, interesting drawings, water-colours, etc.

The Grüne Markt, in which rises the *Neptune Fountain* ('Gabelmann'; Pl. 14), erected in 1698, and the Obstmarkt lead to the *Obere Brücke* (Pl. B, 3), a bridge over the left arm of the Regnitz, completed in 1455, with a stone Crucifix of 1715. On an artificial island halfway across stands the **Rathaus** (Pl. 7), rebuilt in 1744-56, and adorned externally with allegorical frescoes. The old tower covering the entrance to the bridge is adorned with rococo balconies. — A little lower down (right) is the *Untere Brücke*, an iron bridge constructed in 1858. Above (left) is another iron bridge crossing from the right bank to the *Geierswörth*, an island with an old episcopal palace, now municipal offices. The two chief bridges afford fine views of the river and the picturesque houses on its banks. — From the Upper Bridge the Karolinen-Str. ascends to the KAROLINEN-PLATZ, a square enclosed by the cathedral, the old palace, and the new palace. At the E. end of the cathedral stands a good bronze equestrian statue of *Prince-Regent Luitpold* (1899), designed by Miller. In front of the old palace is a bronze statue of *Franz Ludwig von Erthal* (d. 1797; Pl. 15), the meritorious prince-bishop, by Widnmann (1865).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, 3) with its four handsome and conspicuous towers, one of the grandest Romanesque edifices in Germany (312 ft. long, 93 ft. wide, and 86 ft. high), was founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1004. The original building was a flat-roofed basilica, but in its present form it dates from the close of the 12th

and the beginning of the 13th century. A consecration is mentioned in 1237. The four eight-storied towers are 265 ft. in height; the two at the E. end are in pure Romanesque, but the open-work turrets on the W. towers reveal the influence of the early French-Gothic style, which is also apparent in the W. choir and the transept in front of it. The *Sculptures are among the best examples of German plastic art between the late-Romanesque and the early-Renaissance periods. Comp. also p. xix.

The sculptures on the recessed PRINCIPAL PORTAL (*Fürstentür*; N.W., facing the Karolinen-Platz), which resembles the 'Goldene Pforte' of Freiberg Cathedral, represent the Last Judgment (above the architrave), the Apostles standing on the shoulders of the Prophets, and symbolical figures of Church (l) and Synagogue (r; the last with its eyes bandaged). The two smaller portals to the right and left of the E. CHOIR, approached by a flight of steps, are also embellished with sculptures: on the S.E. portal (the 'marriage-door'), the usual entrance to the cathedral, are figures of Adam and Eve, SS. Peter and Stephen, and the Emp. Henry II. and his consort Kunigunde; the N.E. door (the 'Mother of God' or 'Grace' door) has fine columns with elaborate capitals; above the architrave, the Virgin worshipped by saints.

The *Interior (open 5.30-12 and from 2 till the evening-service) was restored by King Lewis I. in 1828-37. (The sacristan, who shows the choirs, crypt, and treasury, lives to the S. of the W. choir by which we enter the church; fee ½-1 *M.*)

In the centre of the NAVE is the **Sarcophagus* of the founder Henry II. (d. 1024) and his consort Kunigunde (d. 1038), executed, in a fine-grained limestone resembling marble, by Tilman Riemenschneider (p. 95). On the highly ornate sarcophagus repose the emperor and empress, over lifesize, in the fantastic costumes of the 15th century. The reliefs on the sides represent scenes from their lives: 1. The Empress proves her innocence by walking over red-hot ploughshares; 2. She deals with a request for higher wages from the workmen who erected the church founded by her; 3. The Emperor cured of an illness by St. Benedict; 4. The Archangel Michael weighing the soul of the Emperor; 5. Death of the Emperor.

By the pillar to the left of the approach to the St. George's or E. CHOIR is an *Equestrian Figure of Emp. Conrad III.*, who died at Bamberg in 1152 and was buried in the cathedral (or perhaps of Stephen, King of Hungary, who is said to have been baptized here). — The stone screens separating the E. choir from the aisles are adorned with interesting sculptures, twelve reliefs representing the Apostles and Prophets (in pairs) and the Annunciation, all of the 13th cent. and clearly revealing French influence; between these, on the N. side, are three fine statues (Madonna, Sibyl, an angel). Adjacent is the monument of the last prince-bishop (d. 1805). — The E. CHOIR contains, on the right, the monument of the prince-bishop *George II.* (d. 1505), from Peter Vischer's studio, and the sarcophagi of *Bishop Otho II.* (d. 1196; Romanesque) and *Bishop Günther* (d. 1066; 13th century). The figure of Christ, in bronze, over the altar, was designed by Schwanthaler, as were also the 22 reliefs of saints on the altar. The choir-stalls are modern. — The CRYPT, below the E. choir, is severely Romanesque; the vaulting is borne by 14 round and octagonal columns. It contains the simple sandstone sarcophagus of Emp. Conrad III. and a well.

In the St. Peter's or W. CHOIR is the low marble sarcophagus of *Pope Clement II.* (d. 1047), once Bishop of Bamberg, with reliefs probably of the 13th century. On the walls are the monuments of the prince-bishops *Schaumburg* (d. 1475), *Gross-Trockau* (d. 1501), *Pommersfelden* (d. 1503), the last two being from Peter Vischer's studio, and *George III. of Limburg* (d. 1522), by Loyen Hering, in marble. The choir-stalls are of the Gothic period.

In the S. TRANSEPT, to the left of the W. choir, is an ivory crucifix said to date from the 4th cent., and presented to the church by Emp.

Henry II. in 1008. — The two doors in the S. transept (when closed opened by the sacristan) lead to the sacristy and to the NAGEL-KAPELLE (Chapel of the Nail), added in the 15th cent., which contains 64 monumental brasses of canons (15-17th cent.), a carved reredos of the 15th cent., and an Entombment after Ann. Carracci; it is divided into two aisles by three columns and two pillars. The adjacent ANTONIUS-KAPELLE contains an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* representing the Madonna with the rosary, with saints and portraits of Emp. Max I., Pope Leo X., and other princes of that period. — The TREASURY contains, among other curiosities, a nail of the True Cross in a mounting of the 15th cent., the skulls of Emp. Henry II. and Kunigunde, the Emperor's crown, his sword, mantle, drinking-horn, and knife, combs of the Empress, a chasuble embroidered by her, the enamelled head of St. Otho's crozier, and a tall Romanesque candlestick in bronze.

From the cathedral we may cross over to the *Obere Pfarrkirche* (p. 119) in 2 min., through the 'Vordere and Hintere Bach'.

The W. side of the Karolinen-Platz is bounded by the picturesque *Alte Hofhaltung* or **Alte Residenz** (Pl. A, B, 3), with a lofty gable and handsome jutting window and portal (by which the quaint and roomy court is entered), built in 1591 on the site of an older palace of the Counts of Babenberg, in which King Berengarius II. of Italy died in captivity in 966, and Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach slew Emp. Philip of Swabia in 1208.

The N. and half of the E. side of the Karolinen-Platz are occupied by the **Neue Residenz** (adm. 10-11 and 2-4; on Sun. and holidays 10.30-12 and 2-3; 50 pf.), or *New Palace*, erected by Bishop von Schönborn in 1698-1704. Here, on 6th Oct., 1806, Napoleon issued his declaration of war against Prussia. From 1806 to 1837 this palace was the residence of Duke William of Bavaria, father-in-law of the French Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neuchâtel. On 1st June, 1815, the marshal, whose mind had been unhinged by the return of Napoleon from Elba, threw himself from one of the windows on the E. side and was killed. Ex-King Otho of Greece (d. 1867) and his wife Amelia (d. 1875) lived and died here.

The Obere Karolinen-Strasse, between the two palaces, leads from the Karolinen-Platz to the Jakobsberg and the **St. Jakobs-Kirche** (Pl. A, 3), a flat-roofed Romanesque church of the 11th cent., with a Gothic W. choir and an E. choir which was transformed in 1771 into a rococo façade, all recently tastefully restored.

A little to the N. of St. Jakob's is the Michaelsberger-Str., by which we ascend to the ***Michaelsberg** (Pl. A, 2), with its conspicuous church and other buildings of a Benedictine abbey founded by Emp. Henry II. The court, which we enter by the W. gateway, affords a good picture of a mediæval convent on a large scale, though most of the present buildings date only from 1724.

A staircase ascends to the CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, a Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions, restored in 1722-23 in the baroque style, and recently entirely renovated in the interior; it has two towers.

The INTERIOR contains many monuments of bishops (16-18th cent.), of little artistic value, transferred hither from the cathedral. Behind the

Otto-altar, at the end of the nave, in a sort of crypt, is that of St. Otho (d. 1139), dating from the 14th cent.; at the back is a painted statue of the saint, probably a relic of an earlier monument. The altar contains his pastoral staff, mitre, and chasuble. Handsome rococo choir-stalls of the 18th century.

The S.E. wing of the abbey-building now contains the 'MUSEUM' or MUNICIPAL GALLERY OF ART (open on Sun., 10-12, free; week-days, all day except 12-1, adm. 50 pf.; catalogue 1 *M*).

The **Picture Gallery** begins to the right of the entrance. ROOM I. Portraits. — R. II. Handsome tapestry of the end of the 15th cent., with scenes from the Passion. — R. III. Works by early masters; miniatures. — R. IV. German Masters of 1580-1780. — R. VIII. Model of the cathedral. — R. VII. Small art-objects. — RR. X, XI. Early-German Masters: paintings by *M. Wohlgemut*, *Hans von Kulmbach*, *Hans Baldung Grien*, *B. Strigel*, *H. Schäufelein*, *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (57. SS. Willibald and Walburg adored by Bishop Eib of Eichstätt), and others. — R. XII. contains pictures by Italian masters (1450-1680). — R. XIII. Works by *Ribera* and other Spanish painters. — RR. XIV, XV, XVI. Dutch and Flemish Masters of the 16th and 17th centuries. — R. XVII. French School. — R. XVIII. Heller Collection: 322. *A. Dürer*, Head of St. Paul, a study. — RR. XIX-XXVIII. contain modern works. — The following rooms contain the *Ethnographical Collection*, the most interesting objects in which are those from Japan. — On the ground-floor is the *Collection of Prehistoric Objects* of the historical society. — In the W. wing of the abbey is the *Library of the Historical Society*.

On the W. side of the church is the old abbey, now the *Bürgerspital* or poor-house. To the left are the secular buildings, now a brewery and restaurant. Passing the terrace of the restaurant, we reach the *Monastery Garden*, laid out in the early 18th cent., where an avenue of limes affords charming *Views of the town (café, much frequented in the afternoon).

From the Michaelsberg we may go to the W., past the little church of *St. Getreu* and the *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. 8), to the *Villa Remeis*, now the property of the town, which commands a fine panorama (restaurant). — From the St. Jakobs-Kirche the Aufsess-Str., Elisabeth-Str., and Obere Sand-Str. descend to the Untere Brücke, passing a series of Stations of the Cross, by a sculptor not much inferior to Adam Krafft.

To the W. of the Upper Bridge (p. 116), at the corner of the Karolinen-Str., the Lugbank ascends to the left to the Pfahl-Platz and the *Kaulberg*. On the Untere Kaulberg, to the left, stands the Gothic ***Obere Pfarrkirche** *zu Unserer Lieben Frauen* (Pl. 2; B, 3), erected in 1320-87, rebuilt in the baroque style in the 18th cent., but of late thoroughly restored. Good wood-carving by *Veit Stoss* (1523) behind the high-altar, in the passage round the Gothic choir. On the W. side is the *Ehetür* ('wedding-gate'), with an elegant porch borne by two slender columns and containing figures of the Wise and Foolish Virgins.

From the Pfahl-Platz (see above) we may go to the S. through the Alte Juden-Str., which contains the former *Prell'sche Haus* (No. 14), in the richest baroque style, to the *Concordia*, a picturesque building on the river, with terraces, by J. B. Neumann of

Würzburg (p. 92). We then ascend the Stephansberg, with its beer-gardens among the rocks, to the *Observatory* ('Sternwarte'; Pl. B, 4), with its two towers (fine view). It was built with a bequest of the late Dr. Remeis (p. 119) and possesses the largest heliometer in Europe (director, Dr. Ernst Hartwig).

Beautiful walk up the Kaulberg, past the former *Carmelite Convent* (Pl. A, 4; fine cloisters with fantastic capitals and Romanesque portal), then down a little to the right, and lastly to the left (blue notice-boards) straight up the hill to the (40 min.) ***Altenburg** (1265 ft.). The castle, probably founded in the 10th cent., was a stronghold of the prince-bishops from 1251, and was destroyed in 1553 by Margrave Albert of Bayreuth, but afterwards partly restored. The new building of 1902 is occupied by a hotel-restaurant. Fine view from the tower (162 steps; afternoon light best). The chapel, restored in 1834, contains monuments of the 16th cent. and old stained glass.

The ***Theresienhain** and **Luisenhain** (Pl. C, 4), with their promenades skirting the Regnitz for 1½ M., afford pleasant walks, especially along the embankment beside the river (bathing-establishments). They are reached from the new town in 10-15 min. viâ the Sophien-Brücke, the Sophien-Str., the Schönleins-Platz, and the Hain-Str.; and from the old town viâ the Geierswörth-Str. and the Mühlendamm. Near the centre of the park is a café, and there is another at the end of it, 2 M. from the town, in the little village of *Bug* (pron. 'book'). — On the right bank of the Regnitz, to the S. of the station, lies the suburb of *Wunderburg*, with its extensive market-gardens.

Interesting excursion to *Banz* and *Vierzehnheiligen*, see p. 106. — *Franconian Switzerland*, see R. 24.

About 8 M. to the N.E. of Bamberg lies **Peulendorf** (1310 ft.), with the large episcopal hunting-seat of *Giech*, now a Kurhaus (pens. from 5 *M*) frequented in summer. Excursions may be made hence to the ruin of *Giech* (1745 ft.), on a steep hill; to *Weingarten* and the pilgrimage-chapel of *Gügel*; to *Püntzendorf* and the *Püntzendorfer Felsen*; and to the *Stamm-berg* (1835 ft.), a plateau with a forester's house (rfmts.; views). A day may be pleasantly spent by proceeding from Bamberg towards the E., viâ *Kunigundenruhe*, *Pödeldorf*, *Litzendorf*, and *Lohndorf* to the *Stamm-berg*, descending by *Peulendorf* to *Schesslitz* (Schwan), and taking the diligence thence back to (2 hrs.) Bamberg.

From Bamberg to *Leipzig* viâ *Hof* or viâ *Probstzella*, see R. 20; to *Nuremberg* and *Munich*, see R. 20; to *Würzburg*, see R. 21.

23. From Neuenmarkt to Weiden viâ Bayreuth. The Fichtel-Gebirge.

49 M. RAILWAY to (13 M.) *Bayreuth* in ½-¾ hr.; from Bayreuth to (36 M.) *Weiden* in 1¾-2 hrs. Express from Bayreuth to *Munich*, 6 hrs.

Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg, see p. 105. — 3 M. *Trebgast*, on the *Weisse Main*. — 10½ M. *Bindlach* has a tasteful church, illustrating the transition from the rococo to the classical style. Near Bayreuth

BAYREUTH
1:27.500
0 200 400 800
Meter
Denkmäler:
1 Graser B 4
2 Jean Paul B 4
3 Maximilian II. B 4
4 Harmonie B 4
5 Herzogspalais B 4
Kirchen:
6 Kathol. Kirche B 4
7 Protest. Kirche B 4
8 Schloß, altes B 4
9 Schloß, neues BC 4
A B C D
Siegessäule
Hohe Warte
Spitzigen Stein
Schießhaus
Bürgerreuth
Louisenburg
389
Hertelsgut
R. Wagner-Festspielhaus
Wendelhofen
Kreis-Irrenanstalt
Cham. Kapellenhaus
Zuchth.
ST. GEORGEN
Gr. Gents-K.
Süßig K.
Roter Main
Bürgerreuther Str.
Wilh. Pl.
Post
Bäumlhof
369
Stuckberg
Herzog. Keller
Städt. Krankenhs.
Kaserne
Kath. Pfarrhof
Main
Amtsger.
Hospit.
Bad-Rosenau
Oper
Rathh.
Post
Mistelbach
Städt. Badeanst.
Fried. hof
Schieß-
Kaserne
Kaserne
Exerzierpl.
Villa Wahnfried
Seminar
Fantaisie
Wendten Nurnb.
Frank. Schweiz
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

the Wagner Theatre (p. 122) and the large lunatic asylum on the right are conspicuous. The suburb of *St. Georgen* (p. 123) is passed. At the station is a large cotton-factory.

13 M. **Bayreuth.** — *Rail. Restaurant.* — **Hotels.** °Reichsadler (Pl. b; B, 4), Maximilian-Str., R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; °Goldener Anker (Pl. d; C, 4), Opern-Str.; °Post (Pl. g; C, 3), opposite the station, R. $1^1/_2$-2, B. $^3/_4$, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*; Bahnhof-Hotel (Pl. c; C, 3), R. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$ *M*; Schwarzes Ross (Pl. e; B, 4), Ludwig-Str.; Traube (Pl. f; C, 4), Richard-Wagner-Strasse 11, R. 1-$1^1/_2$ *M*. — During the Wagner Performances all prices are raised. Rooms may be advantageously obtained through the 'Wohnungs-Comité'.

Restaurants. *Festspielhaus*, D. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*; *Rübenstahl*, opposite the Villa Wahnfried (see below) tasteful rooms, charges rather high; these two open during the Wagner Performances only. — Beer at the *Bahnhof*, *Post*, and *Schwarzes Ross Hotels*; *Vogel*, Luitpold-Platz 11; *Ratskeller*, at the W. end of the Maximilian-Str.; *Kolbshannickel*, Luitpold-Platz; *Eule*, Kirchgasse. — Wine. *Baierlein*, Luitpold-Platz 2 (Pl. B, 4); *Parsifal*, Maximilian-Str. 15; *Bärenhäuter*, Bad-Str. 8 (Pl. C, 4). — **Cafés.** *Café Sammet*, Harmonie-Brucke, with the 'Wagner Room' and garden; *Café Habsburg*, Luitpold-Platz, etc. — Restaurant in the *Röhrensee-Anlagen* (Pl. B, 5).

Baths. *Bad Rosenau*, *Städtische Bade- und -Schwimmanstalt*, both in the Bade-Strasse.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4) in the Kanzlei-Str. and (Pl. C, 3) at the railway-station.

Cabs. Per drive in the town (1/4 hr.), with one horse, 1-2 pers. 40, 3-4 pers. 60 pf.; with two horses 50 or 75 pf. To the Wagner Theatre 2 *M*, with two horses 3 *M*; to the Burgerreut, Rollwenzelei, Oberkonnersreut, or Geigenreut (a dairy adjoining the Fantasie Park) 2 or 3 *M*; to the Eremitage 3 or 4-5 *M*; to the Fantasie 4-6 *M*. Gratuities included in these fares.

Porter in the town or to the station, for 33 lbs. 15 pf., for 110 lbs. 20 pf.

Bayreuth (1120 ft.), with 32,000 inhab., the capital of Upper Franconia, residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach from 1603 to 1769, and Bavarian since 1810, is mainly indebted for its present appearance to Margrave Christian (d. 1655), who transferred his seat from Kulmbach hither, to George William (d. 1726), and to Frederick (d. 1763), husband of Wilhelmine, the talented sister of Frederick the Great. Under the last-named prince many handsome freestone buildings were erected.

At the end of the street ascending to the right as we quit the station is seen the Richard Wagner Theatre ('Festspielhaus'; p. 122). To the left the Bahnhof-Str. and the Ludwigs-Brücke (1905) lead to the Luitpold-Platz, in which (to the right) rises the former *Palace of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg* (Pl. 5; No. 15). Farther on, to the left, is the Opern-Strasse, with the *Opera House* (Pl. C, 4), a sumptuous building erected by Margrave Frederick in 1748, and richly decorated in the interior in the rococo style. At the end of the Opern-Str. is the Maximilian-Platz, whence the Maximilian-Str. diverges to the W., the Ludwig-Str. to the S., the Bad-Str. and the Richard-Wagner-Str. to the E. The *House of Richard Wagner*, Richard-Wagner-Strasse 48, built in 1873-74 by Wölfel, bears the inscription: 'Hier wo mein Wähnen Frieden fand, *Wahnfried* sei dieses Haus von mir benannt'. Above is a sgraffito by Krausse, representing Wotan as a wanderer. In front of the house is a bust

of King Louis II. Wagner (d. 1883) is buried in the garden. At the corner of Wahnfried-Str. and Liszt-Str., to the S.E. of the Villa Wahnfried, is the house in which *Franz Liszt* died in 1886.

The Ludwig-Str. (see p. 121) leads to the Residenz-Platz, in which is the *New Palace* (Pl. 9), now a royal residence, erected in 1754-73 in the baroque style. The left wing now contains the picture-gallery of the Kunst-Verein and the collections of the Historical Society (shown on application). The *Palace Garden* and *Park*, laid out in the French style, are used as public promenades (military band on Sun. and holidays). The large *Fountain* in front of the Palace bears an equestrian *Statue of Margrave Christian Ernest* (d. 1712), a marshal in the imperial service, erected in 1700. The new building opposite the palace contains the *District Government Offices* (Pl. B, 4).

At the S. end of the Ludwig-Strasse rises Schwanthaler's *Statue of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter* (d. 1825; Pl. 2) whose house is in the Friedrich-Strasse (No. 5).

From the N. end of the Friedrich-Str. the Kanzlei-Str. leads to the right to the Maximilian-Str. and the old palace. The Gothic *Stadt-Pfarrkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 7), built in 1439-46, contains several pictures by *Aug. Heinr. Riedel*, a native of Bayreuth (incl. Peter healing the lame, 1829). Beneath the church is the *Fürstengruft*, in which most of the princes from the 17th to the 18th cent. are interred.

The *Old Palace* (Pl. 8), begun in 1454, burned down in 1758, and soon after rebuilt, is now occupied by public offices. The octagonal *Tower* in the inner court (1603), with a spiral staircase and fine balustrade, affords a good survey of the town and environs; key in the sacristy of the Rom. Cath. church (Pl. 6; B, 4) or in the Rom. Cath. clergyhouse (Pl. C, 4; fee). In front of the Old Palace rises a *Statue of Maximilian II.* (Pl. 3) in bronze, by Brugger (1860).

The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 6) beside the palace (formerly the palace-church) contains the tombs of Margrave Frederick and his consort Wilhelmine (p. 121; under the organ). — The Maximilian-Str. (market-place) is embellished with several fountains. Many of the houses possess tasteful oriel windows. In the Schul-Str., which diverges to the right, is the handsome school, in front of which is a bronze bust of *J. B. Graser* (d. 1841; Pl. 1), the schoolmaster, by Zumbusch. — In the cemetery to the W. of the town (Erlanger-Str.) are the graves of *Jean Paul Richter* (see above), *Franz Liszt* (see above), and *Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg* (d. 1881).

To the N. of the town, 1 M. from the station, on the hill below the Bürgerreuth, stands the Wagner Theatre (*Festspielhaus;* Pl. C, 2; 1246 ft.), where the 'Nibelungen-Ring' was first performed in 1876 and 'Parsifal' in 1882. The theatre, built by Brückwald, contains 1650 seats. Higher up is the *Bürgerreuth*, a restaurant which commands a fine view. About 1/4 hr. above the

Bürgerreuth towers the *Hohe Warte* (1525 ft.), on which rises the *Siegesturm* (55 ft.) in memory of the war of 1870-71, commanding an extensive view.

St. Georgen, commonly called the '*Brandenburger*', situated on a hill to the N.E., is a suburb of Bayreuth, founded by Margr. George William (d. 1726) at the beginning of the 18th century. The road to it passes through a tunnel below the railway, beyond which it forks at the large *Cotton Factory* mentioned at p. 121. Two avenues lead hence to the right to St. Georgen: the Brandenburger-Strasse, on the right, and the Markgrafen-Allée, to the left, a linden avenue planted in 1723. The latter leads past the *District Prison* (right), and the *St. Georgen House of Correction* (left), and the former *Chapter House* of the knights of an '*Ordre de la Sincérité*', instituted in 1712 by George William and changed to the Order of the Red Eagle (Roter Adler-Orden) in 1734 by Margrave George Frederick Charles. The meetings of the order were held in the church of St. Georgen (still called '*Ordenskirche*'), built in 1705-18. The balustrade of the gallery is adorned with the arms of the knights down to 1767. — At the other end of the principal street is the *Abbey Church*, wedged between two houses.

The **Eremitage**, 3 M. to the E. of Bayreuth, a château with gardens, fountains, artificial ruins, etc., was erected by George William in 1715 (adm. to the buildings and to see the fountains, 10-11 and 3-5, 50 pf.). The upper Schloss (1250 ft.) contains a number of family-portraits, including Frederick the Great, as a child, and as king, and his sister the Margravine Wilhelmine, who wrote her memoirs here; among those in the lower Schloss, the so-called *Sonnen-Tempel* (temple of the Sun), is that of the Countess Orlamunde (the 'White Lady', p. 124). In the vicinity is the 'Grosse Bassin,' an imitation of that at Versailles, surrounded by the temple of the Sun and its two wings. The walls of these buildings are fantastically inlaid with coloured stones, rock-crystal, etc. The interior of the temple is sumptuously fitted up, and contains handsome columns of striped marble. Between the upper Schloss and the offices is a pretty garden (*Restaurant*; band on Sun. afternoon in summer). Adjacent are the *Roman Theatre* and the large water-tower, containing water for the fountains. These play on Sundays in summer about 5 p.m. (adm. gratis; notice is given by the sound of a bell) and may be seen at other times for a fee of 2 *M.*

About halfway to the Eremitage, at the point where the road turns at a right angle to the N., is a small inn, called *Rollwenzel's Haus*, with a room where *Jean Paul Richter* used to write, containing some memorials of him.

The **Fantaisie**, a château 3½ M. to the W. of Bayreuth, built in 1758 and tastefully fitted up, the seat of Duke Alex. of Wurtemberg (d. 1881) from 1828 to 1881, is charmingly situated on a richly wooded hill, near the village of *Eckersdorf* (Pfau, well spoken of). The gardens and park, with bath-house, pheasantry, fountains, etc., are kept in excellent order. The grounds attract numerous visitors from Bayreuth (*Hôtel Fantaisie*). — In the vicinity is *St. Gilgenberg*, a lunatic asylum, prettily situated.

From Bayreuth to Hollfeld, 20½ M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. — From (3½ M.) *Mistelgau* a pleasant route for pedestrians leads viâ *Glashütten*, *Volsbach*, and *Kirchahorn* to *Rabenstein* (p. 131; 3 hrs.). Or we turn to the right at Volsbach and follow the Waischenfeld road for 1¼ M., ascending to the left at a lime-tree, just before it dips into the Zenbach-Tal. From the top of the ridge we have a fine view of the whole Franconian Switzerland. Thence to *Waischenfeld* (p. 131) viâ *Hann-*

berg. — 15½ M. *Plankenfels.* A road runs hence to the S. to (4½ M.) Waischenfeld (p. 113). — 20½ M. *Hollfeld.*

From Bayreuth to Warmensteinach, 12½ M., local railway in 1⅓ hr. through the *Steinach-Tal*, passing *Weidenberg* (1423 ft.), at the foot of the *Bocksleite* (1873 ft.; ½ hr.; view), and other stations. — *Warmensteinach*, see p. 126).

To the left, as Bayreuth is quitted, are St. Georgen and the Eremitage, to the right wooded hills. — 25 M. **Kirchenlaibach** (*Rail. Restaurant;* junction for the Nuremberg and Eger Railway, p. 156). 29 M. *Kemnath-Neustadt* (1470 ft.); on the right the *Rauhe Kulm* (2240 ft.; view-tower), to which beautiful wood-paths ascend in ¾ hr., on the left the S. spurs of the Fichtel-Gebirge. We follow the valley of the *Haidnaab*. — 36 M. *Pressath;* branch-line to the W. to (13 M.) *Kirchenthumbach*. — 39½ M. *Schwarzenbach*, in the Upper Palatinate. — Thence through extensive pine-forests *(Parksteiner* and *Mantler Wald)* to (42 M.) *Parksteinhütten*, 1¼ hr. to the N.E. of which lies the market-town of *Parkstein* (1950 ft.), situated round the summit of a hill of beautifully formed columnar basalt. — 49 M. *Weiden* (p. 186).

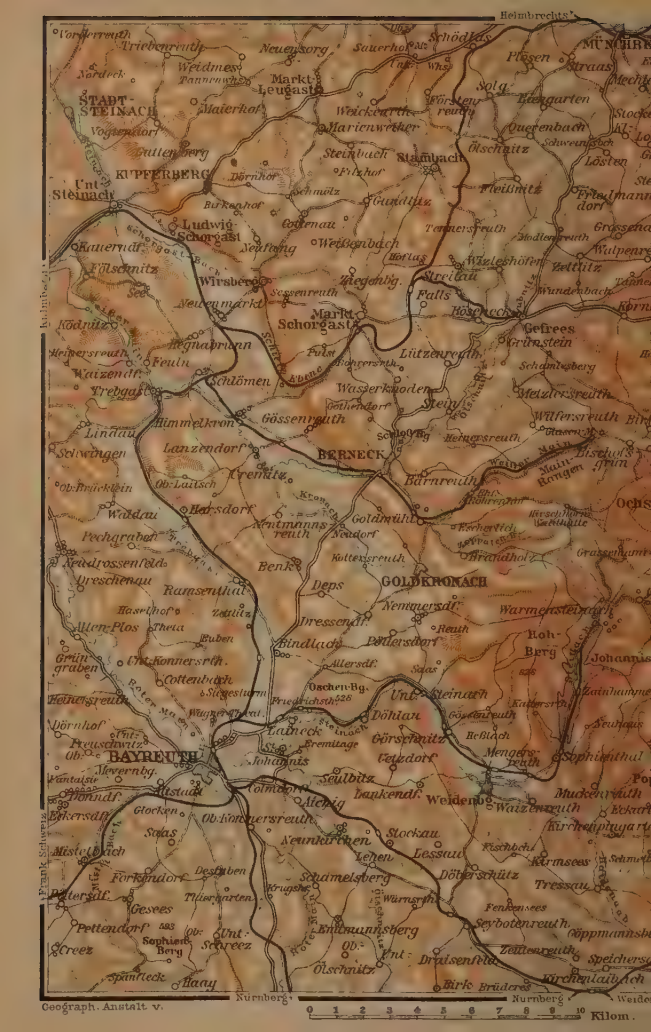
The Fichtel-Gebirge.

The Fichtel-Gebirge, a mountain-system in Upper Franconia, consists principally of granite, syenite, gneiss, and crystalline slates, and forms a watershed between the affluents of the Elbe (Eger, Saale), the Rhine (Weisse Main), and the Danube (Naab). It abounds in pleasant valleys, massive crags amidst fine forest-scenery, and heights commanding beautiful views.

The most convenient approaches to this district are those from *Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg* (p. 105; branch-railway to *Bischofsgrün*), *Bayreuth* (p. 121; branch-line to *Warmensteinach*), and *Hof* (p. 104; railway to *Münchberg*, *Weissenstadt*, and *Wunsiedel*). — Two days, starting from Neuenmarkt, may be spent as follows: 1st Day. By rail to Berneck and (1½ hr.) *Bischofsgrün;* then on foot over the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg to *Weissenstadt* in 6 hrs. [Or we may go by train from Bayreuth to *Warmensteinach* in 1½ hr., and walk by the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg to Weissenstadt in 6 hrs.]. — 2nd Day. Walk to the top of the *Waldstein* and back (2½ hrs.); by rail from Weissenstadt viâ Kirchenlamitz to *Wunsiedel* in 1½ hr.; ascend the *Luisenburg* with guide and descend to *Alexanderbad* (2½ hrs.). Diligence or carriage in 1 hr. from Alexandersbad to *Markt-Redwitz*, a station on the Hof and Weiden railway (p. 186), or return viâ the *Katharinenberg* to (40 min.) Wunsiedel.

Carriage and pair from Berneck to Alexandersbad by Silberhaus, Tröstau, Schönbrunn, and Wunsiedel in 8-9 hrs., 25-30 *M.* — The paths and routes are practically throughout well provided with guide-posts. The *Führer durch das Fichtelgebirge* (Wunsiedel; 1904, 2½ *M*), published by the Fichtelgebirgs-Verein, may be recommended.

From *Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg* (p. 105) to *Bischofsgrün*, 13 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 *M* 20, 75 pf.). — The railway diverges to the left from the Bayreuth line and enters the valley of the *Weisse Main* at (3 M.) *Himmelkron* (1092 ft.), with a former Cistercian convent, known for the legend of Countess Kunigunde of Orlamünde (d. ca. 1350; see p. 108), the 'White Lady'. Remains of Gothic cloisters and the burial-vaults of the counts.



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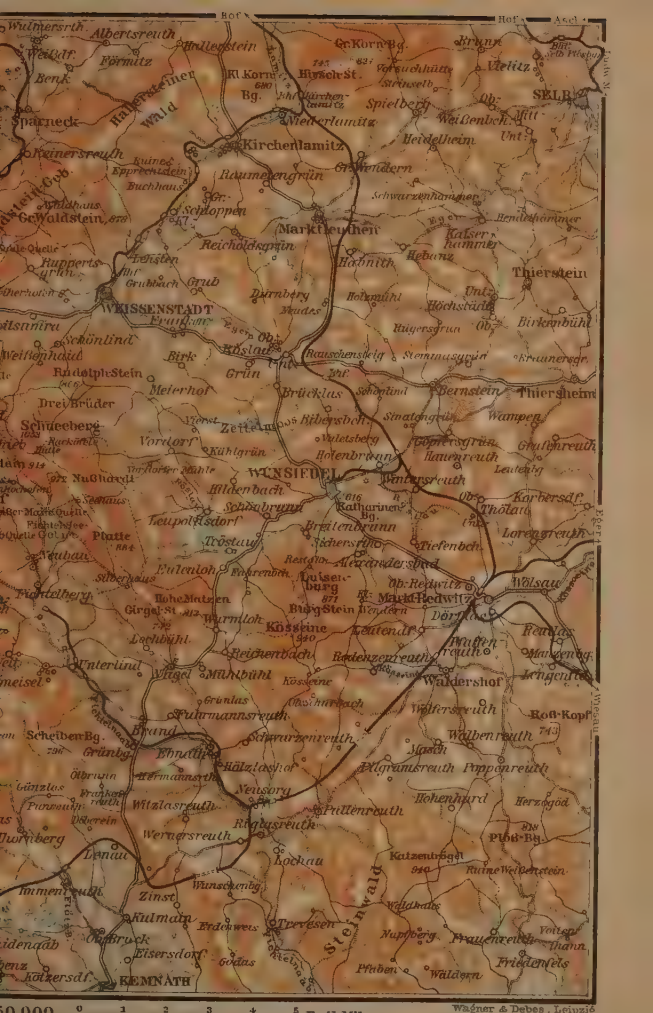

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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

7 M. **Berneck.** — **Hotels.** *Hirsch, R. 1¾-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; Post, R. 1-1½ *M*, D. 1 *M* 40 pf.; Stadt Bayreuth, moderate charges; Bube, with garden-restaurant; Hôt. Villa Berg. — **Restaurants.** *Kurhaus*, see below; *Schmidt's*, in the market-place; *Bäreneck*, with pretty view.

Berneck (1275 ft.), a small town (1700 inhab.) picturesquely situated in a narrow valley watered by the *Oelsnitz*, is a favourite summer-resort. In the main street is the small *Kurhaus*, with reading-room, garden, and restaurant. On the Oelsnitz, at the foot of the Schlossberg, is the **Kur-Colonnade*, where a band plays several times a week. (Visitors' tax for a stay of more than five days, 4 *M*, two pers. 6 *M*, etc.) On the steep hill above the town are the ruins of two castles and of a chapel. A pleasant path along the Oelsnitz gradually ascends the wooded hill in 20 min. to the *Obere Burg* (1548 ft.), destroyed by the Hussites in 1430. Fine view hence; still finer from the *Engelsburg*, 10 min. farther on, and the adjacent *Kirchleite* (1935 ft.; belvedere).

Another excursion is to (¾ hr.) the ruined castle of *Stein* (1765 ft.), romantically situated in the valley of the Oelsnitz. Thence we may walk through the valleys of the Oelsnitz and the *Lübnitz*, past the ruin of *Grünstein*, to (¾ hr.) *Gefrees* (p. 105). — Pearl-mussels (Unio margaritifer) are found in the Oelsnitz in considerable quantities; the shells are opened and the pearls removed every 6-7 years by a government official.

The railway (also fine drive) crosses the Oelsnitz. (On the hill-side is the arboretum *Blüchersruhe*, with its belvedere.) It then follows the pretty *Goldmühl-Tal*, or valley of the *Weisse Main*, to (8 M.) *Goldmühl* (1350 ft.; Heisinger; Zapf; Schwarzes Ross); hence to Warmensteinach, see below. — The line ascends past the *Glaser-Mühle* to (13 M.) **Bischofsgrün** (station 2125 ft., village 2230 ft.; *Schmidt zum Goldnen Löwen*, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-4 *M*, plain but good; *Maienthal*, at the station; *Puchtler; Pension Villa Helene*), conspicuously situated at the N. base of the Ochsenkopf, almost entirely rebuilt since a great fire in 1887, with manufactories of beads, a very ancient industry here.

The *Schneeberg* (p. 126) may be ascended from Bischofsgrün in 2 hrs., viâ *Fröbershammer* (numerous guide-posts).

The path to the **Ochsenkopf** (3360 ft.; ascent 1¼ hr.; guide not indispensable: Ochsenkopf 2 *M*, Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg 4 *M*) leads through wood, and, except at one place, the ascent is gradual. At the top it traverses blocks of granite and passes the *Schneeloch*, a hollow (deserted shaft; 16 ft. deep) where snow lies till June. From the *View Tower* we gain an extensive view of the Fichtel-Gebirge, including the Thuringian Forest. About 5 min. to the S. of the tower is a spot known as the 'Aussicht' (view), commanding a picturesque glimpse.

The route by *Warmensteinach* to Bischofsgrün and the Ochsenkopf, 2 hrs. longer than the above, is preferable. The road quits the valley of the Main beyond Goldmühl, and ascends to the right in the valley of the *Zoppatenbach* to (20 min.) *Brandholz* (1710 ft.). The gold, antimony, lead, and silver mines once largely worked here, as numerous heaps of rubbish still testify, are now exhausted, as is the case in other parts of the Fichtel-Gebirge. About ¾ hr. beyond Brandholz we ascend the road to the right. In a

few minutes more, where the path divides, the branch to the left leads viâ the *Hohe Wacht* (view) to (1 hr.) **Warmensteinach** (2065 ft.; *Krug*, above the station; *Weissmayr*, at the station; *Trassl*, below the church), prettily situated, the terminus of a railway from Bayreuth (see p. 124). The shingle-roofed houses lie picturesquely scattered along the slopes of the upper valley of the *Steinach*. Bead-making and glass-polishing are the chief industries. Fine walks on the steep slopes.

The summit of the Ochsenkopf may be reached hence either by the direct path viâ *Fleckl* (2 hrs.), or through the *Löchte-Tal*, a narrow wooded ravine (tavern), to (1 hr.) *Grassemann* (2405 ft.; inn), a former mining settlement, situated on an open plateau. Before the village we pass the *Ludwigs-Quelle* on the left. Thence to the (1¼ hr.) summit of the *Ochsenkopf* (p. 125; path indicated by white marks).

From Warmensteinach a road leads to the E. to (6 M.) **Fichtelberg** (2213 ft.; *Krug; Reichenberger*), the terminus of a branch-line from Neusorg (p. 156). An attractive route leads hence to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Ochsenkopf* viâ Neubau, the Weissmainfelsen, and the Weissmainquelle (see below).

From the Ochsenkopf to the Schneeberg, 2¼ hrs. We descend the saddle to the E., which connects the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg; 20 min., *Source of the Main* (*Weissmainquelle*; 2910 ft.), with its stone parapet, above which is a portion of the earlier parapet with the arms of the Bavarian Electors; this excellent spring is the only one for a long distance (benches; inscription); 10 min., the *Weissmainfelsen* (3050 ft.), a group of rocks which has been made accessible and affords a *View of the Schneeberg and Nusshardt, etc. We then descend the valley which separates the Schneeberg from the Ochsenkopf to (1 M.) *Karches* (2410 ft.; rfmts.), near which is the peat-moor of *Seelohe*, occupying the site of the vanished Fichtel Lake.

From Karches roads lead to the N.W. to (3½ M.) *Bischofsgrün* (p. 125), to the S.E. to (4½ M.) *Silberhaus* (p. 128), and to the S. to (3½ M.) *Fichtelberg* (see above).

We here enter the wood to the left, and ascend to (1 hr.) the *Nusshardt (3190 ft.), a group of huge blocks of granite. The nine round hollows on the top are called the 'Druids' Dishes'. The (½ hr. to the N.) **Schneeberg** (3454 ft.), the highest summit of the Fichtel-Gebirge, is crowned with a group of rocks, 23 ft. high, named the *Backöfele* ('oven'). On the top is a hut (no inn). *Panorama uninterrupted, except towards the S.W. by the Ochsenkopf: to the S.E. is the Kösseine, to the left the Luisenburg; N.E. the Erzgebirge in the distance; N. the Rudolfstein, Weissenstadt, and the Waldstein; N.W. the Thuringian Mts. and the Gleichberge.

From the Schneeberg to Weissenstadt, 1¾ hr. We descend to the N.E. through wood to (40 min.) the *'Drei Brüder'* (2736 ft.), three lofty groups of granite slabs; 7 min., the ***Rudolfstein** (2840 ft.), a huge group of granite slabs, the highest point commanding a superb view. We descend for ½ hr. more through wood, passing near a spring, then follow a path to the right, past several rock-cellars, to (½ hr.) **Weissenstadt** (2070 ft.; *Reichsadler* or *Alte Post; Löwe; Blechschmidt*), a small town with 2700 inhab., on the *Eger*, which rises 2 M. to the S.W. At the S. end of the town are Ackermann's stone-polishing works. — Railway in 51 min. to *Kirchenlamitz* (p. 186). To *Wunsiedel* and *Alexandersbad*, see p. 186.

ASCENT OF THE WALDSTEIN FROM WEISSENSTADT, 1¼ hr. The road diverges to the left at the railway-station and leads into the wood to a (2 M.) finger-post on the left, 'zum Waldstein'; hence to the top ¼ hr. more. A footpath (shorter) leads from the W. end of the village, traversing damp meadows at first.

Ascent of the Waldstein from *Münchberg* via *Zell*, see p. 105.

The ***Grosse Waldstein** (2880 ft.) is another group of granite rocks, made accessible by paths and steps, and crowned with a pavilion (on the highest point, to the S.E.); extensive panorama. The castle of *Waldstein*, of which fragments remain, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by the Swabian League in 1523. Adjacent is the finely situated *Waldhaus* (2830 ft.; inn). About 200 paces to the N.W. is the Bärenfang, on the way to Zell (p. 105).

A marked path, running first to the N.W., then to the E., and crossing the road from Weissenstadt to Sparneck, leads through wood from the Waldhaus to the (1¾ hr.) **Epprechtstein** (2620 ft.; no inn), with a ruined castle and a beautiful view; thence to the railway-station of *Markt Kirchenlamitz* or to *Buchhaus* (p. 186), ½ hr.

The shadeless road from WEISSENSTADT to (7 M.) WUNSIEDEL is unattractive to walkers. (Carr. and pair to Alexandersbad in 1½ hr., 7-8 *M*; diligence to *Röslau*, p. 186, 6 M., twice daily in 1½ hr.). — FROM HOLENBRUNN, a station on the railway from Hof to Wiesau (p. 186), TO WUNSIEDEL, 2¼ M., branch-line in 10 minutes.

Wunsiedel. — **Hotels.** *KRONPRINZ VON BAYERN, R. 1¼-1½ *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 1½ *M*; *EINHORN, R. 1-1½ *M*, B. 50 pf.; GRÜNER BAUM, with garden, R. 1-1½ *M*. — Wine at *O. Müller's*; beer at *Porsch's*; *Wartburg Garden Restaurant*. — One-horse carr. to Alexandersbad 3, two-horse 5 *M*.

Wunsiedel (1800 ft.), a town with 5600 inhab., on the *Rösla* or *Röslau*, was the birthplace of *Jean Paul Friedrich Richter* (p. 122), whose bust by Schwanthaler has been placed in front of the house where he was born, adjoining the church. The *Katharinenberg* (2020 ft.), 1 M. to the S.E., with a ruined church, commands a pretty view. — An avenue flanked with lime-trees and chestnut-trees leads to the S.E. to (1¾ M.; diligence twice daily) —

Alexandersbad (1935 ft.; **Chalybeate Baths and Kurhaus*, open in summer, pens. 6-8½ *M* per day, visitor's tax 5-8, music 3-6 *M*; **Hôtel Weber*; **Rogler*; *Lang*), which is named after the last Margrave of Ansbach-Bayreuth (1783). The chalybeate springs and the pine-cone and mud baths, combined with the pleasant scenery, attract numerous visitors.

The ***Luisenburg** (2568 ft.), the most striking point in the environs, so named after the visit of Queen Louisa of Prussia in 1805, formerly called *Luchsburg*, with a few traces of an old castle, lies 1½ M. to the W. of the Alexandersbad and 2 M. to the S. of Wunsiedel, and was first made accessible in 1790. (Guide, not indispensable for those who do not wish to make a very thorough investigation, to be had at the restaurant, 2 *M*.). The Luisenburg is, as it were, a mountain in ruins. Huge masses of granite of fantastic form are piled together in wild confusion, the result of disintegration; they are partly overgrown with thick moss, interspersed

with pines and bushes, and are rendered accessible by steps, bridges, etc. At the entrance to the labyrinth is the *Gesellschafts-Platz*, with a hotel-restaurant (2255 ft.). Numerous inscriptions on the rocks. This rocky labyrinth affords a beautiful walk, ascending in about 1 hr. to the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Felsen* (2675 ft.). The finest point is the *Burgstein (2858 ft.), 20 min. farther on, a group of rocks on the top of the hill, with an open view towards the E., N., and W.

The **Habersteine* (2785 ft.), 1/4 hr. farther on, consists of four lofty rocks, of which two form the Grosse Haberstein and two the Kleine Haberstein (the latter inaccessible); the view is similar to that from the Burgstein (magnificent woods). The *Kösseine (3084 ft.), 3/4 hr. from the Habersteine (1 1/2 hr. direct from Alexandersbad), commands the finest and most extensive view in the Fichtel-Gebirge, embracing the greater part of the Upper Palatinate towards the S. (temple at the top; a little below it is a shelter with five beds; good water 10 min. below the summit on the E. side). — From this point a path leads by the *Mätze* (2665 ft.) and the *Girgelstein* (2485 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) *Silberhaus* (2330 ft.; rfmts.; comp. p. 126), whence we may ascend by the forester's house of (1 hr.) *Seehaus* (3120 ft.; rfmts.) to the Nusshardt and the (1 hr.) Schneeberg (p. 126). — From the Kösseine a path (white marks) descends in 2 hrs. to *Neusorg* (p. 156).

Diligence from Alexandersbad twice daily in 1 hr., viâ *Sichersreuth*, to (3 1/2 M.) *Markt-Redwitz* on the railway from Hof to Munich and Nuremberg (p. 186). The footpath (not much shorter) leads partly through wood.

24. Franconian Switzerland.

The small hilly district dignified with this title (1600-1900 ft. above the sea-level), with its pretty valleys watered by the *Wiesent*, its wooded heights, forming the N.E. spurs of the Franconian Jura, and lying nearly in the centre of a triangle formed by Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Bayreuth, owes its reputation chiefly to its Stalactite Caverns, containing remains of antediluvian animals, specimens of which are preserved in almost every museum in Europe. These wild beasts probably lived in the caves, to which they brought their prey and where they afterwards themselves died. Though all the caverns will be found instructive by palæontologists, the ordinary tourist will probably be satisfied with the *Sophien-Höhle* (p. 131) or the *Bing-Höhle* (p. 129). The 'Jura' limestone and dolomite rock-formations are also picturesque, occasionally assuming the most grotesque shapes.

Carriage with one horse, 10-12 *M* per day, 6-8 *M* per half-day; with two horses, 20 and 10 *M*. — Guides (unnecessary), 2-3 *M* per day. — The paths are maintained and provided with guide-posts by the *Fränkische-Schweiz Verein*.

The following excursion of two days from Forchheim is recommended. 1st Day. By rail to *Ebermannstadt;* thence viâ (1 1/4 hr.) *Muggendorf* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Stempfer-Mühle* (with a deviation of 1/4 hr. to *Gössweinstein* and back) and on to (1/4 hr.) *Behringers-Mühle* and (1 1/2 hr.) *Pottenstein*. — 2nd Day. Cross the plateau to (2 hrs.) *Rabenstein* (comp. p. 131), visiting the *Sophien-Höhle* (1 hr.); thence proceed to (1 hr.) *Rabeneck* and (3/4 hr.) *Doos*, and viâ the *Riesenburg* to (2 hrs.) *Muggendorf*, whence we return by carriage or omnibus to (1 1/4 hr.) Ebermannstadt. Tourist-ticket from Nuremberg to Forchheim and Ebermannstadt, and back from Pegnitz (reached on foot from Ebermannstadt) to Nuremberg: 2nd cl. 5 *M* 10, 3rd cl. 3 *M* 40 pf. — A good run for cyclists is from Ebermannstadt to (15 M.) Pottenstein and (9 1/2 M.) Pegnitz.

From *Forchheim* (see p. 107) to *Ebermannstadt*, 9 1/2 M., railway in 46 min (fares 80, 55 pf.). — The line leads in a wide curve to the

FRÄNKISCHE SCHWEIZ
1:250.000
Kilometer
N.
Heiligenstadt
Weismain
Ebermannstadt
Gößweinstein
Pottenstein
Forchheim
Pegnitz
Waischenfeld
Muggendorf
Pretzfeld
Lindenhardt
Trockau
Püchenbach
Leutzdorf
Sachsendorf
Moggendorf
Neuhaus
Tiefentesau
Stechendorf
Wutendorf
Hochstahl
Schressendorf
Wolmsdorf
Obernesse
Rupert
Gräfenberg
Donndf.
Seitenbach
Eckersdf.
Mistelgau
Harloth
Rosen
Schobertsbg.
Gesees
Glashütten
Pettendorf
Hohenfichten
Spannleite
Burg
Mistelbach
Forst
Ebrach
Gollenbach
Wirthshaus
Wohnsgehaag
Nankendf.
Volsbach
Korzendorf
Bürreuth
Reichg.
Retzendf.
Zeubach
Weiher
Gereuth
Freiahorn
Moritzreuth
Weißenthal
Harlasreuth
Poppendf.
Platte
Dullendf.
Arnoldsreuth
Leups
Kotzenhammer
Kalchenthal
Kl. Kulm
Pettendf.
Buchau
Rosenthal
Pegnitz
Willenreuth
Willenbg.
Altstadt
Neudorf
Hüttenbach
Nemschenreuth
Lügles
Bronn
Wanberg
Waidach
Regenthal
Kühlenfels
Kirchenbirkig
Trägweis
Kleingesee
Geschwand
Bärnfels
Eisenfels
Weidenhüll
Granger
Allersdorf
Biberbch.
Stadelhofen
Weidenloh
Eibergbg.
Hollerg.
Sachsendf.
Thurleinstein
Hartenreuth
Leutzdf.
Morschreuth
Siegmannsbrunn
Hetzelsdf.
Schweinthal
Inlinghof
Wichsenstein
Aufseß
Tiefenlohe
Ob. Aufseß
Wolkenst.
Thoos
Buckenreuth
Windisch
Behringersmühle
Haidhof
Fischstein
Roßdorf
Wohlmuthshüll
Kann
Gailenreuth
Baumfurth
Würn
Burg
Moritz
Korbeldf.
Buchau
Hetzles
Ebermannstadt
Wohlmannsgees
Schl.
Neudf.
Thoos
Kathl
Kathl
Kathl

E. into the pleasant *Wiesent-Tal*. 2 M. *Pinzberg* (Terrasse Inn, 1/2 M. from the station, very fair, R. 1-1 1/2, pens. 3 1/2-4 1/2 *M*). — 2 1/2 M. *Gosberg*. Beyond (3 3/4 M.) *Wiesenthau*, to the right, is the *Ehrenbürg* or *Walberla*, a view-point with a chapel. — 5 1/2 M. *Kirchehrenbach* (Frey, pens. from 5 *M*); 7 1/2 M. *Pretzfeld*. — 9 1/2 M. **Ebermannstadt** (957 ft.; *Zur Eisenbahn; Müller's Restaurant*), a little town with 800 inhabitants.

Post Omnibus from Ebermannstadt viâ *Streitberg*, *Muggendorf*, and *Behringersmühle* to *Pottenstein* (15 M.) in 4 hrs.; to *Waischenfeld* (17 1/2 M.) in 4 1/2 hrs.; from Pottenstein to *Pegnitz*, twice daily in 2 1/4 hrs.

From Ebermannstadt the road leads along the right bank of the Wiesent, viâ *Gasseldorf*, in 3/4 hr. to —

2 1/4 M. **Streitberg.** — **Hotels.** *Kurhaus zum Goldnen Kreuz, R. 5 1/2-20 *M* per week, D. 1 *M* 70 pf.; *Goldener Löwe, with garden, R. 2 1/2, B. 1/2, D. 1 1/2, pens. 4 *M*; Altes Kurhaus; Brandenburger Haus; Adler, plain. — Visitors' tax 2, families 4 *M*.

Streitberg (1045 ft.), a picturesquely situated village, is frequented as a summer-resort. The *Bing-Höhle*, a cavern discovered in 1905, is worth a visit (adm. 1 *M*). Pretty walk to the (1/4 hr.) *Muschelquelle*, and to the *Schauer-Tal*, 10 min. to the N.E. Fine views from the (1/4 hr.) ancient *Streitburg* and the (1/2 hr.) ruin of *Neudeck*, opposite; still finer from the *Hunnenstein*, 3/4 hr. to the W., and from the *Guckhüll*, 1/2 hr. to the N.E. Pleasant excursions through the **Lanye-Tal* and the '*Felsenschlucht*' to the (1 hr.) *Schönstein-Höhle*, a grotto with fine stalactites (guide 1 *M*, for a party 40 pf. each), and the *Brunnenstein-Höhle*, and through the *Leinleiter-Tal* to (1 hr.) *Unter-Leinleiter*, with a fine park of Baron Seckendorf.

The road goes on from Streitberg, on the right bank of the Wiesent, to (2 1/2 M.) **Muggendorf** (1060 ft.; **Kurhaus & Hôt. Schüler*; **Stern*, R. 1-1 1/4, D. 1 *M* 50 pf., with reading-room; *Schwan*, R. 1-1 1/4, D. 1 1/4 *M*; *Sonne*, *Türkei*, less pretending; restaurants *Rosenau* and *Kohlmann*; wine-room and café *Feiler*), a pleasant market-town, frequented in summer, and a good centre for excursions (visitors' tax 2, families 4 *M*). Shady promenades on the opposite bank of the Wiesent.

To the W. of Muggendorf (1/2 hr.) is the *Rosenmüllers-Höhle*, the entrance to which is visible to the left from the road (guide lives below the Stern Hotel, for 1-6 pers. 2 *M*). It contains fine stalactites and fossil remains of animals. The *Oswalds-Höhle* (1/2 hr. to the E.) may be visited also, if time permit. Near it are the *Wunders-Höhle* and *Witzen-Höhle*. The latter is said to contain a heathen altar (?). The *Kuppenburg*, near the Rosenmüllers-Höhle, the *Hohenstein*, and the **Hohe Wacht*, above the Oswalds-Höhle, are good points of view. The village of *Wichsenstein* (1525 ft.), commanding an extensive panorama, may be reached from Muggendorf in 2 1/2 hrs., viâ *Windisch-Gailenreuth*. In the *Trubach-Tal*, 3 M. to the S., is the picturesque château of *Egloffstein* (p. 108).

From Muggendorf viâ the *Riesenburg* to *Doos*, see p. 130.

From Muggendorf to Burg Gailenreuth, 1 1/4 hr. We follow the Behringersmühle road (see p. 130) for 1/2 hr., cross the Wiesent, and take the road ascending the hill, whence a footpath, diverging to the left, leads to *Burg Gailenreuth* (1558 ft.), belonging to Baron Horneck. The forester here dispenses modest refreshments and shows the adjoining **Gailenreuther Zoolithen-Höhle** (1-3 pers. 1 *M* each, 4-6 pers. 50 pf. each, larger parties

25 pf. each; light 10 pf. for each pers.), which has attained a European celebrity owing to the investigations of Esper, Rosenmüller, Cuvier, and Goldfuss, but is now little visited by tourists. It consists of four stories, one above the other, each containing chambers filled with numerous remains of bears, lions, wolves, hyænas, etc. There are several other caverns here of the same character, such as the *Kapps-Höhle* (difficult of access), containing beautiful stalactites, and the *Esper-Höhle*. — From Burg Gailenreuth to *Gösweinstein* (see below), 1½ hr.; to *Wichsenstein* (p. 129), 1¼ hr. (marked path).

From Muggendorf the road leads to the S.E. through the Wiesent-Tal, past *Burg Gailenreuth* (p. 129; to the right, on the hill) and the (4½ M.) *Stempfer-Mühle* (restaurant), with the *Drei Quellen*, whence Gössweinstein (see below), on the height to the right, may be reached in ¼ hr. About ¾ M. farther on is **Behringersmühle** (1120 ft.; *Post; Heinlein; Hôt. Livonia*, all three fair), a village much frequented as a summer-resort, charmingly situated at the junction of the Wiesent-Tal, the Ailsbach-Tal, and the Püttlach-Tal. The *Pfaffenstein*, ½ hr. to the W., commands a fine view. To *Doos*, p. 131; to *Rabenstein*, p. 131.

The road crosses the Wiesent and divides, the left branch leading to Pottenstein (comp. below). The road to the right ascends rapidly to (½ hr.) **Gössweinstein** (1617 ft.; *Distler*, with garden, R. 1, pens. 3¼ *M*; *Amschler 'zur Fränk. Schweiz'; Löwe; Rose; Sonne*), a small market-village with 600 inhab., a large rococo pilgrimage-church, and a *Castle* (on a high rock), completely restored in the Gothic style (visitors admitted in the absence of the family; fee 40 pf.). The castle, the *Kreuz* behind the church, and the *Wagnershöhe*, all command a *View of the greater part of the Franconian Switzerland, including the valleys of the Ailsbach, Wiesent, and Püttlach, which converge at Behringersmühle. Through the grounds in the government-forest we descend in ½ hr. to the Stempfer-Mühle (see above). About 1½ hr. to the W. of Gössweinstein is the *Gailenreuther Höhle* (p. 129).

From Behringersmühle to Pottenstein, 1½ hr. The road (see above) leads through the romantic **Püttlach-Tal* to (1½ M.) **Tüchersfeld** (two plain *Inns*), a most picturesque village, commanded by lofty pinnacles of rock. Thence to **Pottenstein** (1425 ft.; *Distler; Anker; Krone; Schmitt*), a beautifully situated little town, with a château. Diligence twice daily in 2¼ hrs. to *Pegnitz* (p. 155); to *Rabenstein*, see p. 131.

Pleasant excursion to the S. through the romantic **Schütter-Tal** or **Kühlenfelser-Tal**, past the (¾ hr.) *Schütter-Mühle* (good inn; close by are the *Teufels-Höhle*, 330 ft. long, and the beautifully situated forester's house of *Altenhof*, rfmts.), to (¾ hr.) *Kühlenfels*. Back by *Kirchenbirkig* to (3½ M.) Pottenstein. — From Pottenstein we may reach Gössweinstein (see above) in 1¼ hr., by the road viâ *Siegmannsbrunn*. Fine view from the Kalvarienberg.

From Muggendorf to Doos, 1¼ hr. The road, to the left, crosses the hills towards the E. From this road another leads to the right, just beyond Muggendorf, to (2 M.) *Engelhardsberg* (Wunder; key of the Riesenburg, see p. 131).

About ½ M. to the S. rises the bold *Adlerstein* (1740 ft.), commanding an extensive °View, and ½ M. farther on is the *Quakenschloss*, a jagged grauwacke rock.

The road leads on towards the N. to (¾ M.) the **Riesenburg*, a wild group of dolomite rocks with natural arches and towers, rendered accessible by paths and bridges (adm. 50 pf., 2 pers. 35 pf. each, 3-4 pers. 25 pf. each, 5 or more pers. 20 pf. each). Charming view of the Schotter-Tal (see below). We descend into this valley, turn to the left, and in ¼ hr. reach the **Doos** or **Toos Inn** (1118 ft.), where also a key of the Riesenburg is kept.

From Behringersmühle (p. 130) to Doos, 3 M. The road leads to the N. through the *Schotter-Tal* or *Schauder-Tal*, one of the most beautiful valleys in this district. It is watered by the Wiesent. Halfway is the *Schotter-Mühle* (inn). — *Doos*, see above.

At Doos begins the picturesque *Rabenecker-Tal*, watered by the Wiesent. We quit the road (which goes on to Waischenfeld, see below, 2 M.) at a mill (1¾ M.), and beyond the Wiesent ascend to the right, past the partly preserved *Burg Rabeneck*, to a lofty plain; we then take the path to the left by the wood, turning off to the right after a few yards, and passing (25 min.) *Schönhof*, reach (½ hr.) **Burg Rabenstein** (1456 ft.), a pinnacled castle belonging to Count Schönborn and partly restored, looking down upon the *Ahorn-Tal*, 160 feet below. In the latter, at the foot of the hill, lies the *Neumühle* (restaurant). The custodian conducts the visitor to the (10 min.) **Sophien-Höhle** or **Rabenstein Cavern**, the most interesting in the district owing to the abundance of the fossil bones and the perfection of the stalactites it contains. An hour is required to explore it (fee 2-4 *M*; full illumination 10 *M*; magnesium wire 40 pf. extra for each of the three chambers). The *Ludwigs-Höhle* on the opposite side of the Ahorn-Tal hardly merits a visit. From Rabenstein to *Pottenstein* and *Beringersmühle*, see below; to *Bayreuth*, see p. 123.

Those whom time permits may now cross the hill to the N.W. separating the Ahorn-Tal and Wiesent-Tal and descend viâ *Langenloh* to (¾ hr.) **Waischenfeld** (1137 ft.; *Hofmann*), pleasantly situated on the Wiesent, and environed with watch-towers and ruined castles. The *Försters-Höhle* (20 min.; key at Lang's; one pers. 1 *M*, each additional visitor 50 pf.), a dome-shaped vault (65 ft. high, 85 ft. long, 38 ft. wide), contains fine stalactites. — From Waischenfeld to *Bayreuth*, see p. 123).

Walkers may go from Rabenstein across the tableland direct in 2 hrs. to Pottenstein (p. 130): by the Neumühle (see above) we cross the bridge and ascend to the left to *Zaupenberg*; then, leaving the village of Kleinlesau on the right (see finger-posts), we reach, beyond *Weidmannsgesees*, the road leading from Ober-Ailsfeld to Pottenstein. — To reach (2 hrs.) *Behringersmühle* we proceed through the pretty valley of the Ailsbach viâ *Ober-Ailsfeld* and *Unter-Ailsfeld* (whence a direct path leads to Tüchersfeld, p. 130). From Behringersmühle to Tüchersfeld and Gössweinstein, see p. 130.

25. Nuremberg.

Railway Stations. 1. *Central Station* (Pl. D, E, 4; restaurant), on the S. side of the old town. — 2. *East Station*, at St. Jobst (p. 154), to the N.E. of the town, of no importance to tourists. — 3. *Ludwigs-Bahnhof* (Pl. A, B, 3), on the Plarrer, for the local line to Fürth, the oldest railway in Germany (1835). — *Porter* to the town, 33 lbs. 35 pf., 110 lbs. 50 pf.

Hotels. *Württemberger Hof (Pl. d; D, 4), Bahnhof-Platz, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. from 8½ *M*; *Grand Hôtel (Pl. m; E, 3), Bahnhof-Str., R. 2½-4, D. 3, pens. 8-10 *M*; °Goldner Adler (Pl. b; D, 2), Adler-Str. 15, in a quiet situation, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*, omn. 60 pf., these

three of the first class, with lift. — *Wittelsbach (Pl. f; D, 3), Pfannenschmiedgasse 22, with lift, café, and theatre of varieties (p. 133); *Victoria (Pl. n; D, 3), at the Frauen-Tor, near the central station, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ *M*; *Kaiserhof (Pl. k; D, 3), König Str., R. 1½-3, B. 1 *M*; *Roter Hahn (Pl. i; D, 3), König-Str., with lift, these two with restaurants; *Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. g; D, 3), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. from 6 *M*; Monopol (Pl. h; D, 3); Bamberger Hof (Pl. o; D, 3), these three also in the König-Str. — Maximilian (Pl. e; E, 3), Lorenzer-Str. 31, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1½-2 *M*; Nürnberger Hof (Pl. l; D, 3), R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; Hôt. Föttinger (Pl. p; D, 3), R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Herzog Max (Pl. q; D, 3), R. from 1¼ *M*; Rheinischer Hof (Pl. s; D, 3), these four in the König-Str., near the central station; Prinz Luitpold (Pl. r; D, 3), Luitpold-Str. 3, R. 2-3 *M*; Weisser Hahn (Pl. u; D, 3), near the Roter Hahn; National (Pl. t; D, 3). Hallplatz 3. — Christliches Hospiz: *Martha-Haus*, Wolfsgasse (Pl. E, 1). — Hôtel Garni: *Stauffer*, Bahnhof-Str. 13 (Pl. E, 3).

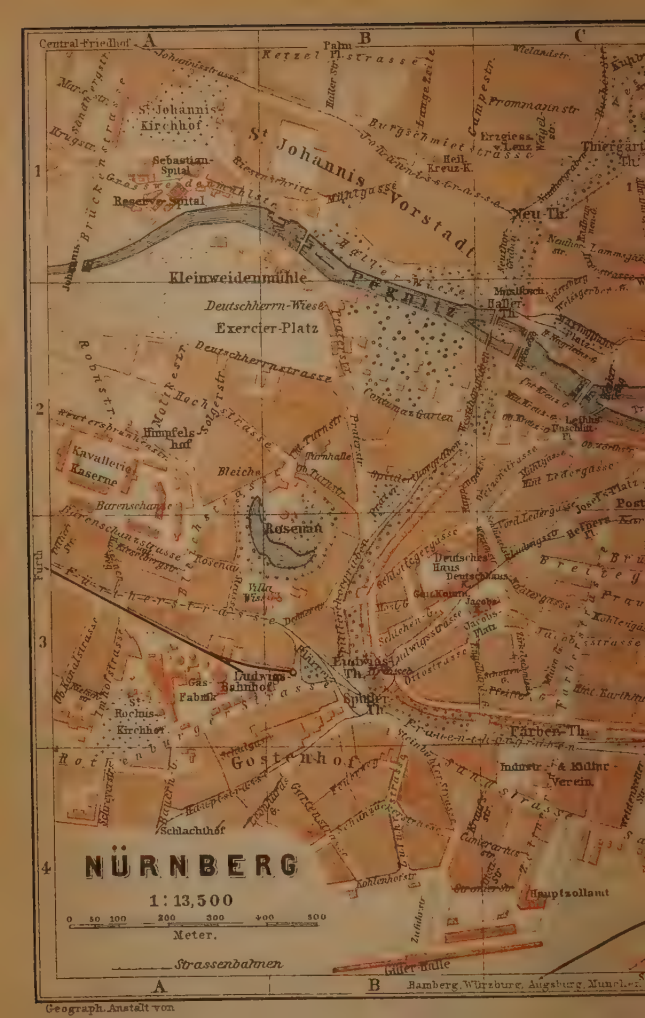
Restaurants. **Wine.** **Rathaus-Keller*, in the municipal court-house (p. 139), entrance from the Rathausgasse or the Obstmarkt, D. 1½ *M*; *Nassauer Keller*, in the Nassauer Haus (p. 137), D. 1½ *M*; *Goldenes Posthorn*, Glöckleingasse 4, near the chapel of St. Maurice (Pl. D, 1); *Waizen-Stüblein*, Rathausgasse 4 (Pl. D, 2); *Herrenkeller*, Theatergasse 19 (Pl. D, 3). — **Beer.** *Hôt. Victoria* (see above); in the cellar only Pilsener beer); **Roter Hahn*, *Kaiserhof*, *Wittelsbach*, *Bamberger Hof*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, see above; *Krokodil*, Weintraubengasse 2, D. 1 *M* 20 pf. Excellent beer also in several less pretentious houses, generally crowded in the evening: *Zum Kranich*, Karolinen-Str. 15; *Mohrenkeller*, König-Str. 34 (Pl. D, 3); *Sebaldusklause*, Schulgässchen 1, near the Sebaldus-Kirche; *Historischer Hof* (p. 144), Tucher-Str. 20; *Leistlein*, Karl-Str. 14 (Pl. C, 2); *Martin Behaim*, Theresien-Str. 23 (Pl. D, 1); *Bratwurst-Glöcklein* (p. 141), at the back of the Moritz-Kapelle, quaint; *Bratwurst-Herzle*, Herzgasse 9 (Pl. D, 2); *Bratwurst-Röslein*. Obstgasse 3, 5, 7 (Pl. D, 2). — *Automatic Restaurant*, König-Str. 51 & 70 (Pl. D, 3). — **Popular Resorts.** **Stadt-Park* (p. 127). D. 1½-3 *M*, concerts in the afternoon and evening on Sun., Tues., & Thurs.; **Rosenau* (Pl. B, 3; p. 153); *Ludwigstorzwinger*, at the Ludwigs-Tor (Pl. B, 3). Restaurants at *Dutzendteich* and *Schmausenbuck*, see p. 154.

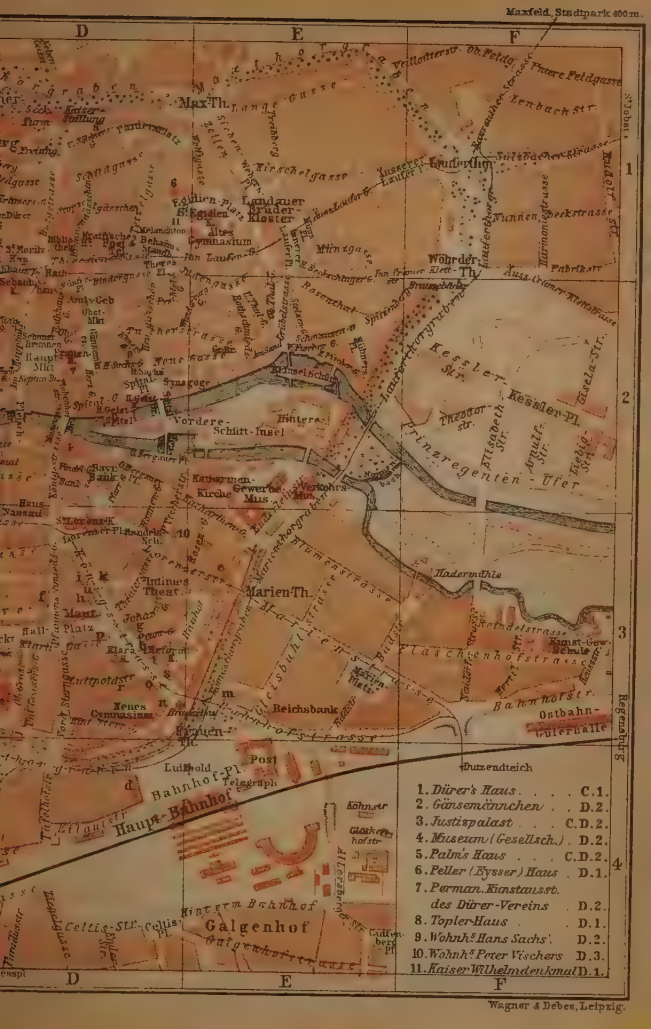
Cafés. *Impérial*, König-Str. 70 (Pl. D, 3); *Bristol*, entr. Josephs-Platz 19 (Pl. C, 2); *Wittelsbach* (see above), Pfannenschmiedgasse 22; *Central*, Karolinen-Str. 23 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Habsburg*, König-Str. 72, 1st floor (Pl. D, 3); *Theater-Café*, Lorenzer-Platz 14 (Pl. D, 3). — **Confectioners.** *Eisenbeiss*, König-Str. 2 (Pl. D, 3), near the Museum Bridge, and Bayreuther-Str. 33, at the Stadt-Park (comp. Pl. F, 1); *Autenrieth*, Rathausgasse 10 (Pl. D, 2); *Scheuermann*, Schustergasse 3, behind the Sebaldus church; *Gossner*, König-Str. 76 (Pl. D, 3).

Baths. *Ludwigsbad*, Breitegasse 91 (Pl. C, 3); *Badeanstalt zum Wildbad*, Hintere Insel Schütt 15 (all kinds of baths); *Ottobad*, Otto-Str. 13 (no swimming-bath). — *River Baths* in summer at the Wöhrder Wiese, to the E. of the old town.

Cabs. *Taxameter:* With one horse inside the town, 1-2 pers. 1000 mètres 50 pf.; each addit. 500m. 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. 750m. 50 pf.; each addit. 375m. 10 pf.; at night (9-6) 1-4 pers. 500m. 50 pf.; each addit. 250m. 10 pf. *Ordinary Cabs ('Fiaker'):* For ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 70 pf.; each addit. ¼ hr., 50 or 60 pf.; two-horse cab 80 pf., 1 *M*, 60, or 70 pf.; small articles free, box 20 pf. — *Drive through the Town*, starting from Hall-Platz 3 (Pl. D, 3), at 9.30 & 3, 3 hrs., 4 *M*.

Tramways (fare within the city 10 pf., incl. two changes of cars; cars run till midnight). 1. *Maxfeld* (Stadt-Park; comp. Pl. F, 1)-Laufer-Tor (Pl. F, 1)-Marien-Tor (Pl. E, 3) Central Station (Pl. D, E, 4)-Lorenz-Kirche (Pl. D, 3)-Plärrer (Pl. B, 3)-*Fürth* (p. 154; 20 pf.). — 2. *New Barracks* (to the N.W. of Pl. A, 3)-Plärrer (Pl. B, 3) Lorenzer-Platz (Pl. D, 3)-Marien-Tor (Pl. E, 3)-*Dutzendteich* (p. 154; 10 pf.). — 3. *Aeussere Bayreuther Str.* (beyond Pl. F, 1)-Maxfeld (Stadt-Park; comp. Pl. F, 1)-Rathaus-Platz


Central-Friedhof
A
B
C
Palm
Johannisstrasse
Kessel Strasse
Wielandstr.
Marienstrasse
St. Johannis-Kirchhof
St Johannis Vorstadt
Promenadestr.
Burgschmiet Strasse
Erzgiess. Lenz
Thiergart
Sebastian-Spital
Heil. Kreuz-K.
Reserve Spital
Neu-Th.
Kleinweidenmühle
Pegnitz
Deutschherrn-Wiese
Exercier-Platz
Deutschherrnstrasse
Humpfelhof
Kavallerie Kaserne
Bleiche
Rosenau
Bärenschanze
Bärenschanzstrasse
Rosenaustrasse
Deutsches Haus
Ludwigs Bahnhof
Gas Fabrik
St. Rochus-Kirchhof
Rothes Gasthof
Färber-Th.
Schlachthof
NÜRNBERG
1:13,500
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter.
Strassenbahnen
Hauptzollamt
Gitter Mühle
Bamberg, Würzburg, Augsburg, Munch.
Geograph. Anstalt von


Maxfeld, Stadtpark 400 m.
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Max-Th.
Landauer Bruder-Kloster
Alt. Gymnasium
Münzgasse
Wöhrder-Th.
Fabrikstr.
Kessler Str.
Kessler-Pl.
Insel-Schütt
Vordere Schütt-Insel
Hintere
Prinzregenten-Ufer
Thrasolt Str.
Katharinen Kirche
Gewerbe Mus.
Verkehrs Mus.
Hadermühle
Marien-Th.
Marien Theat.
Neues Gymnasium
Reichsbank
Bahnhofstrasse
Ostbahn-Eilerhalle
Luitpold Post
Telegraph
Haupt-Bahnhof
Königstr.
Glockenhofstr.
Allersberg
Eingang z. Bahnhof
Galgenhof
Galgenhofstr.
Celtis-Str.
Celtis
Tuzendteich
Bahnhofstr.
Ludwigsbrücke
Fleischbrücke
Lorenzer Platz
Lorenzer Str.
Lorenzer Thor
Lorenzkirche
Frauentorgraben
Frauentorgraben
Maxfeld
Tiergärtnerplatz
Kaiserstiftung
Tiergärtnerstr.
Tiergärtnerthor
Schlachthof
Schlachthofgasse
Schlachthofplatz
Schlachthofstr.
Schlachthofbrücke
Schlachthofbrücke
Schlachthofgasse
Schlachthofstr.

(Pl. D, 1, 2)-Schlachthof (comp. Pl. A, 4)-*Schweinau* (p. 34). — 4. *Lorenz-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3)-Central Station-Aufsess-Platz (S. of Pl. C, 4)-*Luitpoldhain*. — 5. (circular route). *Marfeld* to the Central Station as in No. 1-Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, 4)-Plärrer (Pl. B, 3)-Haller-Tor (Pl. C, 2)-Pirkheimer-Str.-*Marfeld*. — 6. *West Cemetery* (p. 153) Johannis-Kirchhof (Pl. A, 1)-Haller-Tor (Pl. C, 2)-Rathaus-Platz (Pl. D, 1, 2)-Laufer-Tor (Pl. F, 1)-St. Jobst-East Station (p. 154) *Erlenstegen*. — 7. *Central Station*-St. Peter-*Luitpoldhain*. — 8. *Lessing-Str.* (Pl. C, 4)-Christus-Kirche-Gugel-Str.-*Franken-Strasse*.

Post Offices. Bahnhofs-Platz 1 (Pl. E, 4; poste restante); Karolinen-Str. 36 (Pl. C, 2, 3); Theresien-Str. 2 (Pl. D, 1); etc. — **Telegraph Offices.** Bahnhofs-Platz 7, Karolinen-Str. 36, and at most of the post-offices.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, D, 4), on the Frauen-Tor-Graben, for operas, operettas, and plays (closed in summer); *Intimes Theater* (Pl. D, 3), corner of Johannesgasse, for modern pieces (closed in summer); *Apollo Theatre* at the Hôt. Wittelsbach (p. 132), Pfannenschmiedgasse 22 (operettas in summer, variety entertainments in winter).

Shops. NUREMBERG TOYS: *Wahnschaffe*, Josephs-Platz 18; *C. Quehl*, Kaiser-Str. 5, at the corner of the Fleisch-Brucke, etc. — ARTISTIC GOODS: *Eysser*, in the Peller House (p. 144); *Leykauf*, corner of König-Str. and Karolinen-Str.; *Ostermayr*, König-Str. 33. — ANTIQUITIES: *Pickert*, Durer-Platz 10; *Helbing*, Karl-Str. 2; *Wohlbold*, Augustiner-Str. 11; *F. Neumann*, Trödelmarkt 31. — IVORY CARVINGS: *F. G. Behl*, Kaiser-Str. 37. — BOOKS: *Schrag*, König-Str. 15; *Edelmann*, Haupt-Markt 3 (old engravings). — Lebkuchen (a kind of gingerbread). *Metzger*, Josephs-Platz 6, König-Str. 56, Hauptmarkt 23, and Rathausgasse 6; *Häberlein*, König-Str. 6 and 53, Winkler-Str. 35, and Ludwig-Str. 34; *Goess*, Ludwig-Str. 75, etc.

English Church Service in summer at the Grand Hotel.

British Vice-Consul, *S. Ehrenbacher*. — **American Consul**, *George E. Baldwin*; vice-consul, *Oscar Bock*.

Collections and Objects of Interest.

Albrecht Dürer's House (p. 141), week-days 9-1 and 2-6, Sun. 9-12; 50 pf.

Germanic Museum (p. 147): Library, archives, and cabinet of engravings, weekdays 8-12 and 2-4; Collections, daily 10-1 and 2-4 (4.30 in summer), 1 *M*, 4-5 pers. 3 *M*, free on Sun. (and Wed. in winter). A member's ticket (3-5 *M*) admits at any time with family. Closed on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Whit Sunday, Ascension Day, and Christmas Day.

Industrial Museum (p. 145): Industrial products, week-days 9-12 and 2-5 (4 in winter), Sun. 10-12.30; adm. 50 pf. on Tues. & Frid., other days free; Collection of Models and Library, week-days 8-12 and 2-6, Sun. 10-12.30.

Municipal Library (p. 141), daily 9-12 and 3-5.

Natural History Museum (p. 143), Sun. 10-12.30 & Wed. 2-4, free; other days 10-4, 30 pf.

Permanent Exhibition of the Dürer Association (modern paintings), in the building on the S. side of the Frauen-Kirche (Pl. 7; D, 2), daily 10-3 (closed on Sat.); adm. 80 pf.

Railway Museum (p. 145), Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 9-12 and 3-5 (in winter 10-1), Sun. 10-12; adm. free.

Rathaus (p. 138), Sun. 10.30-12.30, free; at other times, fee.

The Churches may be visited at any time except during service.

Egidien-Kirche (p. 143), gratuity 30 pf.; ring at the Tetzel-Kapelle at the back of the church.

Frauen-Kirche (p. 137), open 7-10 a.m., adm. at other times by ticket (20 pf.) obtained in the sacristy at the S.E. corner of the church; sacristan at Vordere Spitalhof 9, 2nd floor.

Heiliggeist-Kirche (p. 141), gratuity 30 pf.; sacristan at Spital-Platz 1.

Heiligkreuz-Kapelle (p. 153), gratuity 30 pf.

Jakobs-Kirche (p. 146), gratuity 30 pf.; ring at the N.W. door.

Katharinen-Kirche (p. 145), gratuity 30 pf.; key at Katharinen-Kloster 7, on the S. side of the church.

Lorenz-Kirche (p. 136), adm. 20, for 3-4 pers. 50 pf.; knock at the S. or N. door; sacristan at Lorenzer-Platz 7.

Sebaldus-Kirche (p. 139), adm. 20, 3-4 pers. 50 pf.; knock at the W. north portal; sacristan at Burg-Str. 6.

Principal Attractions (1½ day): 1st Day. Morning: St. Lawrence (p. 136), Frauen-Kirche (p. 137), market-place (p. 137), St. Sebaldus (p. 139); afternoon: Burg (p. 142), walk round the town walls (p. 152), Stadt-Park (p. 153). 2nd Day: Germanic Museum (p. 147).

Nuremberg, Germ. *Nürnberg* (1148 ft.), pop. 294,000 (86,900 Rom. Cath., 6800 Jews), a free city of the Empire down to 1806, has since belonged to Bavaria. It is the headquarters of the 3rd Bavarian army-corps. The *Pegnitz* divides the old town into two nearly equal parts, the Lawrence and the Sebald sides, the latter being the older and more interesting. There is probably no town in Germany still so mediæval in appearance, or so suggestive of the wealth, importance, and artistic taste of a 'City of the Empire'.

History. The first historical mention of the castle of Nuremberg occurs in a document of 1050. In 1105 the fortress afforded protection for two months to Emp. Henry III., against his rebellious son, afterwards Emp. Henry IV. It subsequently passed by inheritance to the Hohenstaufens, Friedrich and Conrad, and in 1127 successfully defied the attacks of the Emp. Lothair. Since that date, with the exception of a brief period under the rule of Henry the Proud (1130-38), Nuremberg maintained its independence as a free city of the Empire down to the year 1806. Conrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa frequently occupied the castle, and the privileges accorded to the town by these and other emperors greatly promoted its progress, which was accelerated by its adherence to the League of Rhenish Towns. From the S. slope of the castle-hill it gradually extended down to and beyond the Pegnitz. The government was originally vested in the patrician families ('Geschlechter'), and though these were expelled by the civic guilds in 1348 they returned in the following year and with the aid of Charles IV. obtained a firmer grasp of power. That emperor cherished a special affection for Nuremberg, and in his Golden Bull of 1356 ordained that every emperor should hold his first diet in the ancient city. In 1424, during the Hussite war in the reign of his son the Emp. Sigismund, the imperial regalia were transferred to Nuremberg, whence they were removed to Vienna in 1796.

The early history of Nuremberg is closely interwoven with that of the Hohenzollern family. The office of Burgrave, originally a deputy governing in the name of the emperor, was first held by Frederick I. (d. 1218) of this family. About 1227 the Hohenzollerns divided into the Franconian and the Swabian lines, and after the 13th cent. the chief residence of the family was at Kadolzburg (p. 154), and after 1363 at Ansbach. When Frederick VI. was invested by the Emp. Sigismund with the Mark of Brandenburg in 1415, the Hohenzollerns formally ceded to the town their castle, which stood near the imperial castle, but they endeavoured to retain their other rights in Nuremberg. The bitter feuds with the Margraves of Ansbach, Albrecht Achilles (1449), Frederick (1502), and Albrecht Alcibiades (1552), did not prevent the continuous growth of the town, which at the beginning of the 16th cent. had become, like Augsburg, one of the chief depôts of the trade between Germany, Venice, and the East. At this period, too, it was eminent as a centre of learning and took an active part in the introduction of the Reformation. *Regiomontanus*, the mathematician (p. 111), *Martin Behaim*, the explorer, *Christoph Scheurl* and *Willibald Pirkheimer*, the scholars, and *Hans Sachs* the poet, all resided at Nuremberg.

The discovery of the sea-route to India somewhat impaired the prosperity of the town; it suffered still more severely during the Thirty Years' War and during the 18th cent. its decline was hastened by the feeble

rule of the patrician families. Since 1806, however, when Nuremberg became a Bavarian city, it has prospered greatly, and it is now the most important commercial and manufacturing town in Southern Germany. Machinery, toys, metal-wares, lead-pencils, and beer are amongst its chief manufactures; and it is famous also for its gingerbread (Lebkuchen). It carries on a large trade in hops.

Art History (comp. pp. xxiii-xxv). The principal churches, built of red sandstone, date from the 13-15th cent., but the SECULAR BUILDINGS, which render Nuremberg so quaint and picturesque, were erected mainly in the 16th and early 17th cent., with the exception of a few older houses of stone (e.g. the Nassauer Haus) and a number of half-timbered edifices with wooden galleries. In the domestic architecture of Nuremberg, one of the most characteristic expressions of the German Renaissance, special attention is given to the elegant oriel-windows ('Chörlein') and to the artistic embellishment of the interior courts.

The zeal with which the art of SCULPTURE was cultivated at a very early period is exemplified by the astonishing wealth of carving in the churches and by the beautiful fountain-figures (e.g. the Schöne Brunnen), as well as by the numerous interesting signs and figures of saints, of the 14-16th cent., with which the houses are embellished. Few authenticated names of artists have come down to us, none of the earlier period except that of *Hans Decker*; and for a long time it was customary to refer all works of art to one or other of the three great masters *Adam Kraft* (ca. 1450-1509), the 'stone-mason', *Veit Stoss* (ca. 1450-1533), the wood-carver, and *Peter Vischer the Elder* (ca. 1455-1529), the brass-founder. Kraft's principal works are the Stations on the way to St. John's Cemetery, the tasteful tabernacle in St. Lawrence's, and the Schreyer monument in the St. Sebaldus-Kirche. The best works of Veit Stoss are to be sought for in Cracow. Both of these masters are rooted in the traditions of mediæval art, and of conservative tendencies. Peter Vischer, on the other hand, endowed with a delicate sense of form, illustrates in the Shrine of St. Sebald the triumph of the spirit of the Renaissance, to which he was probably introduced by his sons, *Peter Vischer the Younger* (1508-28), an artist of versatile imagination, and *Hermann* (d. 1516), who was in Rome the year before his death. The foundry of the Vischers was the most famous in Germany, and after it closed much meritorious work was produced by *Pancratz Labenwolf* (1492-1563), a pupil of the elder Vischer (Gänsemännchen and other popular fountain-figures).

The Nuremberg school of PAINTING, influenced at first by the early masters of Prague and later by the Netherlandish schools, finds its first important representatives in the anonymous painters of the Imhoff, Tucher, and Löffelholz altar-pieces, dating from the beginning of the 15th century. In the latter half of the same century *Hans Pleydenwurff* (d. 1472; influenced by Roger van der Weyden) and *Michael Wohlgemut* (1434-1519) were the most prominent of Nuremberg painters. In order to understand the widespread fame of the Nuremberg school we must keep in mind that printing had recently been invented, engendering a taste for illustrated books, engravings, and wood-cuts; for the importance of Nuremberg art lies less in the products of the paint-brush than in the humorous and thoughtful creations embodied by means of the burin and the chisel. The characteristic tendency to depth of meaning shows itself in the pictures of *Albrecht Dürer* (1471-1528), a pupil of Wohlgemut, and the greatest painter whom Nuremberg has produced. Nuremberg itself, however, now possesses few products of his fertile genius; the only certified examples of his brush in his native town are the 'Hercules' (an early work), portraits of Emp. Charlemagne and Emp. Sigismund, and a Pietà, all in the Germanic Museum. His best works are to be seen at Vienna, Munich, and Berlin. The most important of Dürer's numerous pupils, the so-called 'little masters', *Georg Penz* (ca. 1500-50), *Hans Sebald Beham* (1500-50), and *Barthel Beham* (1502-40), were also prominent as engravers. In other departments of art the most famous names are those of *Veit Hirschvogel the Elder* and *the Younger*, painters upon glass, the versatile *Augustin Hirschvogel*, and *Albrecht* and *Nikolaus Glockendon*, the book-illustrators.

Painting now rapidly declined in Nuremberg. On the other hand the Artistic Handicrafts flourished here till far on in the 18th century. Among the specialities of Nuremberg in this direction were the production of artistic cabinets, pottery, and iron-work, pewter-work (*Hans Lobsinger; Kaspar Enderlein*), and, above all, the casting of medals and goldsmiths' work. The most celebrated die-cutters were *Ludwig Krug* (d. 1532) and the versatile *Peter Flötner* (d. 1546); the most renowned goldsmiths *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (1508-85), *Hans Lenker* (d. 1585), and *Elias Lenker* (d. 1591).

Comp. The Story of Nuremberg, by *Cecil Headlam*, in the Mediæval Towns Series (London; 1899).

a. From the Railway Station to the Castle Hill. Centre of the Town.

From the new *Central Station* (Pl. D, E, 4), in front of which stands an *Equestrian Statue of Prince-Regent Luitpold*, by Ruemann (1901), we enter the town by the *Frauen-Tor* (p. 152), and reach the König-Strasse (Pl. D, 3, 2), the busiest street in Nuremberg, traversing the entire 'Lawrence side' (p. 134).

To the left rises the *Church of St. Clara* (Pl. D, 3; Rom. Cath.), an elegant early-Gothic structure, dedicated in 1274 but rebuilt in 1428-34. — Farther on, on the same side, is the late-Gothic *Custom House* (*Mautgebäude;* Pl. D, 3), originally a corn-magazine, erected in 1498-1502 above the inner town-moat and now a warehouse. The relief above the portal, from Adam Kraft's workshop, and the lofty gable should be noticed. No. 32, the *Mohren-Apotheke* (druggist's shop), has a brick gable and a statue of the Madonna (15th cent.).

In the *Lorenzer Platz* (Pl. D, 3), 5 min. from the railway-station, rises the Gothic church of **St. Lawrence** (Pl. D, 3; Prot.), the finest in Nuremberg. It was begun about 1274 (?) on the site of a small Romanesque chapel. In 1403-45 the nave was widened, and in 1439-77 the choir was rebuilt on a larger scale by *Konrad Roritzer* of Ratisbon. The whole edifice was carefully restored in 1824 by *Heideloff*. Above the *W. Portal* (14th cent.) with numerous sculptures is a superb rose window, 30 ft. in diameter. The *N. Tower*, with its roof of gilded copper, 233 ft. in height, has been re-erected in its original form since a fire in 1865.

Interior (adm. see p. 134). The numerous *Altars* of the 15-16th cent. afford an interesting survey of the development of art in Nuremberg. In the gallery (usually closed) over the N. entrance is the Imhoff-Altar (ca. 1420), with the Coronation of the Virgin as altar-piece. The Wolfgang's Altar (No. 38), in the last chapel, also dates from about the same period. On the pillar opposite is the large Deokarus-Altar (No. 42), with animated figures of the Apostles (1406). Behind it is (No. 1) an Adoration of the Magi, which, along with the four fine winged pictures (Nos. 2, 3) on the pillar opposite (Annunciation, Adoration of the Child, Flight into Egypt, and Massacre of the Innocents), is by the *Master of the Löffelholz-Altar* (p. 139). Near the latter, close to the fine two-storied sacristy (1463) and the tower with the spiral staircase (1519), which ascends to the gallery, are three altars ascribed to the studio of *Wohlgemut:* No. 16. St. Catharine, No. 12. St. Rochus (1499), No. 18. St. Martha. The Krell Altar (No. 5; end of the 15th century), behind the high-altar, bears the earliest known representation of the town; the St. Anna Altar (No. 4; 1521) in the N. ambulatory has winged paintings by *Hans von Kulmbach*.

The Choir, like the chapels, is hung with the epitaphs of patrician families. The Gothic brass candelabrum is by *P. Vischer the Elder* (1489), and the Renaissance brass (1513) of Provost Anton Kress is from his foundry also. The finest work of art in the church is the *Ciborium, or receptacle for the host, in the choir, beautifully and elaborately executed in stone, in the form of a tower, 65 ft. in height, and enriched with many sculptures of scenes from the life of Christ. The apex of the tower is bent like a bishop's staff. It rests upon the three kneeling *Figures of the sculptor *Adam Kraft* and his two assistants, who were engaged in the work from 1493 to 1500. In front of the altar (1839), suspended from the roof, is a curious *Work in carved wood with numerous figures, by *Veit Stoss*, representing the Salutation. Seven of the beautiful stained-glass *Windows in the choir date from the 15-17th cent.; the finest are the 1st to the right, or 'Tucher window', by *Jak. Springlin* of Zürich (1601), and the 4th or 'Volkamer window', representing the genealogy of Christ with the portrait of the donor (1493). The four Apostles (after Dürer; comp. p. 221) in the 3rd window are modern, as also the 2nd ('Kaiserfenster'), put up in 1881 in memory of the 84th birthday of Emp. William I.

The *Tugendbrunnen*, a fountain on the N.W. side of the church, with numerous figures in bronze, was executed in 1589 by Benedikt Wurzelbauer. To the left of it, at the corner of the Karolinen-Str. (p. 146), is the so-called ***Nassauer Haus**, erected in the Gothic style in the first third of the 15th cent., with a tasteful oriel, a gallery with coats of arms, and corner turrets.

Farther on the König-Strasse descends to the Pegnitz, passing the Adler-Strasse (left) and Kaiser-Strasse, and (right) the *Museum* (Pl. 4, D, 2; a private club). The *Museum Bridge* (Pl. D, 2), rebuilt in 1700, commands a picturesque view of both banks. Thence the short Plobenhof-Strasse leads to the quaint old —

Market-Place (Pl. D, 2), the centre of traffic on the 'Sebald side' (p. 134). This market and the adjacent fruit-market (see p. 138) occupy the site of the old Jews' quarter pulled down after a persecution about 1349.

The Gothic ***Frauen-Kirche** or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. D, 2; Rom. Cath. since 1816), on the E. side of the market-place, was erected in 1355-61 on the site of the synagogue. It was restored in 1878-81 by *Essenwein*. Fine façade. Over the portal of the W. portico, with its rich sculpturing, on the wall of St. Michael's chapel (1411?), is a curious old clock, known as the 'Männlein-laufen', skilfully reconstructed in 1506-9 by G. Heuss and Seb. Lindenast, with moving figures of the seven German electors around the Emp. Charles IV. (seen daily at noon). The clock commemorates the 'Golden Bull' (p. 134) of the emperor.

The Interior (adm., see p. 133) has recently been redecorated. At the end of the N. aisle is the *Tomb of the Peringsdörfer family of 1498(?). by *A. Kraft*, with a relief of the Madonna as Mother of Mercy, formerly in the Augustinian monastery (p. 141). Adjacent is the *Tucher Altar, with a winged picture on a gold ground, one of the finest works of the Nuremberg school about 1440-50. To the right of the latter, beside the triumphal arch, is the *Tomb of Hans Rebeck (d. 1500), by *A. Kraft*, formerly in the Dominican monastery. At the sides, 14th cent. frescoes. Old stained glass in the choir, with the armorial bearings of many Nuremberg families.

In the Gänsemarkt, behind the Frauen-Kirche, is a quaint fountain-figure in bronze, by Pancratz Labenwolf (p. 135), called the **Gänsemännchen* ('little goose-man'; Pl. 2), a peasant carrying a goose under each arm. — Fruit Market (Obst-Markt), see p. 144.

The centre of the market-place is occupied by a copy (by Chr. Lenz; 1902) of the **Neptune Fountain,** designed by the goldsmith *Chr. Ritter*. The original, though completed in 1652-60, was never erected in Nuremberg and having been sold in 1797 now graces the Peterhof near St. Petersburg. The carvings, by *G. Schweiger*, represent Tritons, nereids, sea-monsters, etc., while at the top is a colossal statue of Neptune.

The **Schöne Brunnen** (Pl. D, 2), on the N. side of the market-place, erected in 1385-96 by *Meister Heinrich*, the *'Palier'*, and restored in 1821-24, was once more thoroughly restored in 1902-3 by *H. Wallraff* and painted according to a coloured drawing of the original by G. Penz (1541). The Gothic pyramid, 63 ft. in height, is adorned with numerous figures. The *Statues below represent seven electors and the nine worthies (*viz.* Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, Clovis, the Christian worthies; Judas Maccabæus, Joshua, David, the Jewish worthies; Cæsar, Alexander, Hector, the pagan worthies); those above, Moses and the seven prophets (originals in the Germanic Museum, p. 149). There are other seated figures of the Evangelists, Church Fathers, etc. The bronze railing round the fountain is Gothic in its lower part; the upper part, in the Renaissance style, is a replica of an addition (now lost) made in 1587 by *Paulus Kühn*, a blacksmith of Augsburg.

The long *Gothic House*, to the N. of the Schöne Brunnen, is said to date from the 14th century. — No. 19, Hauptmarkt (Pl. D, 2; tablet), was the residence of the celebrated humanist *Pirkheimer* (1470-1530; p. 183). No. 15, adjacent, adorned with frescoes designed by Wanderer (1886), is the house in which *Martin Behaim*, the cosmographer (1459-1506), was born. Until 1523 the crown-jewels (comp. p. 134) were exhibited annually in front of this house, known as the 'Heiltums-Kammer'. — The attractive *Relief of the Madonna* on the house No. 11, is attributed to Adam Kraft.

A few yards to the N.W. of the market-place lies the Rathaus-Platz (Pl. D, 1, 2), with the Rathaus and the church of St. Sebaldus. A band plays here on Sun. at noon.

The **Rathaus** was originally a Gothic edifice of 1332-40, but of this only the Saalbau on the S. with the skilfully restored lofty E. gable in the Rathaus-Gässchen now remains. *Hans Behaim the Elder* erected a late-Gothic addition in the rear in 1515; and in 1616-22 the whole structure was practically rebuilt in the Italian Renaissance style by *Jacob Wolf the Younger*. The façade, 280 ft. in length, has three fine portals with sculptures designed by *Christoph Jamnitzer*. The tasteful bronze fountain in the interesting old court is by *Pancratz Labenwolf* (1557). In the S.E. corner of the court,

on Behaim's addition, is a gallery with Gothic balustrades, resting upon curious carved brackets. The late-Gothic part of the building to the E., with a fine façade towards the Theresien-Str., was added by *Essenwein* in 1885-89. In the small court is a bronze figure of Apollo, from a fountain, by *Hans Vischer* (1532).

INTERIOR (adm., see p. 133; entrance opposite St. Sebald's; bell for the custodian on the first floor, to the right). The chief attraction is the GREAT HALL, on the first floor, 128 ft. long and 36 ft. broad, with its timber roof. The decoration of this hall, which has recently been thoroughly restored, dates from the 16-17th cent., with the exception of two early-Gothic reliefs on the E. wall (Emp. Lewis the Bavarian enthroned; Allegorical representation of the commercial league between Nuremberg and the Flemish cities). Only three of the famous frescoes executed here in 1522 by *G. Penz* (?) from *Dürer's* designs have survived, and these were retouched in 1613, viz. (on the N. wall), Triumphal procession of the Emp. Maximilian, Town Musicians, and Calumny (after Apelles). Above the door under the first of these is the motto 'Eins manns red ist ein halbe red, man soll die teyl verhören bed'. In the centre of the S. wall is a mural painting, executed in 1613 (restored in 1824), representing an execution by the 'falling-axe', a rudimentary kind of guillotine.

On the wall of the staircase to the second floor is a large painting by *Paul Ritter* (1883): The representatives of Nuremberg entering the town in triumphal procession with the imperial regalia in 1424. — The ceiling of the long corridor in the second floor is adorned with a relief in stucco representing a tournament held at Nuremberg in 1446, executed by *Hans* and *Heinrich Kuhn* in 1621 (restored in 1891). — The so-called Small Hall has a timber-ceiling by *Hans Wilh. Behaim* (d. 1619), and contains paintings by *Wanderer* and a reproduction of *Wenzel Jamnitzer's* famous table-service (now in Paris). — The court-room, with a portal of 1622, has (left side) a tasteful Renaissance door, by *Peter Flötner*, from a house belonging to the Imhoff family.

On the 3rd floor is the MUNICIPAL PICTURE GALLERY (chiefly modern paintings). Room I. *Jäger*, Emp. Maximilian I. visiting A. Dürer in 1518; *Ans. Feuerbach*, *Battle of Amazons; *Bauer*, Body of Emp. Otho III. being brought across the Alps. — R. II. *Joachim von Sandrart*, Banquet in the Rathaus in 1649; *Maar*, The Schöne Brunnen, 1424; *Mayer*, Interior of St. Sebald's. — R. III. *Kreling*. Magdeburgers besieged by Tilly receiving the Sacrament; also portraits of distinguished Nuremburgers.

Beneath the small court-yard are some old *Dungeons (Loch-Gefängnisse)*, of the 14th century. Subterranean *Passages*, once used for the water-supply, lead hence in various directions. The passage leading to the casemates beneath the imperial castle was constructed for defensive purposes in 1543.

An archway connects the Rathaus with the *Municipal Court* (Pl. D, 2), a modern Renaissance edifice (1896-99) in the Fünfer-Platz (p. 144). The court-room is frescoed by Heim and others. — *Rathaus-Keller*, see p. 132.

The church of ***St. Sebaldus** (Pl. D, 2; Prot.), dedicated in 1274, occupies the site of an early-Romanesque chapel of St. Peter. The elevated W. choir with the Löffelholz Chapel, above St. Peter's crypt (rediscovered in 1899), and the nave, which was widened by a Gothic architect in 1309, date from this first church, which was in the transition style. The towers, begun respectively in 1300 and 1345, were not completed until 1483. In 1361-79 the church was provided with a Gothic E. choir, an imposing erection

with aisles and an ambulatory. The exterior of the church, carefully restored in 1894-1902 by *G. Hauberrisser* (p. 199) and *Schmitz*, is distinguished by an unusual wealth of decorative sculptures. Over the S.W. portal (14th cent.) is the Last Judgment, and at the sides are fine statues of SS. Peter and Catharine. At the S.E portal ('Schau-Tür') is another representation of the Last Judgment, by *Veit Stoss* (1485). By the N.E. portal ('Bride's Door') appear the Wise and Foolish Virgins; and by the N.W. portal ('Anschreibe-Tür') are reliefs of the Death, Burial, and Coronation of the Virgin, all dating from the middle of the 14th century. The colossal statue of St. Christopher (1442), on the W. choir, is ascribed to *Hans Decker* (p. 135). The 'Schreyer Monument', on the E. choir, with numerous lifesize figures in stone, representing the Bearing of the Cross, the Entombment, and the Resurrection, executed in 1492 by *Adam Kraft*, is one of the richest and most important of his works.

The Interior (adm., see p. 134) has been under restoration since 1903, and in consequence the positions of some of the works of art are temporarily altered. The W. Choir contains a Gothic bronze font, at which the future Emp. Wenzel was baptized in 1361. The beautiful Löffelholz Altar, with carvings and paintings betraying Netherlandish influence, dates from 1453.

On the pillars of the Nave are numerous statues of the 14th century. The Haller altar-piece, by the 2nd pillar on the left, is an early work by the *Master of the Tucher Altar* (p. 137). The sandstone relief of the Bearing of the Cross, by the 2nd pillar on the right, is by *Adam Kraft* (1496). Beside the 6th pillar on the left is a wooden *Statue of the Madonna (ca. 1450), under its original canopy, with admirably preserved gilding and painting. — Over the Schau-Tür (see above), near the modern late-Gothic pulpit (1859), is a relief of the Madonna, retaining the original colouring, perhaps an early work from the studio of *Wohlgemut*.

East Choir. **St. Sebald's Shrine ('Sebaldus-Grab'), the masterpiece of *Peter Vischer*, the celebrated artist in bronze, was completed by him with the aid of his five sons in 1519, after eleven years' labour. This is one of the most important monuments of German art, in which ancient traditional German conceptions and ideas are blended with elements suggested by the humanists of Nuremberg or borrowed from the Lombard sculptors of the Renaissance. From a platform borne by twelve snails rises a Gothic canopy surmounted by three domes and enclosing the Gothic silver sarcophagus (restored in 1506) in which are preserved the relics of the saint. On the sides of the sarcophagus are four *Reliefs, representing the miracles of St. Sebald and heads in the antique style; at the W. end is St. Sebald, at the E. end Peter Vischer with apron and chisel, two beautiful statuettes. The canopy displays an astonishing wealth of charming Renaissance ornamentation and carving of every description; pagan deities (Zeus, Venus, etc.) and other figures of classical mythology (centaurs, tritons, nereids, sirens) appear side by side with putti playing with lions and dogs and with representations of the four Christian cardinal virtues (between the central pillars); in niches round the sarcophagus are the twelve *Apostles; on the top are statuettes of prophets of the old dispensation; and on the central dome appears the Infant Christ with the terrestrial globe. — Over the late-Gothic high-altar is a Crucifixion by *Veit Stoss*, said to be his latest work (1526). By one of the pillars is a statuette of the Madonna, by *Stephan Godl* (ca. 1520).

In the Ambulatory are numerous 15th cent. statues of saints, including several by Veit Stoss. To the left is the *Tucher Altar-piece, painted in 1513 by *Hans von Kulmbach*, from drawings by *Dürer*; the central painting, the Virgin enthroned, with SS Catharine and Barbara and angelic musicians, breathes quite a Venetian spirit. Farther on are a richly sculptured

ciborium (after 1400) and three reliefs by *Veit Stoss* (1449): Last Supper, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and the Kiss of Judas. — The stained-glass windows, the earliest of which date from the 14th cent., are, like those in St. Lawrence's church, among the finest in Germany. Over the central altar is the *Maximilian Window, by *Veit Hirschvogel* (1514), with portraits of Emp. Maximilian, the donor, his first wife Maria of Burgundy (d. 1482), his son Philip the Fair, and Joanna of Castile. To the right are the Bamberg Window, designed by *Wolfgang Katzheimer* (1501); the *Margrave Window (designed by *Hans von Kulmbach*) presented by Margrave Frederick of Ansbach and Bayreuth, and the Pfinzing Window, both executed by *Veit Hirschvogel* (1515); and the Volkamer Window (ca. 1495), perhaps an early work of *Hirschvogel*.

The *Parsonage of St. Sebald*, on the N. side of the church, has a fine Gothic 'Chörlein' (oriel; p. 135), restored in 1902 by Schmitz (the original, of the 14th cent., is now in the Germanic Museum, p. 149). The house was once occupied by Melchior Pfinzing (d. 1535), provost of St. Sebald, and author of the 'Teuerdank', an allegorical narrative of the wooing of Mary of Burgundy by Emp. Maximilian I. — Opposite St. Sebald's, on the N., is the Gothic *Chapel of St. Moritz* (Pl. D, 1), built in 1313, and restored in 1829. Adjoining is the *Bratwurst-Glöcklein* (p. 132), mentioned as early as 1519.

To the S.W. of St. Sebald's, Winkler-Str. 29, is *Palm's House* (Pl. 5; C, D, 2), with the inscription: 'Here dwelt John Palm, bookseller, who fell a victim to the tyranny of Napoleon in 1806'. The patriotic Palm had published a pamphlet on the 'Degradation of Germany', written in a tone derogatory to France, for which the Emperor caused him to be condemned by a court-martial and shot (p. 296). — At the corner of the adjacent Augustiner-Strasse, on the site of an Augustinian monastery, stand the **Courts of Law** (Pl. 3; C, D, 2), erected by *Solger* in 1877. In the hall are marble busts of the jurists Anselm von Feuerbach and Rud. von Holzschuher; the Commercial Court contains a large painting by *A. Feuerbach*.

Opposite Palm's house, over the gateway of the *Stadtwage*, is a good relief by *Kraft* (1497), who executed also the Annunciation (1504) on No. 24. Near this (Winkler-Strasse 20) is the house in which *Dürer* was born, with an inscription. The houses Nos. 5 and 1 have tasteful court-yards, dating respectively from 1496 and 1516.

We now cross the Weinmarkt (Pl. C, 1, 2) to the N.W., noting the fine *Statues of the Madonna* on Nos. 12a and 12, and enter the Albrecht-Dürer-Strasse. No. 39 in this street, near the Tiergärtner-Tor, is **Dürer's House** (Pl. 1; C, 1), the property of the city. It contains a collection of antique furniture and utensils, and also numerous copies of Dürer's paintings. Adm., see p. 133.

We return to the Rathaus (p. 138), on the S.E., viâ the Berg-Strasse and the Albrecht-Dürer-Platz (Pl. D, 1), in which are Rauch's *Statue of Dürer* (1840) and an attractive statue of the Madonna of 1482 (on No. 4).

On the right side of the Burg-Strasse is the old Dominican monastery, containing the *Municipal Archives* on the groundfloor. The upper floor contains the **Municipal Library** (Pl. D, 1; adm.,

see p. 133), of 100,000 vols. and 2000 MSS., including a missal with fine miniatures by the brothers *Glockendon* (p. 135); also early specimens of typography, *e.g.* the Rationale of Durandus (1459), printed by Fust at Mayence; autographs of Luther, Melanchthon, Ulrich von Hutten, Hans Sachs, etc.

No. 15 in the Burg-Strasse, is the *Fembo-Haus*, a Renaissance edifice of the early 17th cent.; No. 21 was *Wohlgemut's House;* No. 10, the *Scheurl Haus* (1482), has a room with fine Gothic panelling.

The Burg-Strasse ascends the **Burg Hügel** or **Castle Hill** (1164 ft.; Pl. C, D, 1) to the N., a sandstone rock on the N.W. side of the town, on which stand the Imperial Castle, the remains of the small Burgraves' Castle (p. 134), destroyed in the war of 1420, and two municipal edifices. Three routes lead to the top: the 'Himmels-Weg', to the left, leads viâ the *Hasenburg* (a small outwork sold to the town in 1432) direct to the Kaiserburg (see below); the path to the right leads to the imperial stables (p. 143); that in the centre ascends to the —

Burggrafenburg, or *Burgrave's Castle.* Of this stronghold the only remains are the *Pentagonal Tower* ('Alt-Nürnberg'), the oldest building in the town (11th cent.; upper parts of the 14th or 15th cent.); the *St. Ottmar's* or *Walpurgis Chapel*, a Romanesque structure rebuilt after 1420; and the *Amtmann's Wohnung*, probably erected as early as 1273 as a guard for the Kaiserburg.

The tower (adm. 30 pf.) contains a torture-chamber with the 'Iron Virgin', a hollow figure with iron spikes in the interior, into which the victim was thrust, and a collection of antiquities. From beside the tower we command a view of the wide moat and the N. suburbs. On the parapet are shown two hoof-shaped impressions, which are said to have been left by the horse of a captive robber-knight (Eppelein von Gailingen) in the 16th cent., who escaped by leaping over the moat. This incident gave rise to a sarcastic proverb: 'The Nuremburgers hang no man, unless they have caught him'. — We then pass through the W. gate to the *Freiung* or 'Liberty', so called from the right of asylum exercised by the burgraves, commanding a view of the old town surrounded by a girdle of factory-chimneys in the newer suburbs. — Another gateway brings us to the *Sinwell* or *Vestner-Turm* with a cornice and roof dating from 1562 (view from the top; 10 pf.), and farther on is the *Deep Well*, the depth of which is shown by lowering candles into it, or by reflecting the daylight upon the surface of the water by means of a mirror (10 pf.).

Straight on is the **Kaiserburg,** or *Imperial Castle,* founded in the 11th cent. and enlarged by Frederick Barbarossa in the 12th. It was restored in the Gothic style and fitted up as a royal residence in 1854-56, and since 1866 has belonged in common to the Bavarian and Prussian royal families (ring at the gate; fee $^1/_2$-1 *M*).

The *Inner Gateway*, adjoining the Heidenturm (p. 143) is a Renaissance building of 1562. The venerable *Lime Tree* in the court, said to have been planted by the Empress Kunigunde, wife of Emp. Henry II. (1002-24), died in 1893. In the old *Palas* the only points of interest are the chapel, built into the *Heidenturm*, and the royal apartments. The *Chapel* is a double Romanesque structure of the 12th cent.; above is the *Kaiser-Kapelle*, with some sculptures and paintings, below is *St. Margaret's Chapel*, probably originally used as a burial-vault. The *Royal Apartments*, fitted up in the late-Gothic style in 1854-56, contain several Renaissance tile-stoves.

The ceiling of the audience-chamber, painted in 1520 by *Hans Springinklee*, a pupil of Dürer, shows coats of arms with the motto of Charles V.; on the timber ceiling of the study (14th cent.) appears the imperial eagle. — The modern balcony on the W. side of the castle afford splendid views of the city and environs. — The castle-enclosure (now a royal garden), on the W. side of the castle-hill, is open to the public.

Next the Pentagonal Tower (p. 142), on the right, is the old granary, built by *Hans Behaim the Elder* in 1494-95, now known as the KAISER-STALLUNG (Pl. D, 1; 'imperial stables'), with a coat-of-arms by *A. Kraft*. To the E. of this is the *Luginsland*, with turrets at its four corners, said to have been built by the townsfolk in 1367 in order to watch the burgrave's castle.

b. The E. Quarters of the Old Town.

In the PANIERS-PLATZ (Pl. D, 1), a few paces to the E. of the castle hill, rises the **Toppler House** (Pl. 8), a Renaissance edifice of 1590-97. No. 9 in the same square, has a Gothic tower with a spiral staircase; No. 20 is a Gothic timber-framed building.

At No. 12 Schildgasse, farther down, in the house known as 'Zur Blume', is the *Natural History Museum* (adm. see p. 133). At the *House with the Golden Shield*, opposite (No. 23), the first twenty-three articles of the Golden Bull (p. 134) were composed in 1356.

Turning to the E. out of the Paniers-Platz we pass the former *Max-Tor* and traverse the *Sieben Zeilen* (Pl. E, 1), *i.e.* seven rows of weavers' houses, erected in 1488 on the site of the old town-moat, to the HIRSCHELGASSE (Pl. E, 1). No. 11, on the left, is the *Tucher Landhaus*, erected in 1533-34 and tastefully restored by Gabr. Seidl, with an interesting courtyard. — The *Hirschvogel House* (No. 21; since 1905 the property of the town), farther on, contains at the back a beautiful hall in the early-Renaissance style by P. Flötner (1534; ring at the gate).

Retracing our steps, we cross the Webers-Platz to the *Landauer Brüder-Kloster* (Pl. E, 1), now the Real-Gymnasium (boys' school). The fine vaulting of the late-Gothic chapel (1506; gratuity 30 pf.) is borne by two spiral columns. For this chapel, in 1511, Dürer painted his celebrated All Saints altar-piece, now at Vienna. — A few paces lower down is the *Lauferschlag-Turm* (reconstructed in 1508 and 1561), a remnant of the second town-wall (p. 152).

In the EGIDIEN-PLATZ (Pl. D, E, 1), to the W. of the Landauer Kloster, rises the Protestant **Church of St. Ægidius** (adm. see p. 133), originally a Romanesque basilica belonging to the Schotten-Kloster, the oldest monastery in the town; the church was burned down in 1696 and rebuilt in 1711-18 from designs by J. Trost.

Three chapels dating from the original church have been preserved: the Gothic Tetzel-Kapelle (1345), containing numerous hatchments of the Tetzel family, and the tomb (injured in the fire) of the Landauer family, by *Adam Kraft*, and adorned on the exterior with a statue of the Virgin, perhaps an early work by *Adam Kraft*(?); the Romanesque Eucharius Chapel (12-13th cent.); and the Gothic Wolfgangs-Kapelle with a large group of the Entombment by *Hans Decker* (?; 1416).

The church is peculiar in having an oval nave. The decoration illustrates the transition from the baroque to the rococo style. To the left behind the high-altar is the brass of the Eisen family, in the Renaissance style, with a Pietà in relief, by *Peter Vischer* (1522).

On the W. side of the church stands a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Ruemann (1905). — The ***Peller House** (No. 23; Pl. 6), now the property of Eysser, the art-dealer (p. 133), on the N. side of the Platz, was erected in 1605 by *Jakob Wolf the Elder*. It is the finest late-Renaissance building in Nuremberg, with a beautiful three-storied court and a handsomely fitted up interior (gratuity).

No. 13 Egidien-Platz, on the W. side, was the house of the famous printer *Anton Koberger* (ca. 1440-1513). — Opposite is a *Statue of Melanchthon*, by J. D. Burgschmiet (1826), in front of the Gymnasium organized by him in 1526.

Adjoining on the S.W. is the little Theresien-Platz (Pl. D, 1, 2), with a bronze statue of *Martin Behaim* (p. 138), by Rössner (1890), whence the Bindergasse and the Theresien-Str. lead to the W. to the Rathaus (p. 138). Bindergasse No. 20 and Theresien-Str. No. 23 are adorned with ***Reliefs** by A. Kraft (Joshua and Caleb, and St. George and the Dragon). — *Kraft's House*, Theresien-Str. 7, probably erected by Hans Behaim the Elder about 1510, has a fine two-storied court containing a statuette of St. Maurice, by Peter Vischer the Elder.

Adam Kraft's *Statue of the Virgin* at Bindergasse 1, corner of the Fünfer-Platz, and the *Statue of the Madonna* at Obst-Markt 16 have been disfigured by painting. — Close by, at the back of the municipal court (p. 139), is a fine *Statue of St. Helena* (15th cent.).

The Tucher-Strasse (Pl. D, E, 2), to the E. of the Obst-Markt, possesses three of the finest *Courts* in Nuremberg, at Nos. 15, 20 ('Historischer Hof', p. 132), and 21. — At the corner of this street and the Neue Gasse is the *Grübel Fountain* (Pl. E, 2), by Wanderer (1881), with a figure of *Konrad Grübel* (1736-1809), a popular poet of Nuremberg. — Not far to the W., at the corner of the Ebnersgasse and the Heugässchen, is the bronze *Bagpiper Fountain*, a copy of a Renaissance model in the Germanic Museum.

The Spital-Platz (Pl. D, 2), the E. side of which is occupied by the *Synagogue*, built in 1869-74 in the Moorish style, by A. Wolff, is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Hans Sachs* (1494-1576), by J. K. Krausser (1874). The house in which the poet was born is in the adjacent Hans-Sachs-Gasse (Pl. 9; No. 17).

On the S. side of the Spital-Platz stands the Protestant **Heiliggeist-Kirche** (Pl. D, 2; adm. see p. 133), a Gothic structure (1331-41) belonging to the neighbouring hospital, and formerly the depository of the imperial regalia (p. 134). The interior, modernized in 1662-63 and restored in 1902, contains a fine crucifix, in the style of *Veit Stoss*, and old frescoes (1420) in the aisles and at the entrance to the chapel to the left of the choir, in which is the tomb

of Konrad Gross (d. 1356), the founder of the hospital. — In the anterior court of the Hospital is the curious *Hansel Fountain*, with a Renaissance railing, and in an adjoining court (entr. to the E. through the Noris-Stift) is a *Chapel* built in 1459 on the model of the Holy Sepulchre.

Turning to the S. from the Spital-Platz we cross the *Heu-Brücke* to the island of *Schütt* (Pl. D, E, 2), with the *Männerschuld-Turm*, a relic of the second town-wall (p. 152); view to the left of the picturesque row of houses on the Pegnitz. Thence the *Schuld-Brücke* leads to the Nonnengasse, to the left from which runs the Peter-Vischer-Gasse, containing the house in which *Peter Vischer the Elder* lived (Pl. 10, D, 3; No. 23, left side).

Retracing our steps we turn to the right viâ the Katharinengasse to the Gothic Church of St. Catharine (Pl. E, 2; adm. see p. 133), of the beginning of the 14th cent., used by the Meistersingers as their school from 1620 onwards. It contains a painting by *W. Ritter*, representing the town and castle of Nuremberg in the 17th century. — To the left, at the end of the street, rises the —

Bavarian Industrial Museum (Pl. E, 2, 3), consisting of a main building (1894-96), in the baroque style, and an addition of 1900. Adm. see p. 133; director, *Th. von Kramer.*

Main Building. On the groundfloor, to the right, are modern industrial art exhibitions; the first floor contains ancient and modern patterns for industrial art (principally faïence, stoneware, and porcelain); and on the second floor are a collection of specimens selected as models and the library (librarian, *Dr. Paul Rée*). Fine view of the old town from the windows.

New Building (opposite). On the groundfloor are two halls containing machinery, while the upper floor contains machine-tools and the electro-technical section.

A few paces to the E., at No. 8 Marientorgraben, is the **Bavarian Railway & Postal Museum** (*Verkehrs-Museum;* Pl. E, 2), opened in 1899. Adm. see p. 133.

The Groundfloor contains the railway section. Rooms I. & II. Models of engines and railway-carriages; in the passage to the left, Bismarck's saloon-carriage. — Room V. Models of bridges. — Room VII. Models of steam ferry-boats, chain-towing steamers (from the Main), and steamers from Lake Constance. — Room IX. Engine-boilers and fire-boxes.

On the First Floor is the postal and telegraphic section, including telephonic and telegraphic apparatus; pneumatic post; models of mail-coaches; and a collection of postage-stamps.

c. The S.W. Quarters of the Old Town.

The main thoroughfares between the Lorenzer-Platz (p. 136) and the Spittler-Tor (p. 152) are the Karolinen-Strasse (Pl. D, C, 3) and the Ludwig-Strasse (Pl. C, B, 3).

No. 30 Karolinen-Str. has a graceful oriel window (Chörlein; after 1700), and No. 34 has a Renaissance gable and court (16th cent.). — In the Hefners-Platz (Pl. C, 3) stands a monument (1905; by M. Meissner) to *Peter Henlein* (1480-1542), who is supposed to have been the inventor of watches ('Nuremberg eggs').

The Ludwig-Strasse leads past the *Weisse Turm*, a relic of the second town-wall (p. 152), to the —

Jakobs-Platz (Pl. C, B, 3), where, on the right, stand the old Deutsche Haus, or Teutonic Lodge, now the office of the commanding general, and the Roman Catholic *Church of St. Elizabeth*, built in 1785 by the Knights of the Teutonic Order in a classical style, but left unfinished, and restored in 1902-04. — In the middle of the Platz rises the —

St. Jakobs-Kirche (Pl. B, C, 3; Prot.), founded in 1209 as the church of the Teutonic Order, rebuilt in the 14th-15th cent., partly restored by *Heideloff* in 1824-25, and reconstructed by *Eyrich* in 1892.

The Interior (adm., see p. 133) contains many fine sculptures in wood and stone (14-16th cent.). Near the W. portal, The Virgin and St. John, figures from a group of the Crucifixion in the style of *Veit Stoss*. — In the N. aisle, *Lamentation for Christ (Virgin, with the body of Christ, and St. John), a large group by *Veit Stoss*, to whom also is ascribed the group of St. Anna, the Virgin, and Child, on a winged altar in the Dillherr Chapel. This aisle contains also remains of frescoes (1510), and a famous *Pietà (the Virgin kneeling before the body of Christ), a group clo ely allied in style to the Nuremberg Madonna (p. 149). — In the S. aisle is a small statue of the Virgin by *Veit Stoss* who executed also the relief of the Last Judgment in the Egloffstein Chapel. — The fine choir, adorned with many hatchments of Teutonic Knights, contains good statues of saints (14th cent.) and a Gothic high-altar (ca. 1400) with winged paintings (retouched) and four admirable figures of Apostles in terracotta (six others of the series being now in the Germanic Museum, p. 149).

From the Jakobs-Platz we may follow the Jakob-Str. to the E. to the Corn Market (Pl. C, D, 3), to the left of which, along the inner town-wall, are a row of *Corn Magazines*, now used by the hop-merchants, and the old *Arsenal*, with a portal of 1588. From the Corn Market the Vordere Kartäusergasse leads to the right to the Germanic Museum (p. 147).

We turn to the N.E., in the direction of the inner town-wall, and follow the Weizen-Str. (Pl. C, 3, 2) past the *Weizen-Gebäude*, an extensive baroque building of 1672 (now the Tucher brewery), to the Unschlitt-Platz (Pl. C, 2), with the old *Unschlitt-Haus* (1490-91), originally a granary, now a pawn-broking office.

Superb *Views of the town (particularly fine by moonlight) are afforded by the four lower **Bridges over the Pegnitz** (comp. Pl. C, 2): the *Max-Brücke*, rebuilt in 1852-53 by B. Solger; the *Kettensteg* (1824), one of the first suspension-bridges in Germany, beside the present town-wall (p. 152); the iron *Henkersteg*, and the *Derrer-Brücke* (1486), between the Trödelmarkt Island and the Karl-Strasse.

In the grounds of the Max-Platz (Pl. C, 2), near the Henkersteg, is the *Triton Fountain*, by Bromig (1687). — In the court of No. 23 Karl-Str. are some realistic *Carvings*, in the style of Hans Sebald Beham (p. 135), representing a village church-festival, etc. — The one-arched *Fleisch-Brücke* (Pl. D, 2), rebuilt in 1596-98, near the central market-place (p. 137), is a copy of the Rialto bridge in Venice.

In the Adler-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 2), in the centre of which

GERMANISCHES MUSEUM

ERSTER STOCK

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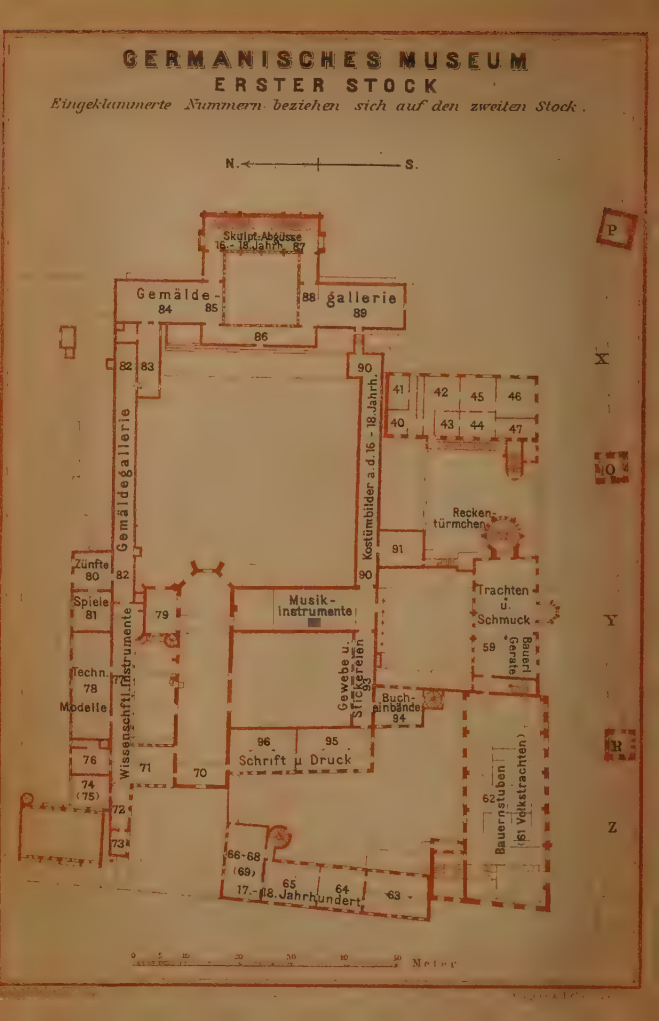

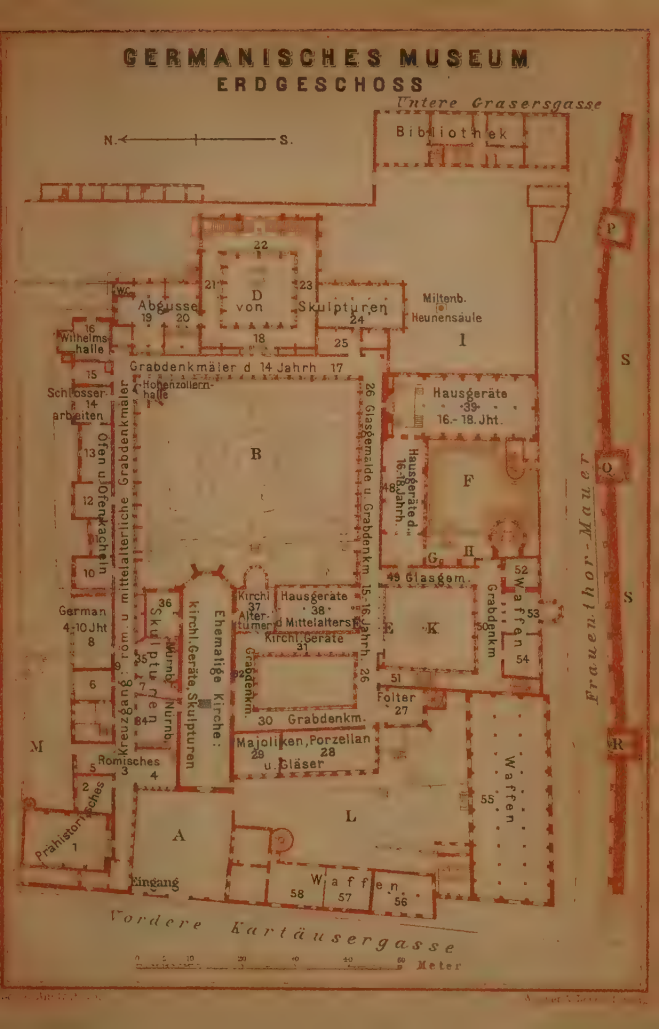
GERMANISCHES MUSEUM
ERDGESCHOSS
Untere Grasersgasse
N.
S.
Bibliothek
D
Abgüsse
19
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von
Skulpturen
22
21
23
24
Miltenb.
Heunensäule
I
WC.
Wilhelms-halle
16
18
25
Grabdenkmäler d. 14. Jahrh.
17
Hohenzollern-halle
15
Schlosser-arbeiten
14
Ofen u. Ofenkacheln
13
12
10
Grabdenkmäler
26
Glasgemälde u. Grabdenkm.
B
Hausgeräte
39
16.-18. Jht.
Hausgeräte d. 16. Jahrh.
48
F
G
H
49
Glasgem.
52
Waffen
53
54
German.
4-10 Jht
8
9
6
36
Skulpturen
Nürnb.
35
34
Kirchl. Geräte, Skulpturen
Ehemalige Kirche
Kirchl. Altertümer
37
Hausgeräte
38
d. Mittelalters u. Renaissance
Kirchl. Geräte
31
Grabdenkm.
15.-16. Jahrh.
26
K
Grabdenkm.
50
51
Folter
27
30 Grabdenkm.
Majoliken, Porzellan u. Gläser
29
28
Kreuzgang
Römisches
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stands a *Warriors' Monument* (1876), the façades of Nos. 21 and 25 should be noticed, the former with rococo decoration (18th cent.), the latter in the Renaissance style (16th cent.). In the Gothic court of No. 19 is a small relief (Adoration of the Child) by Adam Kraft (1498); and on No. 28 is one of the earliest *Statues of the Madonna* in the town (14th cent.).

d. The Germanic Museum.

The ***Germanic National Museum** (Pl. C, D, 3; adm., see p. 133), an institution founded in 1852 by Baron von Aufsess for the illustration of German historical research, consists of collections bearing on the history of art and of civilization (entr., Kartäusergasse 7), a library, archives, and a cabinet of engravings (entr., Untere Grasersgasse 18). Since 1857 it has been established in a suppressed CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY, a Gothic structure founded in 1380 and enlarged in the 15th cent., with a church and two cloistered courts. The building has been repeatedly extended by *A. von Essenwein* (1866-92) and *Dr. von Bezold*, the present director (the latest addition being the *Südwestbau*, or S.W. wing, completed in 1902), and owing to the munificence of private donors the museum has become one of the finest in Germany. The objects of general interest are exhibited in a series of rooms open to the public, while others are reserved for the use of artists and students (adm. on application to the directors of the various sections). The rooms are very cold, particularly those on the groundfloor (stone floors everywhere), and for the most part badly lighted. In addition to the excellent general guide ('Wegweiser'; 1906; 50 pf.), there are fifteen separate catalogues. There is a refreshment-room in Cloister Wing 30.

GROUNDFLOOR. — Immediately to the left, in ROOMS 1 & 2, are the prehistoric collections. R. 1. Articles of the stone age; model of a lake dwelling; copy of a so-called 'Hun's grave' (sepulchral mound), etc. R. 2. Antiquities of the bronze and iron ages (Hallstatt and La Tène periods).

CLOISTER 3 (the front portion of the N. walk of the main cloistered court) and the adjoining HALLS 4 & 5 contain Roman antiquities found in Germany. In the cloister, Casts of sepulchral monuments (1st-4th cent. A.D.). Hall 4. Two beams from the bridge over the Rhine at Mayence; glass vessels, etc. — ROOM 6 (to the left). Recent acquisitions.

PASSAGE 7 (r.) and ROOM 8 (l.) contain Germanic antiquities (4-10th cent.). R. 8. Copy of the 'Treasure of Athanarich', King of the Visigoths (d. 381; original at Bucharest); gold ornaments of the Ostrogoths from Ravenna; early-Germanic helmet, from Pfersee near Augsburg, and Frankish weapons; objects from tombs in Thalmässing; gold and bronze coins; damascened belt-hooks; works of art of the Carolingian period.

Cloister Wing 9. Casts of mediæval sepulchral monuments (down to the 14th cent.). — Rooms 10-13 (on the left). Stoves and stove-tiles. — Rooms 14 & 15. Work in wrought iron and tiles.

East Cloister Wing 17. Casts of sepulchral monuments (14th cent.) and seals (12-19th cent.). — Adjoining, in Halls 19, 20, 24, & 25 and in the new Romanesque Cloister (18, 21-23), are casts of sculptures of the 10-16th centuries. Court D. Copy in cement of the Roland Column at Bremen.

The South Wing (26) of the large cloistered court contains casts of tombstones (15-16th cent.) and *Stained glass (12-16th cent.).

The finest specimens of stained glass are: Frames 1 & 2. Romanesque windows of French origin (ca. 1200); 7. Early-Gothic panes from Cologne; 16. Windows from the Frauen-Kirche, with the Scourging of Christ, executed by Nuremberg artists of the 15th cent.; 19-22. Windows with coats of arms from Nuremberg; 23. Half-length portrait of a married couple (Swabian, ca. 1500), *St. Fridolin and Death; 24. Death and a canon (Nuremberg work), Virgin with angels (Nuremberg, ca. 1500); 25. Christ with three martyred saints (Swiss; 1517).

Hall 27 (to the left at the end of the S. wing). Judicial exhibits; instruments of torture; headsmen's swords (17-18th cent.); falling-axe (18th cent.). — From the S. wing we pass straight on into —

Rooms 28 & 29, containing majolica, porcelain, stoneware, glass, and tin utensils.

R. 28. Cab. 1. Spanish-Mauresque majolica; Cab. 2 & 3. Italian majolica (15-18th cent.); 9-11. German and Swiss fayence; 12. Oriental vessels; 13, 14. Delft and French fayence; 15, 16 Nuremberg fayence; 17. Oriental and Dresden (Meissen) porcelain; 18. Porcelain from Frankenthal (Apotheosis of Elector Charles Theodore of Bavaria); 19. Porcelain from Fulda and *Höchst; 20. Viennese porcelain. — The central cabinets contain German, Bohemian, and Venetian glass.

R. 29. Cab. 4. Pewter-work by *Kaspar Enderlein* (d. 1633; p. 136) and others; 6. English stoneware by *Wedgwood* (1730-95); 8, 9. Rhenish, Frankish, and Saxon stoneware. — In the centre, glass.

Small Cloistered Court (30-32). Section 30. Bronze tablets from Nuremberg tombs of the 16-18th cent.; Sec. 31. Casts of ecclesiastical implements; Sec. 32. Casts of sepulchral monuments of the 16-17th centuries. Thence we pass into the former —

Church (33), with original *Sculptures (mostly of the 15-16th cent.), ecclesiastical implements, etc.

We mention some of the larger sculptures. On the N. wall (where there is also a picture by *M. Wohlgemut*, St. Anna, the Virgin, and Child, ca. 1510), *Nuremberg School*, Mourning Madonna, from a group of the Crucifixion (ca. 1400); *Veit Stoss(?)*, Three figures (Virgin kneeling, etc.) from Heilsbronn; *Style of Michael Pacher*, *Wooden figures of SS. Leonard and Stephen (ca. 1480); *Tilman Riemenschneider*, *St. Elizabeth (restored); *Veit Stoss*, *Crucifix, from the Heiliggeist-Spital. In the apse, Upper portion of a late-Gothic carved altar. On the S. wall, *Nuremberg School*, St. Barbara, St. Lawrence; *Swabian School*, Two *Groups in relief (ca. 1525), each representing a male saint standing with a kneeling woman.

Cabinets 1-3 (under the gallery). Vestments; 4. Scourges; 6. Copies of German imperial seals; 9-12. Church utensils; 13. Ivory carvings, incl. a costly book-cover (14th cent.) and the sumptuous binding of a lectionarium (1506); 14. Relief of the Annunciation, in wood (ca. 1500); 15. Carvings in alabaster; 16. Gothic chalices and mediæval altar-candlesticks; 16a.

Silver *Reliquary in the shape of a bust of St. Zeno (Augsburg; 1467); 17. Monstrances, ostensoria, etc.; 19. Reliquary; 21, 22. Aquamaniles (mostly of the 14-15th cent.); among these, Silver-mounted casket in which the imperial jewels of the Holy Roman Empire were formerly kept (p. 134; 15th cent.). — Above, on the walls, Funeral hatchments, battle-flags, etc.

We turn to the left from the N. side of the church into Covered Court 34, containing mediæval sculptures in stone and terracotta, mostly executed in Nuremberg: *Oriel Window from the parsonage of St. Sebald's (p. 141); architectural fragments and *Sculptures from the Schöne Brunnen (p. 138); six seated terracotta statues of Apostles, from the St. Jakobs-Kirche (p. 146); Mary Magdalen kneeling.

Covered Court 35 (entr. from Passage 7, p. 147) contains the *Sculptures, mostly in wood, belonging to the town.

On the N. and E. walls, *Veit Stoss*, Statue of the Madonna, from the artist's house in the Judengasse; Statue of St. Wenzel, wooden model for the bronze statue in the cathedral of Prague cast in Vischer's foundry; wooden model of the Gänsemännchen (p. 138); funeral tablet with the figure of a female saint in relief (ca. 1490); bronze mask from a fountain, the earliest Nuremberg work cast in bronze which has been preserved (ca. 1300). — On the S. wall, *Veit Stoss*, The rosary, a wooden tablet with reliefs (ca. 1500); frame of the All Saints' picture (p. 143), from a design by *Dürer*, with a *Frieze (Last Judgment) full of life; *Peter Vischer the Younger* (?), So-called *Nuremberg Madonna, the most important work of the Nuremberg School. — On the W. wall, **Veit Stoss*, Justice (judge with the poor and the rich man), from the Rathaus, Coronation of the Virgin, in high relief.

In the former Sacristy (36) are several carved altars (15-16th cent.), figures of a canonized bishop (ca. 1480) and a recumbent St. Catharine (Nuremberg, ca. 1500), etc. — On the S. side of the church, to the left, is the former Chapel (37), containing ecclesiastical antiquities. — Straight on is Room 38, with mediæval household utensils. — We return to Cloister Wing 26 (p. 148) and at the end turn to the right into —

Hall 39, with a late-Romanesque portal from Heilsbronn (after 1200). In front are two pieces of tapestry of the 15th cent., representing Indoor amusements and the Last Judgment; above, fine tiled stoves; table of wines of a Nuremberg landlord of the 17th cent.; chests from Lower Saxony, etc. — We now enter the picturesque Modern Gothic Fountain Court (F), on the W. side of which, by the Augustinerbau (rebuilt in 1872-75), are a modern spiral staircase, in the so-called 'Reckentürmchen', and a 'Beischlag', or balcony, from Dantsic (17th cent.). From this court we ascend the steps to the —

Kitchen (40), with utensils of the 17th cent., and to Rooms 41-47. R. 41. Gothic peasant's room from Tyrol (ca. 1500); R. 42. Room from Cologne (after 1600); R. 43. Swiss room (ca. 1700); R. 44. Tyrolese room; RR. 45 & 46. Nuremberg rooms (17th cent.). — We return to Hall 39 and turn to the left by the staircase into —

Room 48, containing furniture and household utensils (16-18th cent.).

In the middle, Sumptuous ebony bedstead inlaid with alabaster (Nuremberg, ca. 1600), and two richly ornamented cabinets (17th cent.); by the exit, Ornamented cabinet (Nuremberg, 17th cent.). Cases 8 & 5. Goldsmiths' work; among the Nuremberg work in Case 8 are a double goblet by *Peter Wiber* (after 1600), a nautilus goblet by *F. Hildebrand* (1595), the goblet of the Von Pfinzing family (1536), the *Cocoanut goblet with bacchic scenes, by *Peter Flötner*, and the Holzschuh goblet, by *Elias Lenker* (p. 136). — Chest 6. Silver travelling-service, adorned with agate (Augsburg; ca. 1710); 7. Enamelled vessels from Limoges.

The adjoining Cloister Wing (49-51) of the Augustinerbau contains casts of sepulchral monuments, stained glass (16-17th cent.), and mediæval fire-arms.

Stained glass in the West Wing (51): Frame 37. Aristotle and Phyllis (ca. 1510), pane with a coat of arms (Swiss; 1518); 38. Three Swiss windows, incl. the pane of Hans Gross (1599), probably by *Chr. Maurer* (d. 1614); *41, 42. Four allegories of good government, by *Chr. Maurer;* 50-56. Medallions with coats of arms (Nuremberg; 16-17th cent.).

The collection of fire-arms in Wing 50 includes blunderbusses (14th cent.), old cannon, and breechloading cannon of the 15th century.

On the left, adjoining Wing 50, are Rooms 52-54, containing portable fire-arms. Hall 55, in the S.W. wing, contains armour, staff-weapons (pikes, etc.), swords and daggers, shields, helmets, and cross-bows (15-19th cent.). — In Rooms 56-58 and in the West Court (L), Cannon and models of cannon. — From Cloister Wing 51 (see above) we ascend to the —

First and Second Floors. — Room 59. Costumes and ornaments. — Room 60. Peasants' utensils. — Room 61. Peasants' costumes and ornaments. — Room 62. Peasants' rooms. — Rooms 63-65. Furniture (18th cent.). — Room 67. Panelling from a house in the Tetzelgasse (18th cent.). — Room 68. *Tapestried room from the Wespien House at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the rococo style (ca. 1740).

Room 69 (on the next floor). Museum of commerce (models of ships and waggons, etc.). In the Gallery of the Church (70), Weights and measures.

Room 71 & Hall 77. Scientific instruments. — Hall 72 & Rooms 73-76. Pharmaceutical collection (76. Laboratory). — Room 78. Technical models and tools. — From Hall 77 we turn to the right into —

Chapel 79. Ecclesiastical objects (17-18th cent.). — Room 80 (on the left). Guild antiquities. — Room 81. Toys, incl. a rococo puppet-theatre and Nuremberg dolls' houses.

Rooms 82-89 contain casts of sculptures of the 16-18th cent. (R. 87), small sculptures, and the *Picture Gallery (ca. 450 pictures), in which the masters of the upper German Schools of the 15-16th cent. are well represented (catalogue, 1893, 1½ *M*).

Gallery 82. Sections I. & II. (Rhenish and Early-Netherlandish Schools of the 14-16th cent.): To the right, 7. *Style of Meister Wilhelm of Cologne*, Madonna with the pea-blossom; to the left, *Stephan Lochner*, 11. Crucifixion, with saints, 12. St. Gereon (studio-piece); to the right, *Master of the Life of the Virgin*, 24, 25. Presentation in the Temple and Death of the Virgin (1473), 26. Adoration of the Magi; 22. *Netherlandish School* (ca. 1480), Coronation of Emp. Frederick III. — Sec. II.: To the left, 63, 64. *Master of the*

Death of the Virgin, Portraits; *19. *French School*, Cardinal Bourbon; 60. *H. Bosch*, Scene in the infernal regions; no number, *Lucas van Leyden*, *Moses smiting the rock. — Sec. III. (Frankish Schools of the 15th cent.): To the right, 96. *Master of the Imhof Altar-piece*, Pietà (the back of the altar-piece mentioned on p. 136); to the left, 95. *Nuremberg School*, Epitaph of Walpurg Prünsterin (1434); *Hans Pleydenwurff*, 101. Portrait of Canon Schönborn of Würzburg, 100. Crucifixion; on the right, *H. Pleydenwurff*, 102. St. Thomas Aquinas, 103. St. Dominic; *M. Wohlgemut*, no number, Portrait of Hans Perckmeister (1496), 115. Epitaph of Haller (1487). Also, on the left, 135. *Upper German School*, Allegory of Life and Death (ca. 1480). — Sec. IV. (upper German Schools of the 15th cent.): To the right, 113, 114. *M. Wohlgemut*, 88. Cosmas and Damian, panels of the Peringsdörfer altar-piece (see below); 164-167. *Hans Holbein the Elder*, Martyrdom of SS. Thomas, the two Jameses, and Andrew; 247. 248. *A. Altdorfer*, Scenes from the legend of St. Quirinus; 253. *Style of M. Grünewald*, Last Judgment; no number, *Wolf Traut*, Baptism of Christ. Also, paintings on glass (eglomisés), enamels, and a German bronze (Neptune; 17th cent.).

Room 83 (upper German works of the 16th cent.). To the left, 171. *Hans Burgkmair*, Madonna (1510); 162, *163. *Hans Holbein the Elder*, Madonnas (No. 163 of 1499); 262. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Portrait of Luther (1533); on the right, 194, 195. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Two nude allegorical female figures; *Dürer*, *205. Hercules fighting with the Stymphalian birds (1500), 209. Emp. Maximilian I.; on the end-wall, 210. Copy of *Dürer's* All Saints picture (p. 149); 185, 186. *B. Strigel*, Portraits. — In the centre are bronzes and wood-carvings.

Room 84 (upper German works of the 15-16th cent.). On the end-wall to the left, *107-110. *M. Wohlgemut*, Four wings from the Peringsdörfer altar-piece, with the legend of St. Vitus and saints (from the Augustinian church; ca. 1488); on the E. wall, *M. Wohlgemut* (?), *124. Annunciation, *125. Adoration of the Magi; between these, 206. *Dürer*, Pietà, the so called Holzschuher panel (a replica with variations of the picture in Munich, p. 222); *Hans von Kulmbach*, 213. St. Cosmas, 214. St. Damian; *H. L. Schäufelein*, 225. Liberation of St. Peter, 226. Burial of the Virgin; between these, *Hans Burgkmair*, 168. St. Sebastian before the Emp. Constantine (background repainted), *170. Madonna (1509); opposite, 207, 208. *A. Dürer*, Emperors Charlemagne and Sigismund, executed in 1510-12 for the 'Heiltums Kammer' (p. 138; freely retouched); 283, 284. *J. G. Fischer*, Copies of Dürer's Four Apostles (p. 221), with the old original inscriptions; between these, 145. *B. Zeitblom*, Pietà. — In the centre are Italian and German *Medals.

Hall 85 (German and Netherlandish Masters of the 16-17th cent.). Entrance-wall, *272. *G. Pencz*, Captain Sebald Schirmer (1545); 352. *Ad. Elsheimer*, Biblical scene; 291. *J. de Momper*, View of Antwerp (the figures by *Jan Brueghel*). In the cases are dies for coins and medals, and miniature portraits. — Hall 86 (pictures of the 17-18th cent.). 360. *Joh. Lingelbach*, Scene in an Italian park; 371. *Joh. Kupetzky*, Portrait of himself. — Gallery 88 (modern pictures). No number, *Lenbach*, Bismarck (1894); 433 *J. Lauteschütz*, Schopenhauer; 434. *A. Feuerbach*, Sketch. In the centre is an old wooden model of Nuremberg, probably by *W. Behaim* (ca. 1615).

Room 89 (paintings of the 17-18th cent., chiefly Netherlandish). To the right, 323. *M. J. Miereveit*, Portrait of an old man; 335. *Jan Both*, Southern landscape; 339. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Sea-piece; 331. *P. de Hooch*, Party; 334. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *Rembrandt*, *325. Portrait of himself (ca. 1629), *326. St. Paul in prison (ca. 1628); no number, *G. Terburg*, Portrait; opposite, 330. *Corn. Bega*, Tavern-scene; 333. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 369. *W. Tamm*, Still-life. — In the centre are sculptures in bronze (Hunting-dog, Peasant, etc., from *Peter Vischer's* foundry), reliefs in lead (plaquettes), *Reliefs in box-wood, by *Peter Flötner* and others (six allegorical female figures, representing the cardinal sins, ca. 1540), a dagger-sheath (Nuremberg; 16th cent.), turner's work, portraits in wax, etc.

Gallery 90. Pictures of costumes. — Room 91 (to the left). Monuments of medical science. — Room 92 (to the right). Musical

instruments. — Gallery 93. Weaving, incl. a piece of Flemish tapestry representing the Garden of Love (after 1500). — Room 94 (to the left). Book-bindings. — Rooms 95 & 96. Collection illustrative of the arts of writing and printing; graphic arts.

e. The Town-Wall and Outer Quarters.

The ***Fortifications**, built about 1345-52, form the most interesting feature of the town, but they have unfortunately been removed at places since the middle of the 19th century. The existing wall takes the place of earlier fortifications, not completed until 1322, which have practically vanished, with the exception of the Tiergärtner-Torturm and one or two other towers. A walk or drive round the walls will reveal the variety and beauty of their architectural effects, the most picturesque portion being between the Spittler-Tor (Pl. B, 3) and the Max-Tor (Pl. D, E, 1).

The earliest fortifications consisted of a wall averaging 22 ft. in height with a protected passage, strengthened with a fort (now almost vanished) 55 ft. broad and numerous square towers placed at intervals of 50 yards. Outside was a dry moat, 30 ft. deep and 90 ft. broad. Four main gates (Frauen-Tor, Spittler-Tor, Neues Tor, and Laufer-Tor) and four smaller gates (Haller Tor, Tiergärtner-Tor, Vestner-Tor, and Wöhrder Tor) led into the town; the former were defended by strong outworks and tall towers originally square in plan. After about the middle of the 15th cent. a number of smaller forts were erected so as to enfilade the moat, and these were soon reinforced by escarp-galleries and, after 1500, by round forts with cannon ('Streichwehre') in the Vestnertor-Graben and at the points where the Pegnitz entered and quitted the town (Pl. E. 2 and C, 2). The two last additions were made in conformity with the theory of fortification propounded by Dürer. The earliest round bastions (Köchert-Zwinger and Kappenzipfel) date from about 1527, and in 1538-45 *Antonio Fazuni* of Malta erected the great polygonal *Burgbastei (Pl. C, 1), with two casemated side-bastions for the defence of the Tiergärtner-Tor and Vestner-Tor. In 1556-64 the *Towers of the four main town-gates received their present circular shape (walls, 19 ft. thick), from the designs of *Georg Unger* (d. 1559). Comparatively recent times have seen the destruction of the Wöhrder Bastion (built in 1613-14), of all the outworks dating from the period of the Thirty Years' War, and of the Max-Tor and Laufer-Tor; while the requirements of modern traffic have led to other breaches in the old wall.

In the Frauentor-Graben, between the Frauen-Tor and Spittler-Tor, and opposite the Germanic Museum, is the *New Municipal Theatre* (Pl. C, D, 4), built in 1902-5.

In the Plärrer (Pl. B, 3), between the Spittler-Tor and the Ludwigs-Bahnhof (Pl. A, B, 3), a *Monumental Fountain* (1890) commemorates the opening of the first German railway (1835; p. 131).

In the Rothenburger-Str., to the S.W. of the Plärrer, is the old **Cemetery of St. Rochus** (Pl. A, 3), with the grave of *Peter Vischer the Elder* (d. 1529) and his sons *Hermann* and *Peter* (No. 90, ninth stone on the right). The *Rochus-Kapelle*, erected in 1519-21 by Hans Behaim the Elder, contains stained-glass windows from the workshop of Veit Hirschvogel, resembling Dürer's work. — A little to the S.W. is the *Harbour* of the Ludwigs-Canal (p. 115), 370 yds. long.

To the W. of the Spittler-Tor-Graben lies the **Rosenau** (Pl. A, B, 2, 3), with the restaurant mentioned on p. 132. — In the Prater-Anlage (Pl. B, 2) is the *Minnesänger-Brunnen*, by Kittler (1905).

Outside the Neu-Tor, in the JOHANNIS-STRASSE (tramway No. 6, see p. 133), which leads to the cemetery of St. John (see below), is the graceful *Heiligkreuz-Kapelle* (Pl. B, 1; No. 24, on the right; adm. see p. 133), containing numerous hatchments of the Haller family and a large altar from Wohlgemut's workshop, with a group of the Descent from the Cross, and painted double wings.

In the Burgschmiet-Str., which runs from the Tiergärtner-Tor (p. 152) to St. John's Cemetery, stands on the right the *Bronze Foundry of Prof. Lenz* (formerly *Burgschmiet;* Pl. C 1), with a collection of models (visitors admitted). — The road leads on past the *Stations of the Cross*, consisting of seven sandstone pillars (1490) with reliefs of the Passion, and, in the cemetery of St. John, the *Kalvarienberg*, all by *Adam Kraft* (the latter now mostly replaced by copies; originals in the Germanic Museum).

St. John's Cemetery (Pl. A, 1), first laid out in 1518 and containing fine brasses, is well worth a visit (the wife of the chief sexton affords all information and also opens the Holzschuher Chapel; 50 pf.).

The late-Gothic *Holzschuher Chapel*, to the left of the entrance near the Kalvarienberg (see above), contains a large Entombment, Adam Kraft's last work (1508). — In the 6th row from the entrance, five graves to the N.E. of the Holzschuher chapel, is *Pirkheimer's* tomb (No. 1414; p. 138). On the path leading to the church of St. John (see below) rises the *Müntzer Tomb* (1560; 25 ft. in height). In the 6th row behind it is the grave of *Albrecht Dürer* (No. 649, the 11th stone to the left of the path; 'quicquid Alberti Dureri mortale fuit, sub hoc conditur tumulo; emigravit VIII Idus Aprilis 1528', *i.e.* 6th April, 1528). About 50 paces to the S. of Dürer's grave is that (No. 503) of the confectioner Hans Sachs and his descendants, perhaps including the poet *Hans Sachs* (p. 144). A few paces to the right (N.E.) of Dürer's grave is that of *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (d. 1585; No. 665), with a fine epitaph by Jost Amman. In the row in front lie the painter *Anselm Feuerbach* (d. 1880; No. 715) and *A. von Essenwein* (p. 147; No. 720). Eight rows to the W. of Dürer, in the direction of the church, rests *Veit Stoss* (d. 1533; No. 268), and farther on lies the popular poet *Grübel* (p. 144; No. 200). Four rows farther to the N.W., opposite St. John's church, is *Paumgärtner's* grave (d. 1679), with a large bronze skull; and in the second row to the N.W., on the paved side-walk a little to the right of the church, is that of *Joachim von Sandrart* the painter (d. 1688), with the order of the 'Fruit-Bringing Society'. — The Gothic *Church of St. John* (14-15th cent.; opened by the town-sacristan, 30 pf.), completely spoiled, contains a winged altar by the Master of the Tucher Altar (p. 137; on the left); the main altar is by Dürer's contemporary Wolf Traut.

The *Western Cemetery* (comp. Pl. A, 1), to the N.W., also in the Johannis suburb, has a fine portal by Hase (1879).

The most popular pleasure-ground at Nuremberg is the ***Stadt-Park** or *Maxfeld*, on the N. side (restaurant; music frequently; tramways Nos. 1, 3, and 5; p. 132).

f. Environs of Nuremberg. Fürth.

A tramway (No. 2, p. 132; overcrowded on Sun.) runs to the N.W. from Nuremberg to **Dutzendteich** *(Dutzendteich, Bellevue,* and *Waldlust Restaurants)*, with a large pond for bathing and boating, gardens, etc. This was the site of the Bavarian Exhibition of 1906. Thence a beautiful walk through wood leads viâ the *Falzner Weiher* (restaurant) and *Schmausenbuck* (1275 ft.; restaurant), with its view-tower (20 pf.), to *Mögeldorf* (station; see p. 296).

Excursion to the *Nuremberg Switzerland*, see p. 155.

For an excursion to Fürth we may use either the state-railway (p. 100), the local Ludwigs-Bahn (p. 131), or the tramway (No. 1; p. 132).

Fürth (964 ft.; *Hôtel National, Hôtel Kütt*, both at the railway-station; *Schwarzes Kreuz*, in the town, plainer; *Restaurant Tauber*, Nürnberger-Strasse), a busy town with 60,600 inhab., vies with Nuremberg in its staple commodities of toys and fancy-articles, and possesses very extensive manufactories of gold-leaf and of mirrors. Conspicuous among the buildings is the modern *Rathaus* with its lofty tower. The Gothic *Church of St. Michael* (14th cent.) contains a beautiful late-Gothic *Ciborium, 25 ft. high. In the Hall-Platz is the new *Theatre* (1902). The Rednitz, which joins the *Pegnitz* below the town to form the *Regnitz*, is crossed by a railway and a suspension bridge.

From Fürth to Kadolzburg, 8 M., local railway in 1/2 hr. — 2 1/2 M. *Alte Veste.* At the **Alte Veste** (1184 ft.), on a hill on the Rednitz, the battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which compelled the Swedish monarch to retreat, was fought on 4th Sept., 1632. The headquarters of Gustavus were at the inn 'Zum Grünen Baum', in the street now named after him. Six attacks on the intrenched camp of Wallenstein had proved unsuccessful. Extensive view from the tower. The adjoining restaurant is a favourite resort of the Nurembergers. — The line proceeds viâ *Zirndorf, Weiherhof*, and *Egersdorf* to (8 M.) **Kadolzburg** (1746 ft.; *Feierabend Inn*), a market-village with 1200 inhab. and a well-preserved *Castle* held by the Burgraves of Nuremberg (p. 134) since the 13th century. The oldest part of the castle dates from the 9th cent., the newer parts from 1410. On the outer gate appear the armorial bearings of the Hohenzollerns. Fine view from the belvedere (5 min.; key at the first gate-tower of the castle).

26. From Nuremberg to Eger by Schnabelwaid.

94 M. Railway in 3 1/4-5 1/4 hrs. (express to Prague in 9 hrs.).

Nuremberg, see p. 131. Soon after leaving the station the train diverges to the left from the lines to Ratisbon and Amberg, and crosses the *Pegnitz-Tal* by means of a long embankment and several bridges to (2 1/2 M.) *Nuremberg East Station.* It then skirts the hills on the N. side of the Pegnitz-Tal, running parallel with the Amberg railway (p. 296) on the S. side, 1/2-1 1/4 M. off. — 8 M. *Rückersdorf* (3 M. to the N. is the *Ludwigshöhe*, a summer-resort with view-tower); 10 1/2 M. *Lauf* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château, on the

Klingenberg
Nöfles
Poppenreuth
Schnepfenreuth
Lohe
Marienberg
Ziegelstein
S E B A L D E R
W A L D
Schafhof
Herrnhütte
Klein-Reuth
Groß-Reuth
Erlenstegen
FÜRTH
Weitzendorf
Doos
Thon
Schniegling
Dambach
Muggenhof
Neugroßreuth
Schweppermannstr.
Jobst
Lauf
Mögeldorf
am Holz
NÜRNBERG
Layh
Höfen
Wohrd
Schmausenbuck
Gaulsmannshof
Sündersbühl
St. Leonhard
Steinbühl
Galgenhof
St. Peter
Glaishammer
Zerzabelshof
Dutzendteich
Großer Dutzendteich
Kleiner
Schweinau
Gibitzenhof
Rötten-bach
Eibach
Matach
Militär Schieß-Pl.
Ludwigs-Bhf.
Alter Friedh.
Protest. Kirche
Spital
Post
Bahnhof
Rathaus
Theat. Pegnitz
Straßenb.
Kathol. Kirche
Michaelis
Sebald
Egidien
Lorenz
Frauen
Jakobs
Aegidien
Johannis
Wöhrder
Maxfeld
Pirkheimer
Tetzel
Rosenau
Hallerwiese
Marien
Bauern
Ludwig
Königs
Fürther
Nürnberger
Bahnhof
Rangierbahnhof
Eisenbahn
Ostbahnhof
Nordbahnhof
Verschiebebhf.
Güterbhf.
Ausstellungs-Pl.
Exerzier-Pl.
Kraftshof
Reichelsdorf
Reichenbach
Wetzendorf
Thon
Schnepfenreuth
Poppenreuth
Nöfles
Lohe
Marienberg
Ziegelstein
Schafhof
Herrnhütte
Erlenstegen
Jobst
Mögeldorf
Lauf
Dambach
Muggenhof
Schniegling
Doos
Layh
Höfen
Wohrd
Schmausenbuck
Glaishammer
Zerzabelshof
Dutzendteich
Großer Dutzendteich
Kleiner
Schweinau
Gibitzenhof
Rötten-bach
Eibach
Matach
Sündersbühl
St. Leonhard
Steinbühl
Galgenhof
St. Peter
Gaulsmannshof
FÜRTH
1:25.000
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
1:100.000
0 1 2 3 Kilom.

Pegnitz (1/2 M. to the S. is the station of the Amberg line, p. 296); 12 1/2 M. *Schnaittach*.

Branch-line to the N. viâ (3 M.) *Markt Schnaittach*, with the ruin of *Rottenberg* (1825 ft.; view) rising above it, to (6 M.) *Simmelsdorf-Hüttenbach*.

15 M. *Reichenschwand*, at the base of the *Hansgörgl-Berg* (see below), with a château and park.

17 1/2 M. **Hersbruck** (1100 ft.; **Post*, at the N. end of the town; **Traube*, in the market-place; *Roter Hahn*), a prosperous little town (4300 inhab.) at the foot of the *Michelsberg*, surrounded by hop-gardens. The station on the right bank of the Pegnitz (*Heissmann's Restaurant*, close by) lies on the N.W. side of the town, 1 1/2 M. from the station on the left bank of the Pegnitz (p. 297).

The **Michelsberg** (1420 ft.), ascended from the right bank station in 1/4 hr., affords an admirable survey of the town and district. A still finer point of view is the **Hansgörgl-Berg* (1975 ft.), 1 hr. from *Reichenschwand* (see above), or 1 1/2 hr. from Hersbruck. On the top is an iron pavilion.

At (20 1/2 M.) *Hohenstadt* the line turns to the N. and enters the narrow and tortuous Upper Pegnitz-Tal; to the right, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Hirschbach-Tal*, lies the summer-resort of *Eschenbach* (1140 ft.), with a Schloss. — We cross the Pegnitz twice, and pass *Alfalter* on the left. 25 M. *Vorra* (1160 ft.); 1/2 M. up the valley lies *Astelshofen* (Hirsch), in a magnificent situation. — Then five bridges and two short tunnels. — 27 1/2 M. **Rupprechtstegen** (1184 ft.; *Inn 'Zur Fränkischen Schweiz'*, with a huge lime-tree), the centre of the 'Nuremberg Switzerland'. The imposing **Kur-Hotel Rupprechtstegen* (pens. 5-6 *M*), pleasantly situated on the slope to the left, is a favourite resort in summer.

The **Anka-Tal*, to the W., with its beautiful woods and picturesque groups of rocks (including the *Andreas-Kirche*), affords a pleasant walk. The path then crosses a lofty plain to (1 1/2 hr.) the ruin of *Hohenstein* (2080 ft.), rising above the village of that name (Inn zur Felsburg; beer at Maier's); fine view from the wooden belvedere (key at the village). — Walk to the E. to the (1 hr.) ruin of *Hartenstein* (1845 ft.), mentioned in the 'Parzival' of Wolfram von Eschenbach.

Ten bridges and five tunnels in rapid succession. The walk through the Pegnitz-Tal to Velden is interesting. — 29 M. **Velden**, a picturesquely-situated town (1235 ft.; *Krone*), with an ancient gate, lies 1/3 M. to the N.W. of the station. The valley now expands. — 31 1/2 M. *Neuhaus an der Pegnitz* (Rossbach's Inn, at the station, R. 1-1 1/4, pens. 3-3 1/2 *M*; Wilder Mann), commanded by the watch-tower of the old castle of *Veldenstein* (1423 ft.) on a lofty conical hill.

Near the village of *Krottensee* (Zur Grotte), about 1 1/2 M. to the E., is the **Maximilians-Grotte*, a large stalactite grotto, made accessible in 1878 (adm. 1 pers. 75 pf., 2 pers. 1 *M*. etc.; guide necessary; magnesium wire 75 pf. extra). The most beautiful part is called the 'Crystal Palace'.

We cross and recross the Pegnitz several times. 33 1/2 M. *Ranna*; branch-line to (5 M.) *Auerbach*. — 41 1/2 M. **Pegnitz** (1380 ft.; **Lamm*; *Ross*, well spoken of), a district-town on the Pegnitz, which rises at *Lindenhardt*, 9 M. to the N. (diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.

viâ *Pottenstein* to *Gössweinstein*, p. 130). — The train now ascends to (46½ M.) **Schnabelwaid** (1466 ft.).

Branch Railway to Bayreuth (11 M., in 40 min.) viâ (3½ M.) *Kreussen*, an old town in the valley of the *Rote Main*, noted for its earthenware, and (6 M.) *Neuenreuth*. 11 M. *Bayreuth* (see p. 121).

The train turns to the E., and near (49½ M.) *Engelmannsreuth* (1610 ft.) passes through the watershed between the Pegnitz and the *Naab* by a cutting 875 yds. long. Beyond (53½ M.) *Vorbach* the *Hard* is penetrated by a tunnel of 490 yds.

58½ M. **Kirchenlaibach** (1510 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the Neuenmarkt and Weiden line (p. 124). The train pursues a N.E. direction. Near (63½ M.) *Immenreuth* it crosses the *Haidnaab* by a bridge 56 ft. high, and at *Oberwappenöst* (1900 ft.) it passes under the watershed between the Haidnaab and the *Fichtelnaab* by a tunnel of 930 yds. The valley of the latter stream is crossed near *Riglasreuth* by an iron viaduct 130 ft. high. 70 M. *Neusorg* (1827 ft.); branch hence to (9½ M.) *Fichtelberg*, see p. 126. Near *Langentheilen* the watershed between the Naab and the *Röslau* is pierced by another long tunnel. 75 M. *Waldershof* (1805 ft.); 2 hrs. to the W. is the *Kösseine* (p. 128).

77 M. **Markt-Redwitz** (1765 ft.; *Anker*, at the station, R. 1 *M* 80 pf.-2 *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Kaiserhof*; *Weisses Ross*), a busy little town on the *Kössein*, with a Protestant church in the transition style; junction of the line from Hof to Wiesau (p. 186).

The line now turns to the N.E. and follows the Röslau, which it crosses twice. 81½ M. *Seussen*; 83½ *Arzberg*; 86 M. *Schirnding*. Before reaching (88½ M.) *Mühlbach* we enter Austrian territory. The train now follows the *Eger*, intersects the plateau to the S. of Eger at a depth of 56 ft., and, curving to the N., enters the station of (94 M.) **Eger** (see p. 104).

27. From Nuremberg to Augsburg.

105 M. Railway; express in 3¼-4¾ hrs. (fares 16½, 11 *M*), ordinary train in 6 hrs. (13 *M* 60, 9 *M*, 5 *M* 80 pf.).

Nuremberg, see p. 131. Thence to (28 M.) **Pleinfeld** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction of the line to Munich viâ Treuchtlingen, see pp. 103, 109. — 33 M. *Langlau*.

37 M. **Gunzenhausen** (795 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Altmühl*, junction of the Würzburg and Munich line (see p. 182). Beyond (42 M.) *Kronheim* the line reaches the *Wörnitz*. To the right of (46 M.) *Wassertrüdingen* rises the long *Hesselberg* (2270 ft.), with prehistoric dykes and moats; a stone commemorates its ascent by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632 and by Frederick William III. in 1833. — 54 M. *Oettingen*, a small town with 2900 inhab., on the Wörnitz, residence of the Prince of Oettingen-Spielberg. Beyond (57 M.) *Dürrenzimmern*, the *Ipf* (p. 37) becomes conspicuous on the W.

The village on the right near Nördlingen is *Wallerstein* (see below), with a ruined castle.

62 M. **Nördlingen** (1410 ft.; *Krone*, in the Holzmarkt, R. $1^3/_4$-3 *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 2 *M* 60 pf.; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, at the station, R. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Deutsches Haus; Weisses Ross;* beer at the *Sonne*), formerly an imperial town, is still surrounded with walls and towers. Pop. 8500. In the gardens outside the station is a bronze bust of the poet *Melchior Meyr* (d. 1871), author of 'Erzählungen aus dem Ries'. The Gothic **St. George's Church*, erected in 1428-1505, contains a fine late-Gothic ciborium (1511-25), a good stone pulpit of the same period, a curious winding staircase to the organ-loft, paintings by *Schäufelein* (Mourning for Christ, in the Baptistery) and *Herlin* (behind the high-altar), and good stained glass. Fine prospect from the tower (290 ft. in height), extending over the Ries with its numerous villages, of which 99 are said to be visible. The late-Gothic *Rathaus* contains a large mural painting by *Schäufelein* (1515), of the history of Judith and Holofernes; on the upper floor is a collection of old German pictures (chiefly by *Schäufelein* and *Herlin*), autographs, coins, local antiquities, etc. (Apply to custodian on first floor.)

During the Thirty Years' War the Imperial Generals Ferdinand of Hungary and the Cardinal Infante Don Fernando gained a signal victory here over the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar and Horn, 27th Aug., 1634.

A branch-railway runs from Nördlingen viâ (10 M.) *Wildbad Wemding* (new bath-house), with a sulphurous spring, to ($10^1/_2$ M.) Wemding (1480 ft.; *Kreuz; Sonne*), on the *Dosbach*.

Remstal Railway from Nördlingen to Stuttgart, see R. 7.

From Nördlingen to Dombühl, $33^1/_2$ M. (railway in 2-$3^1/_4$ hrs.). — $2^1/_2$ M. *Wallerstein*, with a picturesque ruined castle; $5^1/_2$ M. *Marktoffingen*, 1 M. to the E. of which lies *Maihingen*, formerly a convent, with the valuable library, armoury, and other collections of Prince Oettingen-Wallerstein. 15 M. *Wilburgstetten*. In the woods between this village and ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Weiltingen*, the Pfahl-Graben (p. 176) is in good preservation. — $18^1/_2$ M. **Dinkelsbühl** (1445 ft.; *Goldne Rose*, R. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*), an old imperial town on the *Wörnitz*, still surrounded with walls and towers (4560 inhab.), was the birthplace of *Chr. von Schmid* (1768-1854), a popular writer for the young, to whom a statue has been erected in the market-place. The late-Gothic *Church of St. George* (built in 1444-99), with its handsome ciborium and carved altars, and the *Deutsche Haus* (15th cent.; now an inn) are interesting. The old *Mill* at the Nördlinger-Tor dates from 1490. The *Old Rathaus*, now a school, contains a collection of antiquities. Fine view from the *Galgenberg*. — 27 M. *Feuchtwangen* (Post), an old town of 2400 inhab., with a Gothic abbey-church. — $33^1/_2$ M. *Dombühl*, see p. 33.

$67^1/_2$ M. *Möttingen;* to the left, the *Lierheimer Schloss*. Beyond (70 M.) *Hoppingen* we enter the *Ries*, a remarkably fertile tract, doubtless once the bed of a lake; eruptive and volcanic rocks occur on its margins. 72 M. *Harburg*, a little town belonging to Prince Wallerstein, with a well-preserved castle, picturesquely perched on a rock. $75^1/_2$ M. *Wörnitzstein*. The train follows the fertile valley of the winding *Wörnitz*.

$79^1/_2$ M. **Donauwörth** (1320 ft.; *Krone; Krebs*), an old town on the *Danube*, has 4700 inhabitants. The Gothic *Town Church* contains

a fine ciborium. The buildings of the suppressed Benedictine Abbey of the *Holy Cross*, at the W. end of the town, now contain the *Cassianeum*, an institution for the improvement of Roman Catholic education, with a boys' school, a library of 50,000 vols., various collections, and a printing and publishing office. In the baroque *Abbey Church*, which has been judiciously restored, is the sarcophagus of the ill-fated Mary of Brabant, consort of Duke Louis of Bavaria, by whose order she was beheaded in 1256 on a groundless suspicion of infidelity. The tasteful iron railing enclosing it is modern. The fortress of *Mangoldstein*, where the execution took place, at the N.E. angle of the Promenade, 3/4 M. from the station, was destroyed by Emp. Albert I. in 1301, and the ruins were removed in 1818. A tablet in the rock, bearing the words '*Castrum Woerth*', now marks the site of the castle. The *Schellenberg* (1623 ft.), above the station, was stormed with severe loss by the Duke of Marlborough and Margrave Louis of Baden in 1704. Its capture formed a prelude to the disastrous battle of Höchstädt (see below).

From Donauwörth to Neu-Offingen, 27 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/3 hr. (to Ulm in 3 hrs.). The line skirts the N. side of the town, turns to the S.W., and traverses the valley of the tortuous *Danube*. — 9 M. *Blenheim*, or *Blindheim*; 12 M. *Höchstädt*. Each of these names recalls more than one fiercely contested battle. Here in 1083 Guelph I. of Bavaria was defeated and deprived of his duchy by Emp. Henry IV. In 1703 Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria and Marshal Villars gained a victory at Höchstädt over the Imperial troops under Count Styrum; but the Elector and Marshal Tallard were signally defeated, at Blenheim, by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, on 13th Aug., 1704. Nearly a century later, on 19th June, 1800, the Austrians under Kray engaged the French under Moreau at Höchstädt. — 16 M. **Dillingen** (*Bayrischer Hof*; *Stern*, R. 1 1/2·2 *M*; *Sonne*), a thriving town of 6200 inhab., which has belonged to Bavaria since 1803, was formerly the seat of a university, suppressed in 1804. The old château once belonged to the bishops of Augsburg. Branch-line to Aalen, see p. 36. — 19 M. **Lauingen** (1123 ft.; *Drei Mohren*), a busy town of 4100 inhab., the residence during the middle ages of the Bavarian dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg, whose burial-vault is below the Roman Catholic church. The isolated *Hof-Turm*, 180 ft. high, in sixteen stories, was erected in 1478. A bronze statue (by F. von Miller) of the celebrated scholar *Albertus Magnus* (Count Albert of Bollstädt; 1193-1280), a native of Lauingen, stands in the market-place. At *Faimingen*, 1 M. to the W., a well-preserved Roman hypocaustum was discovered in 1896. — 23 1/2 M. *Gundelfingen*, a small town (2830 inhab.) on the *Brenz*. The line turns towards the S., crosses the Danube, and joins the Ulm and Augsburg line (p. 185) at (27 1/2 M.) *Neu-Offingen*.

From Donauwörth to *Ingolstadt* and *Ratisbon*, see R. 29.

The train crosses the Danube, and then the *Schmutter*. From (84 1/2 M.) *Mertingen* a branch-line (10 1/2 M.) runs to *Wertingen*. — 88 M. *Nordendorf* (right, the château of Count Fischler-Treuberg); 91 M. *Meitingen* (right, on the height, the castle of *Markt*, once a Roman fort, the property of Prince Fugger). — 104 M. *Oberhausen* (to *Ulm*, see p. 185). We cross the *Wertach*, near its union with the Lech.

105 M. **Augsburg.** — **Hotels.** *Drei Mohren (Pl. a; C, 4), Maximilian-Str., one of the oldest hostelries in Germany, but lately rebuilt, with lift,

AUGSBURG
1:20,200
Meter
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
Oberhausen
Vorstadt
La Wertach
Vorstadt
Rechts d. Wertach
Am Pfannenstiel
Reiserlestr.
Lechhausen
Lech
Pfarrle
Pfarrkirche St. Georgen
Dom
St. Ulrich
Kirche St. Stephan
Kirche St. Max
Kirche St. Jakob
Kirche St. Moritz
Kirche St. Ulrich
Kirche St. Anton
Kirche St. Josef
Kirche St. Thom
Kirche St. Paul
Kirche St. Peter
Kirche St. Leonhard
Kirche St. Simpert
Kirche St. Gertrud
Kirche St. Konrad
Kirche St. Barbara
Kirche St. Elisabeth
Kirche St. Franziskus
Kirche St. Hedwig
Kirche St. Johannes
Kirche St. Markus
Kirche St. Matthäus
Kirche St. Michael
Kirche St. Nikolaus
Kirche St. Sebastian
Kirche St. Thomas
Kirche St. Ursula
Kirche St. Valentin
Kirche St. Wendelin
Kirche St. Willibald
Kirche St. Wolfgang
Kirche St. Zeno
Kirche St. Afra
Kirche St. Agnes
Kirche St. Andreas
Kirche St. Anna
Kirche St. Bernhard
Kirche St. Bonifatius
Kirche St. Christophorus
Kirche St. Clemens
Kirche St. Cyriakus
Kirche St. Dionysius
Kirche St. Elisabeth
Kirche St. Emmeram
Kirche St. Erhard
Kirche St. Fidelis
Kirche St. Florian
Kirche St. Gallus
Kirche St. Gregor
Kirche St. Heinrich
Kirche St. Hermann
Kirche St. Hubertus
Kirche St. Ignatius
Kirche St. Jodok
Kirche St. Kajetan
Kirche St. Karl Borromäus
Kirche St. Kilian
Kirche St. Klara
Kirche St. Korbinian
Kirche St. Laurentius
Kirche St. Leonhard
Kirche St. Lorenz
Kirche St. Ludwig
Kirche St. Magnus
Kirche St. Margaretha
Kirche St. Maria
Kirche St. Martin
Kirche St. Mauritius
Kirche St. Nikolaus
Kirche St. Norbert
Kirche St. Odilia
Kirche St. Otto
Kirche St. Pankratius
Kirche St. Petrus
Kirche St. Quirinus
Kirche St. Rochus
Kirche St. Sebastian
Kirche St. Servatius
Kirche St. Stephan
Kirche St. Theodor
Kirche St. Thomas
Kirche St. Ursula
Kirche St. Valentin
Kirche St. Vitus

Geograph. Anstalt von

electric light, large covered court, and restaurant. R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, omn. ¾ *M*.; °Kaiserhof (Pl. i; B, 4), Halder-Str., 7 min. from the station, with frequented restaurant, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 1¼ 2½, omn. ½ *M*.; °Bayrischer Hof (Pl. d; B, 4), R. 1 *M* 30 pf.-2 *M*., B. 70 pf., Drei Kronen (Pl. e; B, 4), with garden, R. 1-2 *M*., both in the Bahnhof-Str.; Augusta, Fugger-Str. 3 (Pl. B, 4); Bamberger Hof (Pl. h; B, 4), Halder-Str., well spoken of; Weisses Lamm (Pl. c; B, 3), Ludwig-Str., good cuisine; Eisenhut (Pl. g; C, 3), Obstmarkt, R. 1-1½ *M*.

Restaurants and **Cafés.** °*Kaiserhof*, see above; °*Drei Mohren* (see above); °*Kernstock*, Steingasse (Pl. C, 3, 4), D. 1 *M* 20 pf.; °*Restaurant* in the *Stadt-Garten* (p. 164); *Café-Restaurant Central*, *Café Augusta*, both in the Fugger-Str. (Pl. B, 4); °*Café Maximilian*, *Bavaria*, Maximilian-Str. (Pl. C, 4); *Café Luitpold*, Bismarck-Str. (Pl. C, 5, 6). — Wine. °*Hofmann* (*Grünes Haus*), Anna-Str., 1st floor (Pl. B, C, 4), much frequented at midday (D. 1½-3 *M*.); *Deidesheimer Apostelkeller*, Klinkerberg 4 (Pl. A, B, 3); *Lamberger zur Weiberschule*, Hinter der Metzg (C, 182); *Eisenhut*, see above; *Ratskeller*, Eisenberg (C, 323). — Beer. *Horing*, at the Schmiedberg; *Kohleis* (*Reichskrone*), Bürgergasschen, Bei der Metzg (Pl. C, 3); *Stockhauskeller Beer Garden*, Eserwall-Str. (Pl. C, 5).

Baths. *Ott'sche Badeanstalt*, Baumgartner-Str., outside the Rote Tor (cold, warm, and vapour baths); *Augustusbad*, at the Katzenstadel (F, 152). *Municipal Swimming Bath* (Pl. D, 6); *Swimming School* (Pl. A, 3).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3, 4), Grottenau, at the corner of the Ludwig-Str.; also at the railway-station.

Cabs. Drive (¼ hr.), 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3 pers. 60 pf.; for lights in the evening till 10 p.m. 10 pf. per ¼ hr. At night (10 to 6) double fares. Each box of less than 55 lbs. 20 pf., over 55 lbs. 40 pf.

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan): from the Ludwigs-Platz (Perlach; Pl. C, 4) to Oberhausen 10 pf., the railway-station 10 pf., Pfersee 10 pf., Göggingen (p. 164) 15 pf., Lechhausen 10 pf.

American Commercial Agent, *G. Oberndorf.*

Augsburg (1625 ft.), with 94,500 inhab. (⅓ Prot.), the Roman *Augusta Vindelicorum*, situated at the confluence of the *Wertach* and the *Lech*, is one of the most important towns in S. Germany. Its abundant water-power, utilised by canals traversing the town, has given rise to various industries (weaving, cotton-spinning, machine-factories, chiefly outside the town).

In the middle ages (from 1268) Augsburg was a free imperial city, and the great centre of the traffic between N. Europe, Italy, and the Levant. It reached the height of its prosperity in the 15th and 16th centuries, and several of its citizens enjoyed princely wealth and power. Three daughters of Augsburgers were married to princes: Clara von Detten to Elector Frederick the Victorious of the Palatinate; Agnes Bernauer, the beautiful daughter of a barber, to Duke Albert III. of Bavaria (p. 289); and Philippina Welser to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. Bartholomew Welser, another citizen, fitted out a squadron to take possession of Venezuela, which had been assigned to him as a pledge by Emp. Charles V. The Fugger family raised themselves within a century from the condition of poor weavers to that of the wealthiest merchants at Augsburg, or perhaps in Europe. They were the Rothschilds of their age, and like them ennobled; and they frequently replenished the exhausted coffers of the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. — At Augsburg Charles V. held his famous diets; that of 1530, at which the Protestant princes presented to the Emperor and the estates the '*Augsburg Confession*', a reformed creed framed by Melanchthon; and that of 1555, by which a religious peace was concluded. The delivery of the Confession took place in a hall of the episcopal palace, which is now a royal residence. — *Hans Holbein the Elder* and *Hans Burgkmair the Elder* flourished at Augsburg about 1500; comp. also p. xxii.

The present appearance of Augsburg still recalls its ancient importance. A few of the houses are Gothic but most are in the Renaissance style of the 16th and 17th cent., and several are still adorned with well-preserved frescoes. The inner town is encircled by a promenade.

The principal street is the broad *Maximilian-Strasse* (Pl. C, 4), between the Maximilians-Platz and the Ludwigs-Platz, with its continuation, the *Karolinen-Strasse* (Pl. C, 3). At the N. end of the latter rises the **Cathedral** (Pl. B, C, 3), an irregular Gothic pile, originally a Romanesque basilica, begun in 995, consecrated in 1006, and altered in 1321-1431. It now consists of a nave with low vaulting, borne by square pillars, double aisles separated by slender columns with foliage-capitals, an E. and a W. choir, and a chevet of chapels. The bronze doors of the S. aisle, dating from about 1050, contain representations of Adam and Eve, the Serpent, Centaurs, etc., in thirty-five sections. The N. and S. portals of the E. choir, with sculptures of the 14th cent., are fine also.

The W. choir contains a very ancient episcopal throne in stone and an ancient Gothic altar in bronze. In the nave hangs a fine bronze candelabrum of the 14th century. The richly carved Gothic pulpit and the high-altar in the E. choir are modern. Fine stained glass, ancient and modern; the S. Romanesque windows of the nave (11th cent.) are among the oldest in existence. The altar-pieces of the first four side-altars are by *Holbein the Elder* (1493; scenes from the Life of the Virgin); those of the other four belong to the *School of Zeitblom*. In the ambulatory, in the Chapel of St. Wolfgang (1st on the left), is a fine altar-piece by *Amberger* (Madonna and Child and angels, with SS. Ulrich and Afra on the wings; 1554). On the back-wall of the N. aisle are portraits of all the bishops from 596 to the present day. The choir-chapels, containing the tombs of many bishops, are separated from the choir by tasteful iron screens. The fine cloisters on the N. side (late-Gothic, 1474-1510) contain tombstones, some of them very old. The old hall of the chapter, on the N. side, contains the *Episcopal Museum* (adm. at any time, Sun only 11-12, on application to the sacristan, D 110 by the N. portal; gratuity).

To the W. of the cathedral, in the Fronhof, with its *War Monument* by *Zumbusch* (1876), is the *Royal Palace* (Pl. B, 3), now government-offices; to the E., in the Karolinen-Platz, the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. C, 3).

On the right, in the Karolinen-Str. (D, 83), is the *Riedinger House*, the court of which is fitted up as a winter-garden. At the S. end of the street is the **Ludwigs-Platz** (Pl. C, 4; usually called 'Eiermarkt' or 'Perlach'), the busiest part of the town, in the centre of which rises the **Fountain of Augustus*, the founder of the city, whose statue was cast by the Dutch master Gerhard in 1594. On the right is the *Exchange;* on the left the *Perlach-Turm* (256 ft. high), erected in 1063 as a watch-tower, heightened in 1615 and converted into a belfry, and now a fire-station (fine view from the top). — To the E. of the Perlach-Turm is the Metzg-Platz, adjoining which on the N. is the *Metzg* (Pl. C, 3), the Butchers' House, erected in 1609 by Elias Holl, and restored in 1643 after a fire. Farther to the E., in the Barfüssergasse, rises the **Barfüsser-**

Kirche (Pl. C, 4; Prot.), containing pictures by N. German masters of the 17th and 18th cent. and an excellent organ. — The *Jakober-Strasse*, the E. continuation of the Barfüssergasse, is still one of the most mediæval-looking streets in existence. Farther on, to the right is the entrance to the *Fuggerei*, a separate quarter of Augsburg founded by Jakob Fugger 'the Rich' (d. 1519) in 1519, closed by its own gates, and consisting of fifty-three small houses, tenanted at a merely nominal rent by indigent citizens.

The **Rathaus** (Pl. C, **4**; adm. on weekdays 8-12 & 1-6, in winter 9-12 & 1-4, Sun. 10-12; 1-2 pers. ½ *M*, 3 or more pers. 25 pf. each), a handsome Renaissance edifice with no exterior ornamentation, was erected in 1615-20 by *Elias Holl*. On the gable in front is a large pine-cone in bronze, the heraldic emblem of the city. The lower vestibule contains an eagle, with gilded beak and claws (1606), and busts of Roman emperors; on the back-wall is a bust of Emp. Frederick III., who commanded the Bavarian troops in the war of 1870-71. An antechamber on the first floor, borne by eight columns of red marble, has a fine wooden ceiling and a statue of Chr. von Schmid (d. 1854; see p. 157), the educational writer. On the second floor is the **'Golden Hall'*, 118 by 62 ft., and 55 ft. in height, one of the finest halls in Germany, with rococo decorations in the Italian style, compared with which the paintings by Kager (after designs by Peter Candid) seem somewhat ineffective. The adjoining *Fürstenzimmer* also have fine wooden ceilings, wall-panelling, artistic stoves, a few pictures, and copies of painted façades in Augsburg. On the third floor is a collection of models.

To the S.W., in the Ludwigs-Platz, opens the Philippine-Welser-Strasse, in which a *Statue of Joh. Jac. Fugger* (1516-1575) was erected in 1857. To the E. of the monument is the handsome house in which Philippina Welser lived from 1530 to 1550. To the W. is the **Maximilians-Museum** (Pl. B, C, 4), a Renaissance edifice of the 16th cent., containing the collections of the *Historical* and *Natural History Society* (open on weekdays, except Sat. afternoon, 10-1 and 2-5; Oct.-March, 10-12 and 2-4; 50 pf.). On the ground-floor are Roman antiquities from the neighbourhood of Augsburg and, in the wing, mediæval sculptures (incl. fine alabaster reliefs of the Renaissance period); on the first floor the mediæval collections, including wood-carvings, weapons, seals, coins, drawings, etc. The pictures include portraits by *Amberger*, and an Adoration of the Magi by *Gumpolt Giltlinger*, a rare contemporary of Holbein. Another room contains Celtic, Roman, and Frankish antiquities. The natural history department embraces valuable collections of zoology, botany, mineralogy, palæontology, ethnography, etc.

In the neighbouring St. Anna-Strasse is the church of **St. Anna** (Pl. B, 4; Prot.), built in 1472-1510 in the late-Gothic style, with a central part altered to the Renaissance style.

In the interior are a fine pulpit and brass candelabrum of 1682, an

altar-piece (Jesus receiving little children), and portraits of Luther and Elector John Frederick of Saxony, by *Cranach the Younger;* the Wise and Foolish Virgins, by *Amberger* (1560), who probably also painted the Transfiguration in the S. aisle; Feeding of the four thousand, by *Rottenhammer;* Portrait of the Patrician von Oestreicher, by *Van Dyck* (?); Christ in Hades, by *Burgkmair the Younger* (1534), etc. To the left of the altar is a fine relief in stone of the Raising of Lazarus (16th cent.). The paintings on the wings of the large organ are perhaps by *Burgkmair the Younger;* those on the small altar are attributed to *Holbein the Younger.* At the W. end is the elaborate burial-chapel of the Fugger family, the earliest Renaissance architectural monument in Germany, built by Jacob Fugger the Rich (p. 161) in 1509-12, in a Venetian style. On the N. side is the Goldsmiths' Chapel, with frescoes of the 15-16th centuries. Numerous tombstones in the cloisters.

We return hence to the Maximilian-Strasse, where there are two fountains, the *Mercury* and the *Hercules*, by *Adr. de Vries*, erected in 1599 and 1602. — On the right is the **Fuggerhaus** (Pl. C, 4), the property of Prince Fugger-Babenhausen, adorned with frescoes by *F. Wagner* in 1860-63. The 'Damenhof' was adorned by *Burgkmair the Elder* in 1515 with frescoes of which scanty remains are still visible. The *Drei Mohren* hotel (p. 158) was formerly one of the Fugger houses.

In the Zeug-Platz, at the corner of the Apothekergässchen, are the so-called ***Fugger Bath Rooms,** two sumptuous apartments in the Italian Renaissance style (1570-72), restored in 1906 and fitted up for the accommodation of the Fugger Museum. — Opposite is the **Arsenal** (Pl. C, 4), an imposing edifice with a Renaissance façade by Elias Holl (p. 161; 1602). Above the portal, which bears the inscription '*pacis firmamento, belli instrumento*', is a bronze group, by Reichel, of St. Michael smiting Satan (1607).

At the S. end of the Maximilian-Strasse are the two churches of **St. Ulrich** (Pl. C, 5), one Protestant, the other, the interesting old conventual **Church of St. Ulrich and St. Afra*, Roman Catholic. The lofty nave of the latter was erected in 1467-99 by Burkard Engelberger, and in 1500 the foundation of the choir was laid by Emp. Maximilian I. The tasteful pentagonal porch of the N. portal was added in 1881. The tower (305 ft.), completed in 1594, commands a fine view (adm. 20 pf.).

Interior (always open). The nave and aisles are shut off by a highly elaborate iron screen, of the 16th cent., which when seen from the choir produces a striking effect of perspective. The *Fugger Chapel*, between the 2nd and 3rd pillar on the left, with its fine iron railing of 1568, contains the *Tomb of Hans Fugger (1589), a marble sarcophagus with recumbent figure by A. Collins of Malines, transferred from Schloss Kirchheim in 1877; also an altar with fine early-German carvings (14th cent.), recently erected. In the chapel of St. Bartholomew (left aisle) is a Roman sarcophagus, said to be that of St. Afra. The three handsome *Baroque Altars date from 1604. Below that to the right is a vault with the marble sarcophagus of Bishop Ulrich (10th cent.), patron of the see of Augsburg. Finely carved confessionals of the beginning of the 17th century. In the nave is a Crucifixion in bronze by Reichel and Neidhardt, cast at the beginning of the 17th century. The 16th cent. paintings above the choir-stalls represent the foundation of the choir and the procession of the emperor and estates. The sacristy, in the Renaissance style, contains good stained glass of the 15th century.

To the W. of the Hercules Fountain opens the Katharinengasse, at the corner of which stands the *Schäzler-Palais* (numbered B 16), with a fine rococo hall of 1770 (opened by the steward; 50 pf.). In the Katharinen-Str. is situated the **Royal Picture Gallery** (Pl. B, C, 4), in the old monastery of St. Catharine (open daily from 9 to 1, and for strangers at other times; fee ½-1 *M*; catalogue, 1899, ½ *M*). The collection is chiefly interesting for its early-German masters, in particular the works of *Hans Holbein the Elder* and *H. Burgkmair*, whose names mark the zenith of art in Augsburg (beginning of 16th cent.). Many of the pictures are from the suppressed churches and convents of Augsburg. Good photographs by Hoefle sold by the attendant.

Vestibule. 265. *J. A. Koch*, Heroic landscape, with St. George and the Dragon; *G. Ph. Rugendas*, 272. Riding-school, 273. Horse-market at Rome. — To the right is Room I. In the centre, marble bust of the younger Holbein after his portrait of himself at Bâle, executed by *Lossow*. To the right of the entrance: *H. Burgkmair the Elder*, *85. 86-88 (over the door), St. Peter's (1501) and San Giovanni in Laterano (1502). To the left of the entrance: *Master L. F.* (?), 82-84. San Lorenzo and San Sebastiano (1502). These form part of a cycle of 16 paintings belonging to the old convent of St. Catharine, relating to an indulgence granted to its inmates and representing the seven principal churches of Rome, with legendary scenes connected with them (others in Cab. 2 & 3). To the right, farther on: *52-49. *Zeitblom*, Legend of St. Valentine; *Ulrich Apt*, 103-105. Crucifixion, 106, 107. (above; grisaille) Annunciation; between these two, 102. *Gittlinger* (comp. p. 161), Adoration of the Magi; 61. *Holbein the Elder*, Passion, in 13 sections. — On the N. wall, to the right and left and between the windows, *99-95. *Burgkmair the Elder*, Altar-piece for the Convent of St. Catharine (1519), with St. George, Emp. Henry II., Christ on the Cross and the two malefactors. In the niches, 60-57. *M. Schaffner*, Scenes from the Passion; 168-178. *H. tom Ring*, Sibyls and Prophets. — On the exit-wall: *89-91. *Burgkmair the Elder*, Santa Croce (1504; comp. No. 85). Above (145-150) are six paintings by a *Tyrolese Master of about 1480 (Michael Hans Pacher?)*, representing SS. Jerome and Ambrose (wings of an altar) and the legend of St. Nicholas of Cusa. 130, 131. *H. Pleydenwurff (Wohlgemut?)*, Crucifixion, Resurrection.

Room II, chiefly Italian artists. First partition, on the front: 309. *Tintoretto*, Christ at the house of Mary and Martha; 405. *Rosalba Carriera*, Head of a child; on the back, *291. *Dutch Imitator of Leonardo da Vinci*, Head of a girl; 411. *Spanish School* (ca. 1670), St. Francis; 288. *Jacopo de' Barbari*, Still-life (1504); 409. Early copy of *Ribera*, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian. Second partition: on the back, *298. *Parmigianino*, Madonna and St. Bruno. — Above, beside the door to the left, 308. *Fr. Torbido*, Transfiguration.

Room III. Netherlandish Schools. Entrance-wall: 574. *Ben. Cuyp*, Circumcision; above, 638. *A. Cuyp*, Pastoral scene. — First partition: 578. *G. Schalcken*. Mocking of Christ; *592. *Jan Steen*, Merry-makers; on the back, 611. *Berchem*, Evening-scene, with cattle; above, 612. *Pynacker*, A wanderer under a bridge; 561. *Pieter Lastman* (teacher of Rembrandt), Odysseus and Nausicaa (1619); 435. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Landing-place (1615); 622. *Jan van Goyen*, Village; 585. *Isaac van Ostade*, Cottage. — Central partition: 605. *Poelenburg*, Waterfall; above, 476, 477. *A. van Dyck*, Sketches (grisaille) for engravings; on the back, 623. *Van Goyen*, Farm-yard; 475. *Kneller* (after Van Dyck), Queen Henrietta Maria; *620. *Van Goyen*, Village (1636); 523. *Jan Fyt*, Poultry (1657); 631. *Hobbema*, Cottage by a wood. — Third partition: 621. *Van Goyen*, Inn (1653); on the back, 471. *Van Dyck* (?), Portrait. — Rear-wall: 663. *Jan van Os*, Flowers; 268. *C. Ruthart*, Bear-hunt; above, 208. *J. Sandrart*, Miraculous Draught of Fishes (1646); 593. *M. Sweerts* (?), Concert. — On the left wall (in returning): 645.

Schellincks, Sea-piece; 462. *Rubens*, Arabs fighting with crocodiles and hippopotamus (studio-piece); 596. *Ph. Wouverman*, Hawking. — Adjoining is —

Cabinet 5. 204. *Chr. Paudiss*, St. Jerome. — Cab. 4. 159. *Cranach the Elder*, Pharaoh and his host overwhelmed in the Red Sea; 163. *L. Cranach*, Elector Albert of Mayence adoring the Crucified Christ; 92-94. *Burgkmair the Elder*, Christ and Mary enthroned, with saints (1507). — Cab. 3. °62-64. *Holbein the Elder*, Santa Maria Maggiore (1499; comp. No. 85, Room I); °142. *Altdorfer*, Birth of the Virgin; 71-73. *Holbein the Elder*, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross, Entombment. — Cab. 2. *Holbein the Elder*, °68-70. San Paolo (comp. No. 85); 74. Legend of St. Ulrich; 75. Martyrdom of St. Catharine; 76. Madonna, St. Anna, and the Infant Christ; 77. Crucifixion of St. Peter (1493). *Zeitblom*, 53. SS. Eretius and Theodule, 54. St. Alexandra. — Cab. 1. 65-67. *Holbein the Elder*, Miracles of Christ; 55, 56. *B. Strigel*, Zachariah and Isaiah; *Dürer*, 133. Virgin with the pink (1516), 134. The Virgin as mediatrix (1497); °138. *Bartel Beham*, Portrait; 120. *Amberger*, Madonna; 12. *Cologne Master of St. Severin*, Assumption.

The W. quarters near the railway-station contain several handsome modern buildings: in the Fugger-Strasse the *Courts of Law* (Pl. B, 4; built 1871-75) and the fine *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3; built 1876-77); in the Prinz-Regenten-Str., which opens between the Law-Courts and the Theatre, the *Prince Regent Fountain* (Pl. B, 4; erected 1903), by Franz Bernauer, with a bronze figure of the Prince Regent in the uniform of the Knights of St. Hubert and, on the pedestal, busts in relief of Maximilian I. Joseph, Louis I., Maximilian II., and Louis II.; in the Schäzler-Strasse the *Municipal Library* (Pl. B, 3, 4; built 1893), with upwards of 150,000 volumes. Farther to the S.W., beyond the railway, is the *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. B, 5), a tastefully laid out pleasure-ground with a café-restaurant, a large concert-hall, etc.

On the E. side of the town extends the public *Park*, at the upper end of which are the large water-works in the Lech called the 'Ablass', for conveying water to the town (*Restaurant). Adjacent are the *Water Works* for supplying the town with drinking-water. — In the Wertach-Thal, $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. (tramway, see p. 159), is *Göggingen* (Fr. Hessing's Kuranstalt), with a church, palm-house, summer-theatre, concerts, etc.

From Augsburg to *Stuttgart* and to *Munich*, see R. 31; to *Ingolstadt*, see p. 116; to *Buchloe*, p. 260. — A branch-line runs to the N.W. to (15 M.) *Welden*.

28. Ratisbon and the Walhalla.

Hotels. °Grüner Kranz (Pl. b; C, 3), Obermünster-Str., R. $1^3/_4$-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-9, omn. $^1/_2$ *M*; °Maximilian (Pl. c; D, 4), Maximilian-Str. 162-164, near the station, with restaurant and garden, R. $1^3/_4$-4 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M*; °National (Pl. e; D, 4), with popular restaurant, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, pens. 5-5 *M*; Weidenhof (Pl. f; D, 3), R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-$2^1/_2$ *M*, these two in the Maximilian-Str.; Münchener Hof, Kramgasse (Pl. C, 2); Karmeliten-bräu (Pl. h; D, 3), Maximilian-Str., R. 1-2 *M*, much frequented, plain but good; Weisser Hahn (Pl. d; D, 2), Weisse Hahnengasse, near the bridge, R. from 1 *M*; Zum Stern, Maximilian-Str., plain but good.

Restaurants. °*Rail. Restaurant*; °*Hôt. National*, *Münchener Hof*, see above; *Neues Haus* (*Theatre Restaurant*; closed in summer), Bismarck-Platz 7 (Pl. B, 3); *Velodrom*, Arnulfs-Platz (Pl. B, 2); *Café-Restaurant*

REGENSBURG
1: 17.600
Meter
STADT AM HOF
Donau
Regen
Obere Wörth
Strom
Unterer Wörth
Strom
Rathaus
Dom
Bahnhof
Fürstlich Thurn u. Taxis-Gesch.
Dörnberg-Garten
Ober-Bahn-Hof
Walhallabahn
1. St. Ulrich-Kn. Prachtbrt. Museum
2. Kreis-Realschule
3. Altes Gymnasium
4. Präsidial-Gebäude
5. Turber-Schule
6. Synagoge
7. Kommandos
8. Bischofshof

Central, Pfauengasse, a little to the S. of the cathedral (Pl. D, 2); *Von der Tann*, Von der Tann-Str. (Pl. D, E, 3). — *Wurstküche* (Pl. D, 2), quaint, below the stone bridge (open 6-11 a.m.; beer). — Schillfisch and Scheidfisch, or Waller, are good kinds of fish.

Wine. *Weisse Lilie*, Fröhliche Türken-Str. (Pl. D, 3); *Baumgarten*, Von der Tann-Str. 24 (Hungarian wines); *Diem*, Ludwig-Str. 16; *Wellhöfer*, Schäffner-Str. (Pl. D, 3). — **Beer.** At the *Bischofshof*, in the Krauterer-Markt (Pl. C, 2); *Augustinerbräu*, entr. from the Neupfarr-Platz, opposite the Wahlen-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Jesuitenbräu*, Obermünster-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Karmelitenbräu* (p. 164); at the *Beer Gardens* beyond the railway; all these unpretending.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, D, 3) in the Dom-Platz.

Cabs. (Stands at the station, in the Dom-Platz, and the Haid-Platz.)	1-horse 1-2 pers.	1-horse 3 pers.	2-horse (*Fiaker*) 1-4 pers.
	M pf.	*M* pf.	*M* pf.
To or from the station	—.60	—.70	—.80 (3-4 pers. 1 *M*)
In the town, 1/4 hr.	—.50	—.60	1.—
" " " 1/2 hr.	1.—	1.20	2.—
" " " 3/4 hr.	1.50	1.80	2.50
" " " 1 hr.	2.—	2.40	3.—
" " " 2 hrs.	4.—	4.80	5.80
To the Walhalla	5.—	5.50	5.50 (3-4 pers. 6 *M* 50)
To the Walhalla and back incl. 1 1/2 hr's. stay	7.50	8.25	8.25 (3-4 pers. 9 *M* 75)

Luggage up to 22 lbs. free; over 22 lbs. each article 20 pf. — The hirer should insist on being driven up to the Walhalla, as the drivers are apt to stop at the foot of the hill.

Electric Tramways (6-10 a. m. every 12 min., after 10 every 6 min.). 1. *Station* (Pl. D. 4)-Moltke Platz-Dom-Platz (Pl. C, 2)-Stone Bridge-*Stadt-am-Hof* (station for the Walhalla line; C, 1). — 2. *Prüfening* (comp. Pl. A, 3)-Arnulfs-Platz (Pl. B. 2)-Haid-Platz-Dom-Platz-Moltke-Platz-Ostengasse (Pl. E, 2, 3)-*Slaughter House* (to the E. of Pl. F, 3).

Steam Tramway from Stadt-am-Hof (Pl. C, 1; p. 172) viâ Donaustauf, Walhalla Station, and Sulzbach, to (14 1/2 M.) *Wörth an der Donau;* to (6 M.) the Walhalla in 50 min. (fare 80 or 50 pf., return 1 *M* 20 pf. or 75 pf.).

Steamboat to *Donaustauf (Walhalla)* from the Untere Wörth (Pl. D, 2), from June 25th till Sept. 8th once daily, from May 1st till June 24th and from Sept. 9th to 30th on Sun. and holidays, in 1/2 hr. (back in 1-1 1/4 hr.); return-fare 1st cl. 1 *M* 20 pf., 2nd cl. 80 pf. The boat leaves at 2.15 p. m. returning at 6 (9-30th Sept. at 5.30).

Baths. *Otto-Bad*, Kepler-Str. and Fischmarkt (swimming-bath also). — River-baths: *Städtische Schwimmschule* (Pl. B, 1), at the Obere Wörth; *Regenbäder* (Pl. D. E, 1), at the mouth of the Regen.

Principal Attractions (1-1 1/2 day). **Cathedral* (p. 166); *Porta Praetoria* (p. 161); the **Adelsburgen* (p. 166); *Rathaus* (p. 169); *Jakobs Kirche* (p. 169; portal); **St. Emmeram* (p. 170); *Stone Bridge* (p. 172); **Walhalla* (p. 172). — *Excursion to *Kelheim*, see p. 174.

Ratisbon, Germ. *Regensburg* (1115 ft.), situated at the confluence of the Danube and *Regen*, with 48,500 inhab. (6000 Prot.), the *Regina Castra* of the Romans, the Celtic *Ratisbona*, and since the 8th cent. the seat of an episcopal see founded by St. Boniface, was from the 11th to the 14th cent. one of the most flourishing and populous cities of S. Germany. At an early period it was a free town of the Empire, and from 1663 to 1806 the permanent seat of the Imperial Diet. By the Peace of Lunéville it was adjudged to the Primate Dalberg; and in 1810 it became Bavarian, after the disastrous defeat of the Austrians beneath its walls the preceding year, when part of the town had been reduced to ashes.

Of the extant remains of Regina Castra, which occupied a rectangle 585 yds. long by 480 yds. broad, the most important are the *Porta Praetoria* and a considerable fragment of the walls preserved in the garden of the Vereinshaus St. Erhard (p. 168). The foundations of an earlier Roman building, dating from the reign of Domitian (81-96 A.D.), were excavated in 1885 to the W. of the railway-station. During the construction of the station and in the Straubinger Strasse Roman and Merovingian graves were discovered, the objects found in which are now in the museum of the Historical Society.

The oldest Christian structures in Ratisbon date back to the late Carlovingian period, and for the student of the art-history of the early middle ages Ratisbon is almost as important as Nuremberg is for the study of the subsequent centuries (comp. also p. xix). Some of the numerous mediæval houses still display the armorial bearings of their ancient owners; and the *Adelsburgen*, or mansions of the old patrician families, with their towers of defence, dating from the 13th cent., are a reminiscence of early-German civic life now preserved at Ratisbon alone. The town-wall was pulled down in 1858-68, with the exception of three of the gateways — the *Prebrunn-Tor*, *St. Emmerams-Tor*, and *Osten-Tor*.

The traffic of the town centres in the Dom-Platz (Pl. C, 2) and the Dom-Freiheit, to the S.E., in which is an equestrian *Statue of Louis I.*, by F. von Miller (1902).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 2) *of St. Peter* was begun by Bishop Leo Thundorffer on the site of an earlier edifice in 1275, and completed during the following centuries (down to 1534), with the exception of the towers. The material is greenish-yellow sandstone from Kapfelberg (p. 174). Of the architects employed the best-known are *Konrad Roritzer* (after 1451) and his sons *Matthaeus* (after ca. 1480) and *Wolfgang*, the last of whom was beheaded in 1514 for 'rebellion against the imperial authority'. The W. façade, with the chief portal and a curious triangular *Porch, is due to *M. Roritzer* (1482-86). A gallery, with open stone balustrade, is carried round the roof, and affords a good survey of the town. On the N. side of the transept rises the *Eselsturm*, or Asses' Tower, a relic of the original Romanesque edifice, containing a winding inclined plane. The elegant open *Towers were completed in 1859-69 by *Denzinger*. Length of interior 306 ft., breadth 125 ft.; nave 132 ft. high. — Admission from 10 a. m. on week-days, from 11 a. m. on Sun., by the N.E. portal in the Domgarten; the sacristan's house is Domgarten 125, at the back of the choir. Good music on Sun. and festivals, 9-10.30 a.m.

Interior. The symmetrical proportions recall St. Urbain at Troyes or Strassburg Cathedral. Peculiarities of construction are that the transept does not project beyond the sides of the aisles, and that the choir is destitute of the ambulatory and chapels usual in Gothic churches. The choir has a triforium-gallery, which is continued round the entire church. The stained-glass windows in the transepts, the right aisle, and over the W. portal are modern.

Nave. On the W. wall, next the portal, are early-Gothic equestrian statues of SS. Maurice and Martin (early 14th cent.). The late-Gothic pulpit (canopy modern) dates from 1482. The nave contains also the bronze monument of Bishop and Cardinal Philipp (1579-98), son of Duke William of Bavaria. — In the Aisles are five Gothic altars with modern paintings, the finest in the N. aisle, with statues of Emp. Henry II. and Empress Kunigunde. In a niche in the N. aisle, partly concealed from view, is

the monument of the Primate Prince Dalberg (d. 1817), designed by Canova, and executed in white marble. Opposite is the beautiful Renaissance tomb of Ursula Aquila (d. 1547).

Choir. On the N. side, to the left, is the *Monument of Margaretha Tucher in bronze, by *P. Vischer* (1521), representing Christ with the sisters of Lazarus. The high-altar, presented in 1785 by the Prince-Bishop Count Fugger, is entirely covered with silver plating; adjoining it is the elegant *Ciborium, 56 ft. in height, with numerous statuettes, begun in 1493 by *M. Roritzer* and completed in 1510-14 by his brother *Wolfgang*. The stained-glass windows date from the 13-14th centuries.

The Right Transept contains the tomb of Bishop M. von Sailer (p. 170), by *K. Eberhard*. Near it is a well 66 ft. in depth, with an elegant covering sculptured in stone, executed in 1501 by *Wolfgang Roritzer*.

The Treasury (shown by the sacristan) contains valuable church-plate, etc., including an early-Gothic *Altar Cross, originally in the possession of King Ottocar of Bohemia (d. 1278), a silver-gilt statuette of St. Sebastian (after 1500), and the 'rationale' or stole of Bishop Berthold von Eichstätt (1351-65).

The *Cloisters on the N.E. side of the cathedral (shown by the sacristan; fee ½ *M*) date in their present form mainly from the 14-16th centuries. The central hall contains beautifully-sculptured windows displaying a union of Gothic and Renaissance forms; the pavement is formed by the tombstones of canons and patricians of Ratisbon. — Adjoining this hall on the E. is the Romanesque *All Saints' Chapel*, erected in 1164, with the remains of early frescoes and an interesting antique altar. — On the N. side of the cloisters is **St. Stephen's Chapel**, erroneously known as the *Old Cathedral*, probably built at the end of the 10th cent. as the chapel of the Bischofshof (see below). It forms a vaulted rectangle, with apsidal recesses in the sides and a W. gallery. The early-Romanesque altar is a block of stone partly hollowed out, with elegant little round-arched windows, in which the relics of St. Wolfgang (p. 171) were formerly preserved. — *St. Michael's Chapel*, on the S. side of the cloisters, has interesting vaulting.

On the N. side of the cathedral, next the *Church of St. John*, is the former Bischofshof (Pl. 8; C, D, 2), or *Episcopal Palace*, built about 975 by St. Wolfgang (p. 171), rebuilt in the 13th and 16th cent., and frequently occupied by the emperors on their visits to Ratisbon. — In the street 'Unter den Schwibbögen', built into the N. side of the Bischofshof, is the ancient Porta Prætoria (Pl. 7, D, 2; p. 166), of which the archway of massive limestone blocks and the E. tower are preserved.

Since 1821 the *Bishop's Residence* (Pl. D, 2) has been in the former nunnery of Niedermünster, between the above-mentioned street and the Domgarten, founded in the 10th century. The *Parish Church*, restored after the fire of 1152 and now almost entirely modernized, has a Romanesque portal in the vestibule and a late-Romanesque Crucifixion (12th cent.); in the left aisle are three Gothic ciborium-altars, and in the W. gallery is an organ in the rococo style. — The little *Crypt of St. Erhard*, in the Niedermünstergasse, behind the church, dates from the 11th cent. (key kept by the caretaker of the R. C. Vereinshaus, p. 168; gratuity 30 pf.).

On the S. side of the Domgarten, just beyond the cathedral, is the **Church of St. Ulrich** or the *Alte Pfarre* (Pl. 1; D, 2), an early-Gothic rectangular building, with reminiscences of the Romanesque style (ca. 1250), surrounded by galleries. It contains the most im-

portant part (comp. below) of the collections of the *Historical Society* (adm. all day in summer, 20 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.).

Navz. In front are sculptures of the Merovingian period (?), and mediæval sculptures and architectural fragments (3. Romanesque astrolabe from St. Emmeram's, ca. 1200; 157. Small stone figure from the Stone Bridge; 194. Catapult from a tower of defence). Farther on are Roman monuments in stone, dedication-stones (No. 12), sarcophagi, etc.; on the wall to the left are remains of the inscription on the Porta Principalis Dextra, of 179 A.D. — In the Galleries are valuable prehistoric and Germanic objects from tombs, and (W. side) Roman *Glass mirrors, greaves, gold coins, etc.

The Moltke-Platz (Pl. D, 3; formerly the old corn-market), a few paces to the S.E. of the church of St. Ulrich, is surrounded by quaint buildings. On the W. side are the *Herzogshof* (now occupied by officials), mentioned as early as 988, and the so-called *Römerturm*, an early-mediæval tower with a Romanesque upper story; on the S. side, beside the Maximilian-Str., which leads to the railway station, is the *Alte Kapelle* (founded in the 9th cent.), originally a Romanesque church with a Gothic choir (1441) and a detached belfry built of Roman freestone, modernized in the interior in 1748 in a sumptuous baroque style; on the E. side is the *Carmelite Church* (1641-60), in the Ital. baroque style. — Beyond it, in the Minoriten-Platz, rises the Gothic *Minorite Church*, of the 13-14th cent., with a fine lofty choir. It is now used as a military gymnasium, and the adjacent monastery is now a barrack.

On the left side of the Kallmünzergasse, which diverges to the N. from the Minoriten-Platz, is the new Roman Catholic Vereinshaus St. Erhard, with a fine Gothic hall from the former Dollinger-Haus (ca. 1300), containing some curious reliefs (Dollinger's battle with the giant Krako, etc.). On the upper floor are some of the collections (comp. above) of the *Historical Society* (adm. Wed. 11-12 & 3-5, Sat. 3-5; apply to the society's attendant in St. Ulrich's church).

Near the entrance are old plans of Ratisbon (1614 and 1645). Farther to the left, Work in iron; instruments of torture; tilting-saddles of the Paulsdorfer family (15th cent.). Among the pictures: *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Pietà; remains of frescoes (Susanna at the bath, Lovers, etc.) from a bathroom in the emperor's apartments at the Bischofshof (16th cent.); *Alb. Altdorfer*, David and Bathsheba, a winged altar-piece (1517); *Mich. Ostendorfer*, Altar-piece (1555) and Portrait (1533); three portraits of the Memminger family (1642). Also, fine stained glass (15-16th cent.); three stoves in the Empire style from the Elefanten-Apotheke, etc.

In the court are remains of the walls of Regina Castra (comp. p. 166).

From the N. end of the Kallmünzergasse the Ostengasse leads to the *Osten-Tor* (Pl. E, 3; 14th cent.) and the *Royal Villa* (Pl. E, F, 2, 3), the latter built in 1853, in the modern Gothic style, on an old bastion commanding a fine view. — In the Reichs-Str., beside the Church of St. Cecilia (Pl. F, 3), is a noted Roman Catholic *School of Church Music.*

A few paces to the N.W. of the Dom-Platz, in the street 'Beim Goliath' and in the Wat-Markt (Pl. C, 2), is situated the *Thundorfer-*

Haus (reconstructed in 1897), with a fresco (David and Goliath) and an old tower of defence (p. 166). — In the Wahlen-Str. (Pl. C, 2, 3), which runs to the S. from the adjacent coal-market, rises the *Goldene Turm* (175 ft.), the highest of the characteristic towers of Ratisbon. — In the opposite direction we reach the fish-market and (left) the quaint Kepler-Str. (Pl. C, 2), with the house (D 145, on the right) in which *Kepler* the astronomer (b. 1571) died in 1630. The *Haus zum Pelikan* (D 103), on the left, with a tower, has an interesting courtyard.

The **Rathaus** (Pl. C, 2) is a picturesque, irregular pile. The older or W. portion, dating from the 14th cent., presents a Gothic façade towards the Rathaus-Platz, with an elegant oriel-window and a fine portal; the newer portion, extending to the coal-market, was erected in 1660-1721. Open daily (incl. Sun.) 8-12 & 2-6 (2-4 in winter); cards of admission (50 pf.) at the police guard-room (in the new wing).

The large *Hall of the Imperial Diet*, in which the German Parliament met from 1663 to 1806, contains frescoes by Boxberger (1561), and a 15th cent. wooden ceiling. The stained glass in the oriel exhibits the armorial bearings of Emp. Charles V. — The *Fürsten-Collegium* contains a model of the Walhalla. Here also is preserved some very valuable Tapestry of the 14-16th cent.: Twenty-four pairs of lovers (14th cent.), Contest of the virtues and the vices (15th cent.), etc. — The *Fürstliche Nebenzimmer* contains old flags, portraits of patricians, the canopy under which Emp. Matthias entered Ratisbon in 1613, a rich collection of Ratisbon coins, etc. — In the *Model Room* are models of buildings in Ratisbon (incl. a model for the Kapelle zur schönen Maria, p. 171, showing a curious blending of Gothic and Renaissance forms, by Hans Hüber of Augsburg, 1519), guild antiquities, etc. — On the ground floor are old cannon, two dungeons, the torture-chamber, with the judge's seat behind a lattice, and the condemned cell.

Farther to the W. is the Haid-Platz (Pl. C, 2), with the crenellated *Krafft House (formerly the Goldnes Kreuz Hotel; Pl. a). The massive tower of defence bears a medallion-portrait of Don John of Austria (modern).

Don John of Austria, a natural son of Emp. Charles V. and Barbara Blomberg, was born at Ratisbon on 25th Feb., 1547 (d. 1578). Charles V. lodged, during the diet of 1546 (also previously in 1532 and 1541), at the house of Bernard Krafft auf der Haid, but that Don John was born there is a fiction.

Going hence through the Ludwig-Str. to the Arnulfs-Platz, and turning to the left, past the *Neue Haus* with the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 2), we reach —

St. Jakobs-Kirche or the **Schotten-Kirche** (Pl. B, 3), a Romanesque basilica consecrated in 1110, reconstructed about 1152-84, and restored in 1871-73. The *North Portal* is adorned with curious and fantastic sculptured figures of men and animals, perhaps symbolical of the victory of Christianity over paganism; above are figures of Christ and the Twelve Apostles. The monastery, founded by Scottish or Irish monks, was suppressed in 1862 and is now a *Seminary for Priests*. — In the vicinity, outside the new Jakobs-Tor, is a richly carved Gothic *Column* of 1459, restored in 1855.

To the N.W., in the former Westner suburb, are the *Heiligkreuz-Kloster* (Pl. A, 2; no adm.), a Dominican nunnery of the 13th cent., the *Church of*

St. Leonard (Pl. A, 2), in the transition style (13th cent.), with a good carved altar (1501), and the *Prebrunn-Tor* (13th cent.) in the garden of the Duchess of Wurtemberg's palace.

To the E. of St. Jakobs-Kirche is the Bismarck-Platz (Pl. B, 3; formerly the Jakobs-Platz), on the S.E. side of which rises the early-Gothic ***Dominican Church** (Pl. B, 3; *St. Blasius*), begun in 1273 but not completed till about 1400. By the central pillars to the left in the interior, which is notable for the elegance of its proportions, are the admirable tombstones of Jörg Schenk von Neideck (d. 1504; Gothic) and Fuchs von Schneeberg (d. 1526; Renaissance). The sacristan (Am Ölberg C16, to the right behind the church) shows the *Cloisters* (15th cent.), the W. walk of which is adjoined by the *Albertus Kapelle*, the so-called *Schola Alberti Magni*, in which Albert (p. 158), afterwards Bishop of Ratisbon (1260-62), is said to have lectured about 1235. It is really a lecture-room of the 15th cent., afterwards converted into a chapel, and contains an old professorial chair. The monastery now accommodates the *Lyceum*, with philosophical and theological faculties; the *Collections of the Natural History Society* (open Sun. 10-12 in summer; key with the caretaker at the Lyceum), which are preserved here, include a noteworthy geological section.

The Gesandten-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 3) leads to the E. from the Bismarck-Platz to the Neupfarr-Platz (p. 171), passing on the right the Prot. Dreieinigkeits-Kirche (Trinity Church), consisting of a nave with massive barrel-vaulting and a lofty gable but without aisles or columns (key next door, C91). Behind it, in the former graveyard, a number of interesting tombstones, including some of representatives to the imperial diet, are built into the wall (visible from the street).

The Bereiterweg leads to the S. from the Bismarck-Platz, passing the *Präsidial-Gebäude* (Pl. 4; B, 3), formerly the palace of the French ambassador, to the —

Ægidien-Platz (Pl. B, 3), where is situated the Gothic *Ægidien-Kirche* or *St. Gilgen-Kirche* of the 13-14th cent., till 1809 the church of the Teutonic Order, and recently restored. — The Marschall-Str. to the left leads thence past the *Regierungs-Gebäude* to the Emmerams-Platz (Pl. C, 3), embellished with a statue of *Bishop M. von Sailer* (1829-1832), in bronze, by M. Widnmann (1868).

The old Benedictine abbey of **St. Emmeram** (Pl. C, 3, 4), one of the oldest in Germany, was founded in the 7th cent., and suppressed in 1803. The Romanesque church, with two choirs and crypts, was reconsecrated in 1052, rebuilt after the fires of 1163 and 1189, and modernized in 1731-33 largely in the baroque style. It is adjoined on the N. by the late-Gothic *St. Rupert-Kirche* (now a parish-church), which was completed in 1501. St. Emmeram's is open only during divine service; the bell for the sacristan (gratuity 50 pf.) is to the left, beside the belfry (restored in 1575-79).

In the Anterior Court, which occupies the site of the vestibule ('Paradise'), destroyed all but two bays, is a Mount of Olives (1513). — The Double Portal of the church, with two semi-circular niches in an antique style, is adorned with stiff figures in relief of Christ and SS. Emmeram (left) and Dionysius (right); on Christ's footstool is the bust of the builder of the church, the Abbot Reginward (1049-64).

Interior. The principal altar-piece is a painting by *Joachim von Sandrart*, representing the martyrdom of St. Emmeram (d. 715?). Two slabs in the pavement in front mark the tombs of the emperors Arnulf (*887-899) and Lewis the Child (900-911). Beneath the high-altar is the silver sarcophagus of St. Emmeram (1423). — The chief objects of interest are the tombstones, which were mostly restored in the 13th & 14th centuries. Left aisle, beside the altar of St. Maximanius, *Tombstone of Empress Uta, wife of Arnulf; farther on, in front of the entrance to the St. Rupert-Kirche, the alleged grave of Count Warmund of Wasserburg (d. 1040); in the chapel to the left of the choir, Monuments of Duke Henry the Quarrelsome of Bavaria (d. 995), and St. Aurelia (d. 1027), said to be a daughter of Hugh Capet (erected in 1335); opposite, at the entrance to the choir, Tombstone of Duke Arnulf (d. 637); in the chapel on the right of the choir, Large Gothic monument of St. Emmeram, in red marble; in the S. aisle, beside the altar of St. Calcedonius, *Monument of St. Wolfgang (d. 994; beneath an iron grating), and the simple tombstone of Bishop Tuto (d. 930). — The modernized E. crypt contains the stone coffin of the builder, St. Ramwold (975-1001). — The interesting W. crypt, with its double aisles, wall-niches, and columns, dates from 1052 and was restored in 1878. On the altar is a modern shrine, containing the relics of St. Wolfgang. In the central niche is an ancient stone seat, known as the Heinrichs-Stuhl.

The **Residence of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis** (Pl. B, C, 4), which has occupied the site of the abbey-buildings since 1812, encloses the fine *Cloisters* on the S. side of the church of St. Emmeram. The cloisters (open daily, 11-12), erected after 1250 in the transition style, with a fine N. portal and a modern-Gothic mausoleum (1835-41), are reached by turning to the right from the church, past the royal Reitbahn, or riding-school (with reliefs by Schwanthaler); then through a portal to the left into the large court, with the so-called Kaiserbrunnen (1694), and again to the left where we find the porter (gratuity 50 pf.).

The adjacent abbey-church of **Obermünster** (Pl. C, 3), a few paces to the S. of the Obermünster-Str., is a Romanesque basilica of the 11th cent., resembling St. Emmeram's, but like it completely remodelled in the baroque style with the exception of the detached belfry. It contains a Mount of Olives (15th cent.) in the vestibule, a fine Renaissance altar (ca. 1540) in the N. aisle, and tombstones of abbesses in the S. aisle. The convent, till 1803 subject to the emperor alone, dated from the Carlovingian period; it is now an episcopal *School for Boys*.

The Maler-Str. leads hence to the N., past the completely modernized church of *St. Cassian* (10th cent.?), to the Neupfarr-Platz (Pl. C, 3), constructed in 1519 on the site of the former Jewish quarter. In it stands the Protestant *Neupfarr-Kirche*, erected in 1519-38 as the 'Kapelle zur schönen Maria'. — We may return to the Dom-Platz, on the N.E., past the former residence of Prince Dalberg.

The **Anlagen,** or pleasure-grounds, laid out on the site of the old ramparts, are embellished with an *Obelisk*, erected in 1806 to the 'first founder', Prince Charles Anselm of Thurn and Taxis, the *Prediger-Säule* ('preacher's column'; Pl. D, 4), a Romanesque column of the 13th cent. (restored in 1858), a circular temple, erected in 1808, with a bust of *Kepler* (p. 169), and other monuments.

The *Stone Bridge* over the Danube (Pl. C, 2, 1; tramway see p. 165), 950 yds. long and 23 ft. wide, with sixteen arches, dates from 1135-46 (the only remaining S. tower was restored in 1648) and was much admired in the middle ages. It connects Ratisbon with **Stadt-am-Hof,** an ancient Bavarian town on the left bank, which was destroyed by the Swedes in 1633, and almost entirely burned down by the Austrians in 1809. Below Stadt-am-Hof the *Regen* empties its turbid water into the Danube.

Pleasant walk across the stone bridge and to the N. through Stadt-am-Hof to the (20 min.) *Dreifaltigkeitsberg*, and then to the N.W. across the ravine to the (20 min.) *Seidenplantage* (restaurant; fine view, best by evening-light).

To THE WALHALLA, a most attractive excursion; there and back in 2½-3 hrs. (steam-tramway, steamboat, or carriage, see p. 165). The WALHALLA-BAHN traverses Stadt-am-Hof, crosses the *Regen*, and intersects the railway (p. 187; passenger-station) at the station of *Walhalla-Strasse*. Thence it crosses the plain of the Danube, via *Schwabelweis* and *Tegernheim*, to (5½ M.) **Donaustauf** or *Stauf* (1068 ft.; *Restaurant zur Walhalla*, at the upper end). On a lime-stone rock above the long village rise the ruins of the castle of *Stauf* (1385 ft.), said to have been founded by St. Tuto (p. 171) and destroyed by the Swedes in 1634, with pleasure-grounds (view finer than from the Walhalla). — The tramway skirts the S. side of the village. — 6½ M. *Walhalla Station.*

Two routes ascend from the tramway-terminus to the Walhalla. The one to the left, diverging to the W. (guide-post) from the highroad in 3 min., below the Salvator-Kirche, and running through wood (at first a carriage-road, then ascending in steps and by a footpath to the right, past the house of the custodian), is easier (12 min.) and preferable for the view suddenly disclosed. The other (8 min.), a footpath, ascends direct to the grand flight of 210 steps, divided into terraces (the lower ones with Pelasgian polygonal masonry), by which the edifice is approached from the Danube. The sculptures in the S. tympanum are seen to advantage only from the upper part of the flight.

Travellers arriving by steamer do not enter the village, but turn to the right through the park of Prince Thurn and Taxis, and then, beyond the tramway-lines, strike one of the above-mentioned routes (20-25 minutes in all).

The ***Walhalla** (*i.e.* 'Hall of the Chosen', the Paradise of the ancient Germanic tribes), a German 'Temple of Fame', stands very conspicuously on a hill planted with trees 315 ft. above the Danube (1348 ft. above the sea-level). This magnificent edifice, founded by King Louis I. in 1830, and designed by *Klenze*, was completed in 1842. Admission daily from April 1st to Sept. 1st, 8-12 and

Grons dorf
1:50000
KELHEIM
DONAU
Lappersdorf
Karelh
Sallern
Frauenhofen
Eager
Hemhsn
Donaustauf
Kneiting
STADTAMHOF
Schwabelweis
Tegernheim
REGENSBURG
Prüfening
Sarching
Barbing
Fulsbrunn
Riedlhütte
Irl
Sinzing
Burgweinting
Graß
Ob. Isling
Harting
Viehhausen
Brückdorf
Bergmatting
Frauen
Mating
Grasling
Piesenkofen
Ob. Traubling
Ob. Hinkofen
Mariaposching
Forst
Oberndorf
Abbach
Karpfelsberg
Poikam
DONAUSTAUF
KELHEIM
Kelheimwinzer
Herrnsaal
Peising
Lengfeld
Weilhoe
Affecking
Teugn
Saalhaupt
1:30000
Kilometer

1-7; in March and Sept. 8-12 and 1-6, in Oct. 8-12 and 1-5; other months 9-12 and 1-4 (free; on general holidays not open till 10 a.m.).

The EXTERIOR (220 ft. long, 105 ft. broad, 65 ft. high), surrounded by fifty-two fluted columns 30 ft. in height, a fine example of the purest Doric order, closely resembling the Parthenon at Athens, is massively constructed of unpolished grey marble (most of it quarried at the Untersberg; some of the blocks about fifteen tons in weight). The PEDIMENTS both in front and at the back contain groups in marble: S., towards the Danube, Germania, regaining her liberty after the battle of Leipzig; N. the "Hermannsschlacht', or Battle of Arminius, both by *Schwanthaler*. The roof is of iron, covered with plates of copper.

The INTERIOR, of the Ionic order, consists of a superb hall 157 ft. long, 46 ft. broad, and 52 ft. high, with a coffered bronze ceiling, richly decorated and gilded (the compartments painted blue with stars of platinum), and lighted from above. The pavement is of marble-mosaic. The lateral walls are divided into six sections by means of projecting buttresses, two on each side, and are lined with reddish-brown marble. Vertically the four walls are divided into two sections by a cornice; the richly adorned architrave is supported by 14 painted Walkyries (warrior-virgins of the ancient German Paradise), by *Schwanthaler*. Around the entire hall runs a frieze, executed by *Wagner*, representing in 8 sections the history and life of the Germanic race down to the introduction of Christianity. Above the cornice are 61 marble tablets bearing the names of famous Germans of whom no portrait has been preserved, and three commemorating celebrities whose names even are unknown (the Writer of the Nibelungen Lied, the Architect of Cologne Cathedral, the Three Men of the Rütli). Marble busts (102 at the present time), by *Tieck*, *Schadow*, *Rauch*, and others, represent celebrated Germans who were deemed worthy by the illustrious founder to grace his temple of fame. Emp. William I. 'the Victorious' was added in 1898. Some of the busts have curious inscriptions chosen by King Louis. In the centre of each of the six sections of the walls is a *Goddess of victory by *Rauch*. Round the walls are twelve marble seats and eight candelabra. In front of the small square chamber ('opisthodomos') at the N. end, opposite the entrance, is a seated marble statue of King Louis I., by *F. von Miller* (1890). The general effect of the interior is grand and impressive, although the association of classical Greek architecture with an ancient barbarian Paradise and modern German celebrities may appear somewhat incongruous.

*View of the dark slopes of the Bavarian Forest; below flows the Danube; beyond it the fertile plain of Straubing; right, Donaustauf and Ratisbon.

The fine *Deer-Park of Prince Thurn and Taxis*, with its numerous red-deer and a new hunting-lodge, is best visited from *Sulzbach* (p. 165); adm. on application at the forester's house. From 15th May to 15th Aug. visitors are restricted to the carriage-road.

29. From Ratisbon to Donauwörth *(and Augsburg)*.

RAILWAY to (18 M.) *Ketheim*, ca. 1 hr.; to (46 M.) *Ingolstadt*, 2 hrs.; to (79 M.) *Donauwörth*, 3½ hrs.; to (87½ M.) *Augsburg*, 4-5 hrs.

The line passes under the Nuremberg and Ratisbon railway at *Prüfening* (p. 101) and crosses the *Danube* (bridge 295 yds. long), which is here flanked by the spurs of the *Franconian Jura*. — 3½ M. *Sinzing*, at the mouth of the *Schwarze Laber* (branch-line in ¼ hr. to *Alling*, with paper-mills). Then on the left bank of

the Danube; pretty scenery. — Opposite (9½ M.) *Gundelshausen* lies *Oberndorf*, where Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach, the murderer of the German Emperor Philip (p. 118), was overtaken and slain in 1208. Farther on is the market-village of *Abbach* (1215 ft.; Kurhaus), the birthplace of Emperor Henry the Saint (1002-24), with sulphur-baths and a ruined castle. We then cross the Danube (to the left are two stone lions commemorating the making of the road in 1794) to (12 M.) the station of *Abbach*, 2 M. from the village; opposite, on the left bank, is *Kapfelberg*, with large limestone quarries. — The train skirts the *Teufelsfelsen*, where many Roman coins were found during the construction of the railway in 1873. The Befreiungs-Halle is visible to the left. On the *Ringberg* (left) is an extensive circular rampart. — 15½ M. **Saal** (1130 ft.).

To KELHEIM (3 M.), branch-railway in ¼ hr. The terminus lies on the right bank of the Danube, which is crossed by a fine new bridge. On the left bank are the government-offices, in an old Schloss of the Dukes of Bavaria; in the garden are the remains of a Roman watch-tower.

Kelheim (1150 ft.; **Ehrenthaller*, at the Donautor; *Goldenes Kreuz*; *Rosengarten*, unpretending; *Klosterbräu*, *Lang*, restaurants with gardens; carr. with one horse to the Befreiungs-Halle and back to the station, 1½ hr., 3 *M*) is a busy little town (3800 inhab.) with partly preserved walls and gates, at the influx of the *Altmühl*, and through it of the *Ludwigs-Canal* (p. 115), into the Danube. The market is adorned with a Marien-Säule of 1700 and with statues of Louis I. and Maximilian II. by *Halbig*. The late-Gothic *Church* (1468), lately restored and adorned with polychrome painting, contains altars of white Kelheim limestone. The fine group (Coronation of the Virgin) on the high-altar is by Obermeyer; on the altar to the left is a Pietà by Veit Stoss, on that to the right a St. Anna by Knabl. The choir-frescoes are from drawings by Prof. Klein of Vienna.

The ***Befreiungs-Halle** ('Hall of Liberation'; 1480 ft.), on the *Michaelsberg*, to the W. of the town, a magnificent classical edifice, designed by Gärtner and Klenze, was founded by Louis I. in 1842, and inaugurated on 18th Oct., 1863, the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic. A rotunda, 193 ft. in height, is borne by a substruction 26 ft. high, and is reached by a flight of 84 steps. On the exterior are 18 colossal female figures, emblematical of different German provinces; in front of, and below these, 18 candelabra; on the coping above the external arcade, 18 trophies. The interior, which is entirely lined with coloured marble, contains *34 Victories in Carrara marble by Schwanthaler; between these are 17 bronze shields made of the metal of captured French guns, bearing names of victories. Above the arcades are the names of 16 German generals on white marble tablets; higher up, the names of 18 captured fortresses. Below these is a gallery borne by 72 granite columns, 20 ft. in height, with bases and capitals of white marble. The richly-fretted dome, 70 ft. in height and 105 ft. in width, is lighted by a cupola 19 ft. in diameter. Opposite the portal is a staircase (opened by the custodian; fee) ascending to the inner gallery, which affords a good survey of the interior (fine echo). A narrow staircase leads thence to the outer gallery, where a view of the valleys of the Danube and Altmühl is enjoyed. — Admission daily 8-12 and 2-6 o'clock (in winter 10-12 and 2-4), free (adm. to the gallery, 20 pf.). Visitors knock at the door.

Pleasant excursion from Kelheim up the **Altmühl-Tal** to (10½ M.) *Riedenburg* (diligence twice daily. 1 *M* 40 pf.; carr., in 1¾ hr., 6 *M*, with two horses 9 *M*). The road follows the left bank of the Altmühl, skirting a bare slope, with *Neu-Kelheim* and the extensive Kelheim Quarries, and passes *Gronsdorf* and (2½ M.) *Oberau*. To the right, halfway up the hill,

is the *Schullerloch*, a large cavern affording a fine view of the valleys of the Altmühl and the Danube (restaurant). [Pedestrians should follow the road to the Befreiungs-Halle on the right bank of the Altmühl, as far as the first kilomètre-stone, and take the path to the right, skirting the wood, to the *Schottenhof*, above which, at the *Hesselberger* in the *Au*, is a ferry to the Schullerloch.] 4½ M. *Neu-Essing* (Graf's Brewery), commanded by the ruin of *Randeck*. 7½ M. *Nusshausen* (brewery); to the right, on a precipitous and isolated rock, the château of *Prunn*. To the left diverges a footpath to the *Klamm*, a mass of rock towering amid the woods on the hillside to the right, and affording a good survey of the Altmühl-Thal (direct and shady footpath hence to Riedenburg). — 10½ M. **Riedenburg.** see p. 184.

The **Valley of the Danube** between Kelheim and (3 M.) *Weltenburg* is very picturesque. The barren and rugged rocks, the gorges and summits of which are wooded, rise abruptly from the river to a height of 300-400 ft. Each of the more conspicuous rocks is named from some fanciful resemblance or from some legend, such as the *Three Brothers*, *Maiden*, *Peter and Paul*, *Pulpit*, *Napoleon*, etc. The Benedictine **Abbey of Weltenburg**, founded by Duke Tassilo III. of Bavaria in 775 and rebuilt in the 18th cent., lies at the foot of a strongly-fortified Roman station. The present church is a neat rococo structure. Three so-called 'Roman Walls', probably of pre-Roman origin, cross the ridge between the valleys of the Danube and the Altmühl; one of them is upwards of 2 M. long. The best plan is to follow the good forest-path (red marks) from the custodian's cottage behind the Befreiungs-Halle, passing the Roman walls (tablets) and reaching the Danube opposite (1 hr.) Weltenburg. Ferry hence to the Abbey (restaurant). We then descend the river in a small boat (1-6 pers. to the Kloster 3, to Kelheim 3½ *M*) to the monastery ('*Klösterl*'), romantically situated on the left bank (pleasant garden-restaurant), whence a walk of 20 min. through wood brings us to the Befreiungs-Halle or to Kelheim.

The line quits the Danube and runs to the S.W. through a wooded and hilly district to the valley of the *Hopfenbach*. 20 M. *Thaldorf*. Then through the N. part of the *Holledau*, an extensive hop-growing district. — 25 M. **Abensberg** (1213 ft.; *Kuchlbauer*), a town of 2300 inhab. on the *Abensfluss*, with an old castle (now containing the local court of justice) and an interesting Carmelite church in the Gothic style, was the birthplace of the Bavarian historian Johann Thurmayer, surnamed Aventinus (1477-1534), to whom a monument has been erected in front of the Schloss. Napoleon defeated Archduke Charles here in 1809. To the S. are the pilgrimage-church of *Allersdorf* and the Romanesque abbey-church of *Biburg* (1125-50).

From Abensberg a road leads to the N.W. to (4½ M.) *Eining*, on the Danube, near which are the interesting remains of a Roman frontier-station, considered to be **Abusina**, one of the chief Roman military posts in Bavaria. [Eining is 6 M. from Neustadt (p. 176), from which it may be reached by a foot-path viâ *Gögging*, a village with a strong sulphur-spring and an old Romanesque church-portal.] The Romans recognised the importance of this spot as the junction of the military roads connecting the Danube territories with the Rhine and with Gaul, and as soon as they had conquered the district (B. C. 15) they established a station here, which they maintained, with three interruptions, down to the end of their sway (5th cent.). The remains, excavated and partially restored since 1879, lie to the S. of the village (key kept by the schoolmaster), and include the prætorium and a bath, with a hypocaust in still usable condition.

From Eining (inn; better, Stipberger's Brewery, in *Hienheim*, opposite) we may ascend the Danube by boat to (5 M.) Weltenburg (1-6 pers. 5 *M*, each addit. pers. 60 pf.) and Kelheim. On the left bank, about 1¼ M. below Hienheim, begins the **Pfahl-Graben** (*Limes Romanus*), a frontier-rampart with forts and ditch, 170 M. long, constructed in the 2nd or 3rd cent. A.D.

to protect the Roman Empire against the incursions of the Germans. This rampart, under the name of the *Rhaetian* or *Danube Limes*, extended westwards from the Danube, past Weissenburg am Sand (p. 109), to Lorch (p. 35), and thence, as the *Germanic* or *Rhenish Limes*, was carried to the N.W. through the hilly districts of the Neckar and the Odenwald to the Main near Miltenberg, and finally, crossing the Wetterau and the Taunus, descended to the Rhine near Rheinbrohl. — Pleasant walk from Hienheim across the Pfahl-Graben through the *Hienheimer Forest*, with its huge oaks, and past *Schlott*, to the *Klumm* and (3½ hrs.) *Riedenburg* or (3 hrs.) *Neu-Essing* in the Altmühl-Tal (p. 175).

About 8½ M. to the S.E. of Abensberg (diligence daily in 1¾ hr.) lies Rohr *(Inn)*, with an interesting abbey-church in an elaborate baroque style.

Beyond (28½ M.) *Neustadt an der Donau* (1165 ft.) the country becomes flatter. The train skirts the extensive forest of *Dürnbuch*. 33½ M. *Münchsmünster*, on the *Ilm*, formerly a Benedictine abbey. 37½ M. *Vohburg;* the village, with an extensive ruined castle, the ancestral seat of the Margraves of Vohburg, lies on the Danube, 3 M. to the N.E. — 46 M. **Ingolstadt** (central station; p. 183).

From Ingolstadt to Augsburg, 41½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 16 M. *Schrobenhausen* (1345 ft.), a town on the *Paar*, with a late-Gothic brick church of the 15th century. — Near (25½ M.) *Aichach*, to the N.E., is the ruined castle of *Wittelsbach*, the ancestral seat of the reigning house of Bavaria, destroyed in 1209, with an obelisk (50 ft. high) erected in 1832. 36½ M. *Friedberg*, an ancient little town on the *Ach*, with a modern church, decorated with frescoes by F. Wagner; 38½ M. *Hochzoll* (p. 184). The train then crosses the *Lech* and reaches *Augsburg* (p. 158).

The railway to Donauwörth traverses the *Donaumoos*, an extensive marshy district, partly drained and rendered cultivable during the 19th century.

58½ M. **Neuburg** (1320 ft.; *Post*), a pleasant town with 8500 inhab., on the slope of a hill rising from the Danube. The older part of the large *Schloss* of the Dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg is now a barrack. The W. wing, in the Renaissance style, added by Elector Otho Henry in 1538, is in better preservation and contains the district-archives. Fine vaulted gateway and two rooms with rich timber ceilings. The *Historical Society* possesses four pieces of tapestry of the 16th century. The *Hofkirche*, adjoining the château, contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vestments (18th cent.). Herr Grasegger has a collection of antiquities found in the duchy of Neuburg. The town-library and the old throne-room in the town-hall are also interesting. The (1 M.) *Schlössle*, beyond the Danube, commands a good view of the town and river.

The line now traverses an uninteresting district, running 1-3 M. from the right bank of the Danube. From (62½ M.) *Unterhausen* Count Arco-Steppberg's château of *Steppberg* is seen in the distance to the right, on the wooded left bank of the river. Farther on is *Bertholdsheim*, the Schloss of Count Dumoulin. 71 M. *Rain*, where Tilly, at the age of 73, was mortally wounded in 1632 while defending the passage of the Lech against Gustavus Adolphus (see p. 184). The line crosses the *Lech* to (72½ M.) *Genderkingen*, and crosses the Danube and the *Danube Canal* to —

79 M. *Donauwörth* (p. 157).

Georg Anst. v. Wagner & Debe, Leip

30. From Würzburg *(Frankfort)* to Munich viâ Ansbach.

172 M. Railway. Express in 4½-5½ hrs. (fares 25 *M* 40, 17 *M* 90, 12 *M* 50 pf.); ordinary train in 7½-8 hrs. (fares 22 *M* 20, 14 *M* 70, 9 *M* 50 pf.). — *From Frankfort to Munich.* 256½ M.; express in 7-8 hrs. (fares 38 *M*, 26 *M* 80, 18 *M* 90 pf.); ordinary train in 10-11 hrs. (fares 32 *M* 80, 21 *M* 80 pf., 14 *M*). As far as (184½ M.) *Würzburg*, see R. 15.

Würzburg, see R. 16. The Munich line skirts the S. side of Würzburg, passing (1¼ M.) *Sanderau*, and crosses the *Main* before reaching (3½ M.) *Heidingsfeld*, a small town (4500 inhab.) with a well-preserved wall. (The Heidelberg line diverges to the right, see p. 101.) On the opposite bank lies *Erbelstadt*. — 8 M. *Winterhausen*, opposite which is *Sommerhausen*, with its castle, wall, and towers. — 13 M. **Ochsenfurt** (545 ft.; *Schnecke*), a quaint town (3300 inhab.) with a Gothic church of 1370-1400; opposite, the late-Gothic chapel of St. Michael (1440), with a fine portal. The old fortifications, with their numerous towers, are well preserved. Branch-line to *Röttingen* (p. 37) under construction. — 16 M. **Marktbreit** *(Löwe)*, with its old watch-towers, contains an interesting *Rathaus* in the German Renaissance style (1579 and 1600), with a large hall and a panelled council-chamber. The adjoining Main-Tor is in good preservation. — We now quit the Main and approach the W. slopes of the *Steiger Wald*. — 35½ M. **Steinach** *(Goldenes Kreuz*, unpretending but good; *Rail. Restaurant)*. A branch-railway runs to the N.E., viâ the old town of *Windsheim*, to (18 M. in 1½ hr.) *Neustadt an der Aisch* (p. 100).

Branch Railway viâ *Hartershofen* in 35 min. to (7 M.) —

Rothenburg ob der Tauber. — **Hotels.** Eisenhut (Pl. b; B, 2), Herren-Str., with wine-room, R. 1½-3 *M*, B. 50 pf.-1 *M*, D. 1½ & 2½, pens. 5-7 *M*; Goldener Hirsch (Pl. a; C, 3), Schmied-Str., charming view from the windows overlooking the Taubergrund, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6-7½, omn. ½ *M*, both very fair; Bär (Pl. c; B, 2), Hofbronnengasse, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Zum Markusturm (Pl. d; C, 2), Röder-Str., unpretending; Pens. Bronnenmühle (p. 180), in the Tauber-Tal, pens. 4-5 *M*. For Whitmonday, when the play of 'Der Meistertrunk' is annually performed, all available accommodation is usually engaged long beforehand.

Restaurants. Wine at the prettily fitted up *Meistertrunk*, Kapellen-Platz (Pl. C, 2). Beer at *Hopf's*, Herren-Str. 6; *Kern*, *Beck*, both in the Würzburger-Str. (Pl. C, D, 1). — Confectioner, *W. Breyer*. — Shops. Water-colours and Drawings, *Frl. Elise Mahler*, in the Spitalhof (Pl. C, 4). Photographs, etc. *Albrecht*, Herren-Str. 45; *Herbert*, Untere Schmied-Str. 122.

Rothenburg ob der Tauber (1395 ft.) is a charming mediæval town (8400 inhab.), with red-tiled, gabled houses and well-preserved fortifications. As in Nuremberg the churches are Gothic, the secular buildings Renaissance. Rothenburg is already spoken of as a town in a document of 942, and from 1172 to 1803 it was a free city of the Empire. In the 14th and 15th cent. it was an energetic member of the Franconian League, in 1525 it joined the insurgent peasantry, and in 1544 embraced the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War the town was repeatedly besieged and taken.

In its wealth of architectural beauties and in its abundance of picturesque mediæval streets Rothenburg is unapproached by any other town in Germany. Among the most characteristic points may be mentioned the *Röder-Tor*, with the view of its enclosure; the *Röder-Bogen* and *Markus-Turm* (from both sides); the view from the market-place of the *Herren-Strasse*, *Schmied-Strasse*, and *Hofbronnengasse;* the E. choir of the *Jakobs-Kirche*, the *Gymnasium*, and the *Clergy House;* the passage through the Jakobs-Kirche, with view of the *Klostergasse* and *Klingen-Strasse;* the *Klingen-Turm* and the *Straf-Turm;* the rotunda of the *Klingen-Bastei;* the *Weisse Turm* with the Stein House and the Sieb ers-Turm; *Plönlein* with the Cobolzeller-Tor; the *Spitalhof;* and the *Spital-Bastei*. — The tower beside the former *Ross-Mühle* commands a view of the town from the S., specially fine in the evening or by moonlight.

From the railway-station we procced to (6 min.) the *Röder-Tor* (Pl. D, 2), the E. entrance of the town, and thence follow the picturesque Röder-Strasse and Hafengasse to (5 min.) the Market (Pl. B, C, 2). On the way we pass under the Röder-Bogen, beside the *Markus-Turm*, a relic of the earliest town-wall, pulled down in the 13th century. In front of us is the broad Herren-Strasse; to the left diverges the Schmied-Strasse (p. 179). At the beginning of the latter, to the left, is the *Fountain of St. George*, or *Herterich-Brunnen*, erected in 1608 (restored in 1886), behind which (No. 75) rises the so-called *Fleisch-Haus* or *Tanz-Haus*, occupying the site of the original Rathaus, which was burned down in 1240. The building now contains a small collection of antiquities (ring). No. 74 in this street, the old *Jagstheimer Haus* (now a chemist's shop), dates from 1488. To the right rises the handsome —

*Rathaus (Pl. B, 2), the older part of which is in the Gothic style (1240-50) with a tower 165 ft. high, while the original E. wing, burned down in 1501, was replaced in 1572-75 by a beautiful Renaissance structure, with a projecting rustica portico and balcony (both of 1681), an oriel, and an elaborate spiral staircase.

The staircase in the interior of the newer building ascends to a vestibule with a fine timber-roof supported by Ionic columns. Beyond this is the spacious Court Room (now 'Kaisersaal'), in which an annual festival at Whitsuntide (comp. p. 177) commemorates the capture of the town by Tilly in 1631. (Paintings by Birkmeyer and by Schuch in the Council Room, on the upper floor of the new Rathaus, refer to the same event.) In the cellars are torture-chambers and dungeons, where, among others, the burgomaster Toppler, accused of treason, perished in 1408. The court contains an antique Renaissance portal. — The tower of the old Rathaus (193 steps) commands a splendid view of the town and the Tauber-Tal.

The neighbouring church of *St. James (*Jakobs-Kirche;* Pl. B, 1), with its towers and a choir at each end, built in 1373-1471, is remarkable for its fine proportions and the purity of its style (restored in 1856). The sacristan ('Stadtkirchner'), who also opens the Chapel of the Holy Blood (p. 179), lives opposite the E. choir (fee 50 pf.).

Interior. In the E. choir is the *High Altar 'of the twelve messengers', with carvings of the Crucifixion with six saints and four hovering angels, etc., by an unknown Swabian master; on the exterior of the wings are scenes from the life of the Madonna, by *Friedrich Herlin* (1466). Below are Christ and the Twelve Apostles. The ciborium, to the left, bears a remarkable representation of the Trinity. The stained-glass *Windows of the choir date from the end of the 14th cent. and were restored in 1856 (scenes from the life of Christ and from the Old Testament). To the

right of the choir is the *Altar of the Holy Blood, with carvings by *Tilman Riemenschneider* (Last Supper, Entry into Jerusalem, Christ on the Mount of Olives), which was dedicated in 1178. To the left is the Altar of the Virgin, from the Spital Kirche, carved by an unknown Franconian master (not before 1500). — In the 1st chapel of the S. aisle is a statue of the Madonna dating from ca. 1480-90, and in the 2nd or Toppler Chapel is the tomb of the burgomaster mentioned on p. 178.

The *Gymnasium* (Pl. B, 1), in the Kirch-Platz, was built in 1589-92. — Beyond the Klingen-Strasse, which passes beneath the W. choir of St. James's church, is the Gothic *Chapel of the Holy Blood* (Pl. B, 1), rebuilt after 1453, with a Mount of Olives (1506-7), three paintings by Fr. Herlin, etc. — Close by, at the corner of the Klostergasse, is the *Von Köchert Haus* (now the parsonage), an ancient patrician mansion with a Renaissance oriel and handsome stucco ceilings.

In the N.W. part of the town, in the Klosterhof, is the former *Dominican Nunnery* (Pl. B, 1; now a fiscal office) founded in 1253, with a mediæval kitchen (seldom shown). — The Klingen-Strasse ends, to the N., at the *Klingen-Tor* (Pl. B, 1), the tower of which was once used as a reservoir. Beyond is the small Gothic *Church of St. Wolfgang* (Pl. B, 1), or *Schäfer-Kirche*, of 1473-83, the N. side of which forms part of the town-wall. — A pleasant promenade outside the wall leads to the left, past the *Straf-Turm* (Pl. A, B, 1), to the (8 min.) Burg-Garten (see below).

The Georgen-Strasse runs to the E. from the church, passing the *Schmidt Haus* (1550; restored 1902), to the *Weisse Turm* (Pl. C, 1), a survival from the earliest town-wall, and the *Stein Haus*. In the Kapellen-Platz (Pl. C, 2), a little to the S., is the *Seel Fountain* (1626).

From the Market-Place (p. 178) the Schmied-Strasse (Pl. C, 2, 3) descends to the S. part of the town, known as the *Kappenzipfel*. Immediately on the left (No. 343) is the so-called *Haus des Baumeisters* ('Architect's House'; 1596), with a handsome façade adorned with Caryatides and an interesting court. The *Goldene Greif*, adjoining (No. 342), was the house of Burgomaster Toppler. On the right is the Gothic *Church of St. John* (Pl. C, 2; Rom. Cath.), dating from 1393-1403, with the *Johanniterhof* (now district offices).

Beyond the Plönlein and the *Siebers-Turm* (Pl. C, 3), in the Spitalgasse, rises the Hospital (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt in 1574-78, with an early-Gothic *Church* (1280-1300), containing a beautiful ciborium. In the court stands the old *Hegereiter-Häuschen*. — Outside the *Spital-Tor* (Pl. C, 4) projects a circular bastion (1572-86), still mounting some ancient cannon.

From this gate we may return to the Röder-Tor (p. 178), by skirting the old *Moat* and passing the *Faul-Tor*. — On the slope above the Tauber lies the old *Wildbad* (Pl. C, 4), now a hydropathic establishment.

From the Spital-Tor we proceed to the W. to the *Essigkrug* (Pl. B, 4), a projecting hill, on which rises the *Wildbad-Turm* (Pl. B, 4), the only relic of a castle destroyed by an earthquake in 1356. Thence, skirting the town-wall, we reach the (10 min.) —

Burg-Garten (Pl. A, 2), laid out on a hill once occupied by a *Castle* of the Hohenstaufen, built in 1146 to replace the stronghold of the Counts of Rothenburg, who became extinct in 1108. The *Castle Chapel*, dedicated to St. Blasius, was almost totally destroyed

by the earthquake of 1356. The gardens command a fine view of the town and of the deep Tauber-Tal. Below, to the N.W., is the white castellated *Toppler-Schlösschen* (also called *Kaiserstuhl*), built in 1388 by Burgomaster Toppler.

We now return through the *Outer Burg-Tor* (Pl. A, 2) to the Herren-Strasse which leads back to the market-place (p. 178). This street passes the early-Gothic FRANCISCAN CHURCH (Pl. B, 2; Prot.) built in 1281-1309 (keys kept by the 'Stadtkirchner', see p. 178; adm. 40 pf., a party 20 pf. each).

INTERIOR. Many interesting tombs. In the left aisle, beneath a Gothic statue of the Madonna, is the tomb of Peter von Creglingen (d. 1400); by a round pillar in front of the choir-screen is that of Hans von Beulendorf (d. 1504) and his wife (d. 1496); and to the right of the entrance to the choir is the monument of Dietrich von Berlichingen (d. 1484), grandfather of Götz. The statue of St. Liborius on the choir-screen is from the studio of *Riemenschneider* (1492).

Among the many houses of patricians of Rothenburg in this street we may mention the *Staudt'sche Haus* (No. 19, on the left), with a curious old court. The *Bermeter'sche Haus* (No. 44, on the right) has a lofty Gothic gable.

Environs. The following walk (ca. 1¼ hr.) is recommended. From the Essigkrug (p. 179) we descend the Neue Steig (views) into the Tauber-Tal, where we reach the late-Gothic *Cobolzeller Kirche* of 1472-79 (Pl. B, 3; Rom. Cath.; shut), and the old double bridge (1330) over the Tauber (beyond the bridge two taverns). We continue to follow the Tauber-Tal to the *Toppler-Schlösschen* (see above) and the old village of *Detwang* (Lamm, wine), with a very fine carved *Altar (c. 1500) by Riemenschneider (key kept by the schoolmaster, opposite the church), and return to the Klingen-Tor.

A visit to the hill to the W., beyond the Tauber, commanding fine views of the town (best in the afternoon), may easily be combined with the preceding walk. From the old castle (p. 179) we follow the promenade to the N., descend the *Kurze Steig* (Pl. A, 1), cross the Tauber near an old mill and then the romantic *Vorbach Valley*, and ascend the *Engelsburg* by woodland paths. At the top we proceed to the S., either by the road or by easily found paths through the woods, to the above-mentioned double bridge.

DILIGENCE twice daily in 2¾ hrs. from Rothenburg, viâ *Tauberscheckenbach* (below the *Burgstall*, with Celtic fortifications), to (11½ M.) **Creglingen** (*Lamm*, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-4½ *M.*). The adjacent *Hergotts-Kirche* (¼ hr.) contains a celebrated carved *Altar (uncoloured) by *Riemenschneider* (after 1500). (The *old* road to Creglingen commands, near *Schwarzenbronn*, charming surveys of Rothenburg.) From Creglingen diligence four times daily in 2½ hrs. to (11 M.) *Weikersheim* (p. 33; carr. and pair from Rothenburg in 3-3½ hrs.). — A diligence also runs from Rothenburg daily in 3 hrs. to (13 M.) *Roth am See* (p. 32).

A narrow-gauge railway runs viâ (11 M.) *Schillingsfürst* (Stein, R. 1-2 *M.*), with a château of Prince Hohenlohe, to (15½ M.) *Dombühl* (p. 33).

RAILWAY TO MUNICH (continued). — 37¼ M. *Burgbernheim;* 1½ M. to the S.W. lies *Wildbad*, an unpretending little watering-place. At (43 M.) *Oberdachstetten* we enter the valley of the *Franconian Rezat*. The *Lerchenberg* (1660 ft.), visible to the left, may be ascended hence by shady paths in 1-1¼ hr. (view).

54½ M. **Ansbach.** — **Hotels.** *STERN, corner of the Promenade and Karl-Str., R. 1¾-2½, pens. 4½-5 *M.*, with garden; ZIRKEL, Maximilian-Str.; DEUTSCHER KAISER, Karl-Str., R. 1-1¼ *M.*; KRONE, Untere Markt;

Bayerischer Hof, opposite the station, plain but good. — **Restaurants.** *Schwarzer Bär*, Uz-Str. 21; *Schwarzer Bock*, Pfarr-Str. 31; *Goldene Gans*, Enderer-Str. 14; *Drechsel's Garden*, 1 M. from the Schloss (across the Schloss-Brücke and up the Schlossgasse and then to the right), with view of the town and environs; *Railway Restaurant*. Wine Rooms. *Benkher*, Butten-Str. 20; *Wedel-Probst*, Uz-Str. 19 (also hot. meals); *König-Holzinger*, Bau-Str. 2. — *Café Roth*, Untere Markt 10. — Post & Telegraph Offices near the station and in the Obere Markt. — *Municipal Baths* near the Rezat. — About 3 hrs. is sufficient to see the principal sights of the town.

Ansbach (1348 ft.), with 18,500 inhab., the capital of Central Franconia, is situated on the *Rezat*, amidst park-like woods. From 1363 it belonged to the Burgraves of Nuremberg (p. 134), in 1603-1791 it was the seat of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Ansbach, and since 1806 it has belonged to Bavaria. — Quitting the station we turn to the right, then to the left, and follow the Theresien-Strasse (passing an entrance to the Hof-Garten, see below) to the (5 min.) Schloss, in front of which is a *Statue of August von Platen* (p. 182).

The *Schloss, built in the baroque style in 1713-32 by *Gabriel de Gabrielis*, is a veritable treasure-house of baroque and rococo art (open 8-6; tickets, 50 pf., to the right in the gateway).

The Fürsten-Zimmer, on the first floor, are decorated in the most beautiful and purest rococo style. The stucco embellishments are by *Diego Carlone* and *Joh. Schnell* of Brussels; the frescoes mainly by *Carlo Carlone*. The visit occupies about half-an-hour. — The following apartments are especially worthy of note: the bedroom, with fine stucco ornamentation; the ancestral hall, with portraits of King Frederick William I. of Prussia and his family; the porcelain-room, with faïence-panelling; the picture-gallery (the actual pictures of no importance); the portrait-room, with portraits of the margraves; the Large Hall, with a superb ceiling; the White Room; the library; the marble cabinet; the *Mirror-room, with old Dresden and Berlin porcelain; the audience-chamber of the margravine, with a fine porcelain candelabrum (Berlin; 1762).

The N. wing of the château contains the Collections of the Historical Society of Middle Franconia (adm., Sun. 11-12. 30, 30 pf., at other times 50 pf.); here also are numerous portraits of margraves and Brandenburg rulers.

The *Hof-Garten*, to the E. of the Schloss, a well-kept park with a double avenue of lime-trees, contains an old orangery, in which are a restaurant and a room with ten frescoes by Heideloff (1827), a monument to the poet *Uz* (d. 1796), and another marking the spot where *Caspar Hauser* was found dead, with the inscription: '*Hic occultus occulto occisus 14. Dec. 1833*'.

Caspar Hauser's tombstone in the churchyard of St. John's Church is inscribed, '*Hic jacet Casparus Hauser aenigma sui temporis, ignota nativitas, occulta mors 1833*'. It was long believed that this mysterious foundling was a victim, throughout his life and in his death, to the unscrupulous ambition of some noble family to whose dignities he was the lawful heir. It is more probable that he was a half-lunatic impostor, and accidentally killed himself in an effort to rekindle public sympathy.

From the Schloss we proceed to the W. viâ the Promenade, No. 20 in which contains the *Municipal Collections of Coins, Engravings, and Antiquities* (adm., May-Oct., 20 pf.; Sun. free). The Uz-Strasse leads to the right from the Promenade to the (10 min.)

Untere Markt, on the N. side of which rises the Protestant Gumbertus-Kirche, with three Gothic W. towers (1483-93 and 1597) and a late-Gothic choir (1523). The nave dates from 1732-34.

The choir, known as the 'Schwanritter-Kapelle', contains stone monuments of knights of the Order of the Swan, transferred in 1825 from a now partly walled-up chapel of St. George, which the Elector Albert Achilles meant to make the central point of the order in S. Germany. The chief of these is the *High Altar*, erected by Albert Achilles in 1485 and restored at the instance of Emp. Frederick III., with carvings and paintings of the school of Wohlgemut. On the walls are hatchments of Knights of the Swan and an altar-piece (Christ in the Wine press), perhaps by H. Baldung Grien. The stained glass dates from the 15-16th centuries. — The sacristan's house is to the left of the Hofkanzlei (see below).

On the N. side of the church is the *Hofkanzlei*, now law-courts, a handsome gabled edifice of 1563. — In the Obere Markt is the Protestant **St. Johannis-Kirche*, a Gothic structure of 1441, with two towers of unequal height. Below the choir is the burial-vault of the Margraves, originally constructed in 1660. — Between the two churches is the old *Landhaus* (now a druggist's), a Renaissance edifice of 1531, retaining some curious survivals of Gothic. Adjacent is a fountain with a statue of Margrave George the Pious (d. 1543), who introduced the Reformation into Franconia. At Platen-Str. 20, near the St. Johannis-Kirche, is the house in which *Aug. von Platen* (1796-1835), the poet, was born; it is indicated by a tablet with an inscription, above which is an old coat-of-arms (1696), an eagle gazing at the sun, with the motto, '*Phoebo auspice surgit*'.

From Ansbach to *Heilsbronn* and *Nuremberg*, see p. 33; to *Crailsheim* and *Stuttgart*, see p. 33; to *Rothenburg* (viâ *Steinach*), see p. 180.

64½ M. *Triesdorf*, a former château of the margraves, with a fine park. About 3 M. to the N.E. is *Eschenbach*, a small town with a fountain monument (1861) to the poet Wolfram von Eschenbach (d. ca. 1220), who is buried here. — 72 M. **Gunzenhausen** (p. 156; *Rail. Restaurant; Post*), junction for Augsburg and Nuremberg (R. 27). The line crosses the Altmühl and follows its valley to Eichstätt. — 87 M. **Treuchtlingen** (1030 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line from Munich to Nuremberg (p. 110). — The Altmühl is crossed twice.

90½ M. **Pappenheim** (1330 ft.; *Eisenbahn-Hotel*, R. 1½ *M*; *Deutsches Haus; Krone*), charmingly situated, is commanded by the extensive ruins of a castle of the ancient counts of that name (view; key with the overseer at the 'monastery'). The town contains two châteaux of Count Pappenheim, the more modern one a fine building by Klenze (1820). — Beyond a tunnel the line crosses and recrosses the Altmühl.

94 M. **Solnhofen**, pleasantly situated on both sides of the river. In the main street is a monument, by H. Maidron (1904), to *Aloys Senefelder* (1771-1834), the inventor of lithography. About 1 M. to the S. of the station are extensive slate-quarries, once worked by the Romans, where upwards of 3000 workmen are employed. The slate, used for lithographing purposes, table-slabs, etc., is largely

exported. Numerous fossils. — A long tunnel. Then (98½ M.) *Dollnstein*, a small and old town, still surrounded by walls. On the left bank of the Altmühl, rises the conspicuous, serrated *Burgstein*. Farther on is the pretty village of *Ober-Eichstätt*. The line quits the valley of the Altmühl and reaches the (105 M.) station of *Eichstätt* (Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch-line runs in 20 min. to (3 M.) —

Eichstätt (1270 ft.; **Schwarzer Adler*, *Traube*, well spoken of, both in the market-place, R. 1½ *M*; *Schwarzer Bär*, Grosse Marktgasse, R. 1-1½ *M*), a small town with 7900 inhab., seat of an ancient episcopal see founded in 741 by St. Willibald, a companion of St. Boniface. In the handsome Residenz-Platz are a '*Mariensäule*' of 1777, 60 ft. high, with a gilded figure of the Virgin, the imposing *Law Courts*, completed in 1730, formerly the residence of the archbishops and in 1817-55 of the Dukes of Leuchtenberg, and the government-office. The *Cathedral*, begun in 1042, with Romanesque towers, the choir of St. Willibald in the transition-style (1269), Gothic nave and E. choir of 1365-96, has recently been tastefully painted. It contains the tomb of St. Willibald with his statue, and tombstones of bishops. Good relief (1396) on the N. Portal (Death of Mary), and fine stained glass (Life of the Virgin) in the choir. Beautiful cloisters with Romanesque columns; the late-Gothic portion and the burial-chapel of the canons date from 1496. The fountain in the market-place, to the N. of the cathedral, is adorned with an admirable bronze statue of St. Willibald (1695). The *Walpurgis-Kirche* (1631), containing the tomb of St. Walpurgis, from which a 'miraculous oil' exudes, is visited by numerous pilgrims on 1st May (St. Walpurgis's Day). The barrel-vaulting of the *Jesuits' Church* (1630) is fine. Willibald Pirkheimer (p. 138) was born at No. B 218, Westen-Str. (tablet). — Above the town rises the extensive but dilapidated *Willibaldsburg*, the residence of the bishops down to 1730; the newer part was built in 1609-19 by *Elias Holl*. The tower commands a striking view, best in the evening (apply to the castellan); the ascent is difficult and not recommended to ladies. The well is 295 ft. deep. On the *Blumenberg*, to the N.W., numerous rare fossils (pterodactyl, archæopterix) have been found.

From Eichstätt to Kinding, 2½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 7½ M. *Pfünz*, with extensive remains of the Roman *Vetonianis*, a fort on the Pfahl-Graben (p. 175); 15 M. *Arnsberg*, with a ruined château (view); 18 M. *Kipfenberg* (Post; Böll), a picturesque little town, with a ruined castle on a lofty rock, situated at the point where the Roman 'limes' crosses the Altmühl. — 21½ M. *Kinding* (Alte Post, Frey, both plain) has an ancient fortified churchyard.

Beyond the (119 M.) *Nord-Bahnhof* (*i.e.* N. Station) the line skirts the fortifications of Ingolstadt and crosses the Danube.

122 M. **Ingolstadt.** — **Hotels.** Adler; *Wittelsbacher Hof, R. 1 *M*-1 *M* 70 pf., B. 70 pf.; Bär, commercial; Uhlmann, near the station, plain. — *Railway Restaurant.* — *Tramway* to the town (¾ M.; 20 pf.).

Ingolstadt (1197 ft.), with 23,500 inhab., a strongly fortified town on the *Danube*, once the seat of a famous university, founded

in 1472 by Duke Lewis the Rich, and transferred to Landshut in 1800 and to Munich in 1826 (p. 214). At the end of the 16th cent. it was attended by 4000 students. The *Jesuits' College*, founded in 1555, was the first established in Germany. The town was besieged by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, while his antagonist Tilly lay mortally wounded within its walls (see p. 176). The fortifications, which were dismantled in 1800 by the French General Moreau, were reconstructed after 1827, and since 1872 the town has been converted into a fortress of the first class, defended by a wide girdle of forts. On the right bank of the Danube are strong têtes-de-pont with round towers of solid masonry and the Redoubt Tilly. — In the Kreuz-Str., at the tramway-terminus, is the Gothic *Frauen-Kirche* of 1439, with two massive towers in front. It contains the tomb of Dr. Eck (d. 1543), the opponent of Luther, and monuments to Tilly, who was buried at Alt-Oetting (p. 295), and the Bavarian General Mercy, who fell at Allersheim in 1645. The stained glass in the upper windows dates from the 16th century.

From Ingolstadt to Riedenburg, 26 M., railway in ca. 2½ hrs. — Beyond (18 M.) *Sandersdorf* the line follows the charming *Schambach-Tal*. — 26 M. **Riedenburg** *(Post; Riemhofer; Schlittenbauer)*, a small town with three castles *(Rosenburg, Rabenstein*, and *Tachenstein)* on projecting rocks, which seem to close the Altmuhl-Tal. Hence we descend the *Altmühl-Tal* to Kehlheim, see p. 175.

Railway to *Donauwörth*, *Augsburg*, and *Ratisbon*, see R. 29.

From (134 M.) *Wolnzach* a branch-line runs to *Mainburg* (141½ M.). — 141 M. *Pfaffenhofen*, a small town with 3300 inhab., on the *Ilm*, which the line now follows. — 144½ M. *Reichertshausen*. The neighbouring château contained the famous library of romances of chivalry collected by Jacob Püterich of Reichartshausen in the 15th century. — The line now reaches the *Glon*, an affluent of the Amper. 149 M. *Petershausen*. — 154½ M. *Röhrmoos*. Then down the *Amper-Tal*, crossing the river, to (161 M.) **Dachau** (1655 ft.; *Ziegler*, R. 1 *M*; *Moorbad Dachau*), a small market-town with 5000 inhab., in an elevated situation commanding a splendid view of the plain and the Alps. The royal château contains the district museum. — The railway intersects the extensive *Dachauer Moos*, crosses the *Würm* (p. 185) at (165 M.) *Allach* (Altwirt), skirts the *Park of Nymphenburg* (p. 255), and reaches —

172 M. **Munich** (p. 189).

31. From Stuttgart to Munich.

149 M. Railway. Express in 4-4¾ hrs. (fares 22 *M* 10, 15 *M* 70, 10 *M* 80 pf.); ordinary train in 7½-9 hrs. (fares 19 *M* 30, 12 *M* 90, 8 *M* 30 pf.).

From Stuttgart to (58½ M.) *Ulm*, see R. 8. The line here crosses the Danube, and enters the Bavarian dominions, to which (59¾ M.) *Neu-Ulm* belongs. 64½ *Burlafingen*. Near (67 M.) *Nersingen* the town and abbey of *Elchingen* are seen on the opposite bank, the

heights of which were occupied by the Austrians under Laudon, 14th Oct., 1805, but were stormed by the French under Ney. From this victory the marshal derived his title of Duc d'Elchingen (comp. p. 36). 69½ M. *Leipheim.*

74 M. **Günzburg** *(Bär.* R. 1¼-2 *M; Rail. Restaurant)*, the Rom. *Guntia*, a town (pop. 5200) with a Schloss, lies picturesquely on a hill, at the confluence of the *Günz* and Danube. Branch-line to *Krumbach*, 17½ M. to the S. — We next notice a range of wooded hills to the right, crowned by the castle of *Reisensburg*. — 79 M. **Neu-Offingen** *(Rail. Restaurant)* is the junction for Donauwörth and Ratisbon (p. 158).

The train quits the Danube. Near (80½ M.) *Offingen* it crosses the *Mindel*. 83 M. *Burgau*, with an old and a new château. — From (94½ M.) *Dinkelscherben*, where we cross the *Zusam*, a branch-line runs to (8½ M. in 1 hr.) *Thannhausen*, on the Mindel, with an interesting late-Gothic church. — Stations *Mödishofen* (beyond it across the *Schmutter*), *Gessertshausen*, *Diedorf*, *Westheim*. — 109 M. *Oberhausen* is the junction of the Nuremberg line (p. 158). The train then crosses the *Wertach* and reaches (110½ M.) **Augsburg** (p. 158).

Beyond Augsburg (to the right, the Protestant Cemetery) the line crosses the *Lech* and traverses a sterile plain. 113½ M. *Hochzoll*, junction for Ingolstadt (p. 176). To the left lies the small town of *Friedberg* (p. 176). The Lech is now quitted. — 120 M. *Mering*.

From Mering to Weilheim, 34 M., railway in 2¾-3 hrs. — The line runs through the smiling *Paar-Tal*. At (13 M.) *Geltendorf* (p. 259) it crosses the line from Munich to Lindau. At (17½ M.) *Greifenberg* the train reaches the *Ammersee* (p. 258), the left bank of which it then skirts. 18½ M. *Schondorf* (p. 259); 25½ M. *Diessen* (p. 258). Then through the *Ammer-Tal* to (34 M.) *Weilheim* (p. 257).

Stations *Althegnenberg* (with château), *Haspelmoor*, *Nannhofen*, *Maisach*, *Olching* (where the *Amper*, the discharge of the Ammersee, is crossed), *Lochhausen*. The *Dachauer Moos* is then traversed. At (144½ M.) *Pasing* the train crosses the *Würm*, by which the Lake of Starnberg is drained. Near Munich the park and palace of *Nymphenburg* (p. 255) are seen on the left; then the *Marsfeld*, or military drilling-ground.

149 M. **Munich,** see p. 189.

32. From Leipzig to Munich viâ Hof and Ratisbon.

299 M. Railway. Express in 8-9½ hrs. (fares 44 *M* 20, 31 *M* 70 pf., 24 *M*); ordinary train in 16½ hrs. (fares 39 *M*, 27 *M*, 17 *M* 70 pf.) The 'Nord Süd' express accomplishes the distance in 7½ hrs. (1st cl. only; 20-25 per cent higher fares). — From Leipzig to Munich viâ *Nuremberg*, see R. 20.

From Leipzig to (102½ M.) **Hof,** see R. 20. Beyond Hof the line traverses a hilly district, running near the winding Saale. 106 M.

Oberkotzau (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Eger (p. 104) to the left, and Nuremberg (R. 20) to the right. — 113½ M. **Kirchenlamitz** (1834 ft.).

A branch-line runs hence to (7½ M. in 51 min.) *Weissenstadt* (p. 126) viâ (2¼ M.) *Markt Kirchenlamitz* (1965 ft.; Löwe; Post), whence the *Epprechtstein* (p. 127) may be ascended in ¾ hr., and (3½ M.) *Buchhaus*.

The *Grosse Kornberg* (2715 ft.; belvedere) rises 3 M. to the E. of the station of Kirchenlamitz.

At (117 M.) *Marktleuthen* the train crosses the *Eger*. 121 M. *Röslau* (1916 ft.). From (123½ M.) *Holenbrunn* (1846 ft.) a branch-line runs to (2½ M.) *Wunsiedel* (p. 127). — At *Unterthölau* we cross the valley of the *Röslau* by a viaduct 115 ft. high.

128½ M. **Markt-Redwitz,** junction of the Nuremberg-Eger line (p. 156). To *Alexandersbad*, see p. 127.

140 M. **Wiesau** (1730 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Bayrischer Hof*), with a chalybeate spring *(König Otto-Bad)*, junction for *Eger* (p. 104). Branch-line to *Bärnau* (15 M.). — 145 M. *Reuth*. — Then through the valley of the *Fichtelnaab* to (150½ M.) *Windisch-Eschenbach* and (156½ M.) **Neustadt** *an der Waldnaab* (1375 ft.; good inns), a prettily situated little town in a well-wooded neighbourhood. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Parkstein*.

From Neustadt to Waidhaus, 26 M., local railway in 2¾ hrs. — 6 M. *Floss* (Drei Könige; Löwe), 4½ M. to the E. of which is *Flossenburg*, with a ruined castle. 10 M. *Waldthurn*, 3 M. to the W. of the *Fahrenberg* (view; pilgrimage-church). — 15½ M. *Vohenstrauss* (Drei Lilien; Wilder Mann), with a château. The loftily situated ruin of *Leuchtenberg*, 4½ M. to the S.W., was the ancestral seat of the landgraves of that name. — 20½ M. *Pleystein* (Goldnes Kreuz). — 26 M. *Waidhaus*.

160 M. **Weiden** (1300 ft.; **Post*, R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 50 pf., B. 60 pf.), a pleasant little town (12,400 inhab.), junction for *Neuenmarkt* viâ Bayreuth (p. 124) and for *Neukirchen* (p. 297). — At (165 M.) *Luhe-Wildenau* (1270 ft.) the *Haidenaab* and Waldnaab unite to form the *Naab*. 171 M. *Wernberg* (to the left the village, with an old castle). — 174½ M. *Pfreimd* (Schwan; Wilder Mann). About 5 M. to the N.E. are the village and castle of *Trausnitz*, where Frederick the Handsome was a prisoner in 1322-25. — 177½ M. *Nabburg* (Hecht; Schwan), a quaint little town (2050 inhab.) with a Gothic church (ca. 1400). Narrow-gauge line to *Oberviechtach* (18 M. in 1½ hr.). — 185 M. *Irrenlohe* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Nuremberg (see p. 297). — The train now crosses the Naab to (187½ M.) **Schwandorf** (1204 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hotel; Bär; Kloster*, R. at either 1-1½ *M*), a prettily situated little town (6600 inhab.), the junction for Furth and Prague (R. 46). From (197 M.) *Haidhof* a branch-line runs viâ the rail-factory of *Maximilianshütte* to (4½ M.) *Burglengenfeld*, with a picturesque ruined castle. — To the right beyond (199 M.) *Ponholz* rises *Schloss Birkensee*. Near (204 M.) *Regenstauf* the *Regen* is crossed. Beyond (211 M.) *Walhalla-Strasse* (p. 172) the train crosses the *Danube* by an iron bridge, 775 yds. long; on the left the Walhalla comes in sight.

213 M. **Ratisbon** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 164.

Backing out of Ratisbon station, the Munich train traverses an uninteresting district. 218½ M. *Obertraubling* (to Passau, see R. 47); 229 M. *Eggmühl*, where the French under Davoust (Prince d'Eckmuhl) defeated the Austrians, on 22nd April, 1809. Branch-line to *Langquaid* (6 M.). — The *Grosse Laber* is crossed. — 238 M. *Neufahrn*, on the *Kleine Laber* (branch viâ *Geiselhöring* to *Straubing*, p. 299).

252 M. **Landshut.** — **Hotels.** Dräxlmeier, R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2½ *M*; Drei Mohren, Altstadt 69, R. 1½-3 *M*, B. 60 pf.; Kronprinz, Altstadt 29, R. 1½-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Deutscher Kaiser, near the station, R. 1-1½ *M*; Ainmiller; Bernlochner. — *Rail. Restaurant.* — Horse-tramway from the station to the town, 1½ M., 10 pf.

Landshut (1290 ft.), with 24,100 inhab., the capital of the district of Lower Bavaria, with wide streets and gabled houses, lies picturesquely on the *Isar*, which forms an island within the town. The quarter on this island is called *Zwischen den Brücken*. The chief attractions are in the broad main street, named the 'Altstadt'. The three principal churches are fine structures in brick, adorned with sculpturing in stone.

*St. Martin's (after 1407-1478), nearly opposite the Theatergasse, has slender columns, and is noted for its tower (432 ft.) and for its boldness of construction (comp. also p. xxi). The late-Gothic pulpit, of limestone, dates from 1422. Beautiful late-Gothic high-altar (1424), the back of which is also interesting. The lofty choir-windows (76 ft. high) contain fine modern stained glass. — Among the numerous tombstones on the outer walls of this church is (on the S. side, protected by a railing) that of *Stettheimer* (Hans der Steinmetz, d. 1432), the builder of this church and the Hospital Church, with his bust and a half-length figure of the Saviour.

The *Post Office* (formerly *House of the Estates*), almost opposite St. Martin's, is decorated with old frescoes (restored in 1860) of the sovereigns of Bavaria from Otho I. to Maximilian I. — In front of the law-courts, farther to the S.W., is a bronze statue of *Duke Lewis the Rich* (d. 1479), founder of the university (p. 184), by Fr. Brugger (1858; the statue is a portrait of Albert IV. the Wise). — To the left of the Theatergasse is the Rathaus, originally erected in 1446, but entirely restored and furnished with a modern-Gothic façade in 1860-61. The *Council Chamber (apply at the Registry Office on the first floor), with its fine timber ceiling and chimney-pieces, is adorned with mural paintings by Seitz, Spiess, and other artists. In front of the Rathaus stands a bronze *Statue of Maximilian II.*, by Bernhard (1868).

The *Palace (1536-43), almost opposite the Rathaus, was begun by German, and completed by Italian architects, and exhibits features both of the German and Italian Renaissance. Its columned court and fine upper rooms, with beautiful ceiling-paint-

ings and friezes, are among the best Renaissance works in Germany. (Custodian in the portal, to the right.) On the groundfloor is a collection of industrial models, established by Dr. Gehring (Sun., 10-1, Wed., 1-5; at other times on application).

Farther to the left, at the N. end of the Altstadt, stands the CHURCH OF THE HOLY GHOST, or *Hospital Church* (1407-61; see p. 187), with frescoes above the vestibule and handsome modern pulpit and altar. — In the 'Obere Freyung', the next parallel street on the E. but one, is (left; N.) the CHURCH OF ST. JODOK, rebuilt in 1447, with good stained glass. To the right is the approach to the *Hof-Garten*, with its pleasant promenades on the castle-hill. — In the suburb of *St. Nicola*, to the N.W., is a War Monument for 1870-71, in the Obelisken-Platz, in the street leading to the station.

*Burg Landshut or Trausnitz (1520 ft.), an old castle rising above the town (¾ hr. from the station), formerly the residence of the Dukes of Lower Bavaria, begun by Duke Ludwig of Kelheim in 1204, was frequently altered; comp. p. xxviii. Approach immediately to the S.W. of the law-courts (see p. 187). The porter who shows the castle and the royal apartments is to be found at the second gate, to the left (½-1 *M.*). The *Chapel* (1483-1231?), which lately underwent thorough renovation, is the only part remaining of the original structure. The balustrade of the gallery, decorated with stone figures, the large relief of the Annunciation, the mural paintings of the altar-recess, and the ciborium (1471) are worthy of notice. Some of the apartments are finely painted in the Renaissance style (1576-80), and others contain handsome wooden ceilings and panelling. The mural paintings on the *Fools' Staircase* represent scenes from Italian comedies. Part of the upper floor has been sumptuously fitted up for the reception of the King of Bavaria. In the court is a well, surmounted by a fine wrought-iron framework; the pails in bronze (executed, according to the inscription, in 1558) are now kept inside the castle. Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, was born at the neighbouring castle of *Wolfstein* (now a ruin) in 1252 and spent a great part of his childhood at the Trausnitz. — Beyond the Trausnitz lies the village of *Berg* (good hotels), visited as a summer-resort with an early-Gothic parish church. It is separated from (1¼ M.) Landshut by the Hof-Garten. — From the garden-restaurant on the (1¼ M. to the S.) *Klausenberg* a fine view is obtained of the town, the castle, and the valley; it is reached by following the Freisinger highroad to the flood-arch of the Rott-Tal railway (see below), and ascending to the left immediately beyond it.

FROM LANDSHUT TO LANDAU, 28 M., railway in 1-2 hrs., the shortest route from Munich to Eisenstein, Pilsen, and Prague. The train follows the left bank of the *Isar*. 18 M. *Dingolfing*, an old town (3400 inhab.) on the right bank of the Isar. Then across a tract of moorland. 28 M. *Landau* (p. 307).

A railway also runs from Landshut, viâ (8 M.) *Geisenhausen* and (13½ M.) *Vilsbiburg*, to (24 M.) *Neumarkt an der Rott* (p. 306). — Another runs to (17 M.) *Rottenburg*, on the *Grosse Laber*.

The railway ascends the left bank of the *Isar*. 257 M. *Gündlkofen;* to the left, *Schloss Kronwinkel*. 259 M. *Bruckberg*, with a small château to the right of the line; then on the right *Schloss Isareck*. The *Amper* is crossed. — 263½ M. *Moosburg* (1380 ft.), a very ancient town (pop. 3200) on the Isar; the Romanesque church contains a fine old carved altar. The Alps soon become visible on the left.

274 M. **Freising** (1380 ft.; **Bayerischer Hof; Furtnerbräu; Rail. Restaurant;* omn. into the town 20 pf.), a town with 13,500 inhab., on the left bank of the Isar, and partly on a hill (Domberg), has been the seat of an episcopal see (now Munich-Freising and located in Munich) from the 8th cent. to the present day. Otto von Freising, the historian, grandson of King Henry IV., was bishop here from 1137 to 1158 (statue in the Domhof). The Romanesque *Cathedral* (1161-1205), with its two towers, double aisles, and galleries (screen), was marred by internal alterations in the early 17th century. We should notice the late-Romanesque portal (partly disfigured) and the curious quadruple crypt, the vaulting of which rests on short round and polygonal columns, with rich capitals. In the raised vestibule, to the left on entering, are statuettes of Frederick Barbarossa and his wife Beatrix (?), of 1161. Gothic choir-stalls. The cloisters contain some fine tombstones. The *Church of St. Benedict*, connected with the cathedral by cloisters, contains a fine old stained-glass window. The *Clerical Seminary*, opposite the cathedral, contains early-German paintings, sculptures, etc. — To the W. lies (1 M.) the loftily-situated *Weihenstephan* (1625 ft.) formerly an abbey, now an agricultural college and brewery (restaurant).

287½ M. *Schleissheim* (p. 255). — 299 M. **Munich.**

33. Munich.

Railway Stations. 1. *Central Railway Station* (Pl. C, 4; *Restaurant), a large building erected in 1876-84, forming a terminus for most of the lines. The omnibuses of the larger hotels meet the trains here. — 2. *Starnberg Station* (Pl. B, 4), to the N. of the Central Station, for the trains to Starnberg, Murnau-Partenkirchen, and Kochel. — 3, 4. *Southern Station* (Pl. B, 9) and *Eastern Station* (Pl. I, 7, 8; in the suburb of Haidhausen), supplementary stations of the Rosenheim and Simbach lines (R. 45), without importance for the ordinary tourist. — 5. *Isartal Railway Station* (Pl. B, 10, 11), for the local line to Beuerberg, Bichl, and Kochel (R. 39a). — Porter from the station to a cab, 20 pf. up to 110 lbs., 40 pf. up to 220 lbs.; from the central station into the town, small articles 20 pf., trunk under 110 lbs. 40 pf., under 220 lbs. 80 pf., etc. — Cab from the station to the town, see p. 193. A fee of 20 pf. extra is charged for drives from the Central Railway Station. Luggage, see p. 193.

Hotels (rooms should be engaged beforehand in the season). *Vier Jahreszeiten (*Four Seasons;* Pl. a; F, 4, 5), Maximilian-Strasse 4, with modern improvements, high-class restaurant (p. 192), and American bar, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 4, pens. (only in winter) from 8, omn. 1 *M.*; *Bayrischer Hof (*Bavarian Hotel;* Pl. b, E, 4), Promenade-Platz 19, with winter-garden, R. & B. from 5½, D. 4, pens. 9-14 *M.*; *Russischer Hof (Pl. g; D, 4), Otto-Str. 4, with winter-garden, American bar, and wine-restaurant, R. 4-8, B. 1½, D. 5, omn. 1 *M.*; *Grand Hôtel Continental (Pl. e; D, 3, 4), Otto-Str. 6, with American bar, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4-5, pens. (except. in Aug. & Sept.) 8-12 *M.*; these four of the very first class. — Also first-class: *Grand Hôtel Leinfelder (Pl. g; D, 4), Lenbach-Platz 9, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 3-4, pens. 8½-12 *M.*, omn. 80 pf.; *Englischer Hof (Pl. F, E, 5), Diener-Str. 11, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½, pens. 7½-10½ *M.*, omn. 80 pf.; Bellevue (Pl. c; C, 4), Karls-Platz 25, R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 10 *M.*, omn. 80 pf.; *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. d; C, 4, 5), Bayer-Str., near the central station, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4,

Key to the Plan of Munich.

Academy of Art. . F, 1
„ of Science D, 5
Anatomie . . . . C, 6
Archiepis. Palace . E, 4
Art Union . . . . . F, 3
Bavaria . . . . . A, 7
Blind Asylum . . . F, 2
Botan. Garden . . C, 3, 4
Bronze Foundry . . B, 1
Cadets, Corps of . . A, 2
Cemetery, old C, D, 7, 8
—, new (St.) . . . . C, 8
—, Northern . . . . D, 1
Cham. of Commerce D. 4
Chem. Laboratory C, 3, 4

Churches.

Allerheiligen (Court-) Chapel F, 4
St. Anna . . . . . G, 4
Auer (Maria-hilf) Kirche . . F, 8
Basilica . . . . . C, 3
St. Benno . . . . B, 1
Carmelite . . . . D, 4
Frauen-Kirche . . E, 5
Heiliggeist . . . . E, 5
St. John . . . . . D, 6
Ludwigs-Kirche . F, 2
St. Luke (Prot.) G, 5, 6
St. Mark (Prot.) . E, 3
St. Matthew (Prot.) C, 5
Maximilians-Kirche E, 8
St. Michael . . . D, 5
St. Paul . . . . A, B, 5
St. Peter . . . . . E, 5
Theatine Ch. . . . E, 4
Civic Arsenal . . . E, 6
Clinical Inst. D, 5, C, 6
Commandant's Residence . . . F, 3
Corn Hall . . . D, E, 6
Crystal Palace . . . C, 4
Deaconess Institute D. 1
Exhibition Building C, 3
Feldherrn-Halle . . E, 4
Fountain, Gasteig . C, 5
—, Wittelsbach. . . D, 4
General Hospital . C, 6
Glyptothek . C, D, 2, 3
Government Buildings. . . . G. 5
Herzog Max Burg . D, 4
Hofbräuhaus . . . F, 5
Hospital of St. Elizabeth. . . . C, 6
Hygienic Institute . B, 6
Industrial Art School . . . . . C, 2
Industrial Exhibition D, 4
Isartor . . . . . F, 6
Kaim-Saal . . . . . D, 3
Karlstor . . . . . D, 4, 5
Künstlerhaus . . . D, 4
Law Courts . . . C, D, 4
Library . . . . . F, 2
Lotzbeck Collection D, 3
Lunatic Asylum . . H, 8
Maximilianeum . . H, 5
Max-Joseph Inst. . F, 1
Military Academy . A, 2
Military School . . A, 2
Ministry of Finances F, 3
„ of Foreign Affairs E, 4
„ of the Interior . . . E, 4
Mint . . . . . F, 4, 5

Monuments.

Deroy, Schelling, Rumford, Fraunhofer . F, G, 5
Elector Maximilian I. . . . . E, 3
— Max Emanuel E, 4
Emp. Ludwig . B, 6, 7
Gabelsberger . . D, 4
Gærtner, Klenze E, 6, 7
Goethe . . . . . D, 4
King Louis I. . . E, 3
„ Max I. . . . E, 4
„ Max II. . . . G, 5
Liebig . . . . . D, 4
Nussbaum . . . . C, 6
Schiller. . . . . E, 3
Senefelder . . . . D, 6
Westenrieder, Gluck, Kreitmayr, Orlando E, 4
National Museum . G, 3
Odeon . . . . . E, 3

Palaces.

Duke Max . . . . E, 3
— Ludwig . . G, H, 6
Prince Luitpold . E, 3
Prince Ludwig Ferdinand . . . E, 3
Wittelsbach . . . E, 3
Pathological Inst. . C, 6
Pharmacological Inst. . . . . C, 6
Physiological Inst. C, 6
Pinakothek, Old . D, 2
—, New . . . . . D, 2
Police Office . . . E, 5
Polytechnic School D, 2
Post Office. . . . E, 4, 5
Propyläa . . . . . C, 3
Railway Station, Central . . . . C, 4
Rathaus . . . . . E, 5
Reichsbank . . . . F, 3
Royal Palace . E, F, 4
— Stables . . . . . F, 4
Schack's Gallery . . C, 3
Schwanthaler Museum . . . . C, 5
Siegestor . . . . . F, 1
Slaughter House. . B, 8
Synagogue . . . . D, 4
Telegraph Office . C, 4

Theatres.

Hof-Theater . . . F, 4
Residenz-Theat. . F, 4
Prinz-Regenten Theater . . . . J, 4
Gärtner-Platz-Theater . . . . E, 7
Münchner Schauspielhaus . . . F, 5
Volks-Theater C, D, 5
Turnhalle . . . . . B, 1
University . . . . . F, 1
Veterinary School F, G, 1
War Office. . . . F, 2, 3

Hotels.

a Four Seasons F, 4, 5
b Bavaria . . . . . E, 4
c Bellevue. . . . . C, 4
d Rheinischer Hof C, 4, 5
e Continental . D, 3, 4
f Englischer Hof. E, 5
g Leinfelder . . . . D, 4
h Marienbad . . . D, 3
i Maximilian . . . F, 5
k Max-Emanuel . . E, 4
l Hôt. de l'Europe C, 4, 5
m Stachus . . . . C, 5
o Bamberger Hof D, 5
p Kaiserhof . . . . C, 4
r Deutscher Kaiser C, 4
s Savoy-Hôt. Roth F, 5
t Deutscher Hof . D, 5
u Reichshof . . . . C, 6
w Grünwald . . . . C, 4
x Schweizer Hof . C, 4
y Roter Hahn . . . D, 5
z Kronprinz . . . . C, 5
a National . . . . B, 4
b Wolff . . . . . C, 4
c Gassner . . . . . C, 5
d Metropol . . . . B, 5
e Post . . . . . B, 5
f Wittelsbach . . B, 5
g Russischer Hof. D, 4
h Central. . . . . B, 4
i Sächsischer Hof B, 4
k Park. . . . . D, 4
l Habsburg . . . . C, 5
m Ring . . . . . D, 6
n Trefler . . . . . C, 5

pens. from 8 *M*; Marienbad (Pl. h; D, 3), Barer-Str. 11 & 20, an old family hotel with garden and baths, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 8½-10 *M*.

Second Class: *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. l; C, 4, 5), Bayer-Str., opposite the Central Station, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *Park Hotel (Pl. k; D, 4), Maximilians-Platz 24, R. 3½-5, B. 1, D. 4, pens. from 8 *M*; *Grand Hôt. Grünwald (Pl. w; C, 4), Hirten-Str. 25, near the Central Station, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 7 *M*; Kaiserhof (Pl. p; C, 4), Schützen-Str. 12, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*; Roter Hahn (Pl. y; D, 5), Karls-Platz 11, R. 2-5 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Hôt. Trefler (Pl. *n*; C, 5), Sonnen-Str. 21, R. 1¾-3½ *M*, B. 90 pf., D. from 1½ *M*, omn. 60 pf.; Hôt. Terminus, Bayer-Str., near the central station, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 2-5, pens. 7-9 *M*; Reichshof (Pl. u; C, 6), Sonnen-Str. 15, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1¼-3, pens. 6-10 *M*; Savoy-Hôtel Roth (Pl. s; F, 5), Neuturm-Str. 5; Hôt. Stachus (Pl. m; C, 5), Karls-Platz, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. in the restaurant 1½-3, pens. 7-10 *M*, very fair; Hôt. Max Emanuel (Pl. k; E, 4), Promenade-Platz, R. 2-4 *M*, B. 90 pf., D. 1½-3 *M*, omn. 60 pf.-1 *M*; Peterhof, Marien-Platz, opposite the Rathaus, R. 2-4 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Deutscher Hof (Pl. t; D, 5), Neuhauser-Str. 40; Bamberger Hof (Pl. o; D, 5), Neuhauser-Str. 26, R. 1½-4 *M*, B. 70 pf.; Drei Raben, Schiller-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 5, 6), well spoken of. — At the Central Station: Hôt. National Simmen (Pl. *a*; B, 4), Arnulf-Str. R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-3, in the restaurant 1½-2 *M*, well spoken of; Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. r; C, 4), Arnulf-Str., R. 2-4½, B. ¾ *M*, well spoken of; Wolff (Pl. *b*; C, 4), Arnulf-Str., R. 2½-4½, B. 1¼ *M*; Hôt. Central (Pl. *h*; B, 4), Arnulf-Str. 16, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Sächsischer Hof (Pl. *i*; B, 4), Arnulf-Str.; Hôt. Habsburg (Pl. *l*; C, 5), Gassner (Pl. *c*; C, 5), Wittelsbach (Pl. *f*; B, 5), Metropol (Pl. *d*; B, 5), R. 2½-5, B. ¾, D. in the restaurant 1¼-2 *M*, Hôt. zur Post (Pl. *e*; B, 5), these five in the Bayer-Str.; Hôt. Maximilian (Pl. i; F, 5), Maximilian-Str. 44, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1¼, omn. ¾ *M*; Ring-Hotel (Pl. *m*; D, 6), Sendlinger Tor-Platz, R. 1½-2½ *M*; Schweizerhof (Pl. x; C, 4), Luisen-Str. 1, R. 1½-2½ *M*; Kollergarten, Schwanthaler-Str. 28 (Pl. B, C, 5), R. from 1¾ *M*; Stuttgarter Hof, Mars-Str. 2 (Pl. B, 3), R. from 1½ *M*; Hôt. Kronprinz (Pl. z; C, 5), Zweig-Str. 10. — Christliches Hospiz (Pl. C, 5, 6), Mathilden-Str. 5, R. 1¼-2½, B. ¾ *M*, recommended.

Pensions. *Bellevue*, Theresien-Str. 30 (4-6 *M*); *Quisisana* (Frau Margarethe Baer), Theresien-Str. 82 (5-7 *M*); *Nordland*, Schelling-Str. 3 (4½-6¾ *M*); *Washeim*, Türken-Str. 6 (4½-6 *M*); *Eger*, Türken-Str. 98 (from 4½ *M*); *Waltenberg*, Hess-Str. 28 (4½-7 *M*): *Finckh*, Barer-Str. 38 (5-8 *M*); *Sickel*, Kanal-Str. 49 (7-10 *M*); *Beckenbauer*, Prinz Ludwig-Str. 5 (4½-8 *M*); *Fischer*, Wittelsbacher Platz 2 (4-6½ *M*); *Pfanner*, Finken-Str. 2 (4½-10 *M*); *Bristol*, Jäger-Str. 9b (5-7 *M*); *Odeon*, Jäger-Str. 2 (4-7 *M*); *Amalia*, Theresien-Str. 19 (5½-4 *M*); *Roth*, Gabelsberger-Str. 21 (2-6 *M*); *Peil*, Gabelsberger-Str. 1 (4½-6 *M*); *Gruber*, Hess-Str. 24 (4-8 *M*); *Sussner*, Hess-Str. 32 (4-6 *M*); *Hansa*, Schelling-Str. 78 (3¾-5 *M*); *Zierhut*, Schelling-Str. 54 (4-6 *M*); *Brümmer*, Schelling-Str. 87 (4-6 *M*); *Corona*, Adalbert-Str. 40 (3½-4 *M*); *Thurner*, Schelling-Str. 41 (4½-4 *M*); *Berg*, Schelling-Str. 1 (4½-8 *M*); *Stella*, Adalbert-Str. 48 (4-7 *M*); *Cortin-Gehr*, Kaulbach-Str. 47 (5-6½ *M*); *Bürger*, Luisen-Str. 50 (4-6 *M*); *Schwarz*, Karl-Str. 1 (4-7 *M*); *Bucher*, Karls-Platz 8; *Zentral*, Prielmayer-Str. 8 (3½-6 *M*); *Fontana* (Frau B. Eckart), Maximilians-Platz 5 (6-10 *M*); *Liesecke*, Maximilians-Platz 8 (6-10 *M*); *Elite*, Maximilians-Platz 18; *Podlech*, Galerie-Str. 11 (5-7 *M*); *Glocker*, Maximilian-Str. 5 (4½-8 *M*); *Christiana*, Maximilian-Str. 2 (5-8 *M*); *Meister*, Herzog Rudolf-Str. 4 (4½-5 *M*); *Austria*, Herzog Wilhelm-Str. 22; *Savoy*, Herzog Wilhelm-Str. 52; *Home*, Ludwig-Str. 3 (3-8 *M*); *Reichhard*, Brienner Str. 47 (5-7 *M*); *Wild*, Luitpold-Str. 14; *Kühne*, Fürsten-Str. 3.

Cafés-Restaurants (beer in all) at many of the *Hotels* (see above) and *Wine Saloons* (see p. 192). Also: *Luitpold*, Brienner-Str. 8, near the Wittelsbacher-Platz (Pl. E, 3), D. from 1½ *M*; *Thomasbräu* (Domhof), Kaufinger-Str. 15 (Pl. D, E, 5); *Hoftheater*, Residenz Str. 12 (Pl. E, 4), D. from 1½ *M*; *Kaiserhof*, in the hotel (p. 189), D. from 1½ *M*; *Maximilian* (Viennese beer), in the hotel (see above), *de l'Opéra*, *Victoria* (at the corner of Thiersch-Str.), these three in the Maximilian-Str. (Pl. F, G, 5); *Heck*, Galerie-Str. 2 (Pl. F, 3),

by the Hof-Garten; *Neue Börse*, Maximilians-Platz 8 (with frescoes by Volz), D. 1¼-3 *M*; *Kaiser Franz-Joseph*, Maximilians-Platz 15 (Pl. D. E. 4), D. 1¼-3 *M*; *Peterhof*, in the hotel (p. 191); *Deutscher Hof*, in the hotel (p. 191); *Wittelsbach*, Herzog-Wilhelm-Str. 32, corner of Herzogspital-Str. (see p. 194); *Deutsches Theater*, Schwanthaler-Str. 13 (Pl. C, 5); *Kaim-Säle* (p. 194), *Mirabell*, Turken-Str. (Nos. 7, 6; Pl. E, 2, 5), corner of Gabelsberger-Str., D. 1-2 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, Sophien-Str. 1a (Pl. C, D, 4), corner of Lenbach-Platz; *Isarlust* (p. 216), on the Isar island, above the Maximilians-Brücke, pleasant on warm evenings. — *Automatic Restaurants*, Bayer-Str. 7a (Pl. A, B, 5), Neuhauser-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 5). — VEGETARIAN RESTAURANTS. *Vegetarierheim*, Turken-Str. 24; *Ceres*, Löwengrube 8 (Pl. D, E, 4, 5). — TEMPERANCE RESTAURANT. *Jungbrunnen*, Arco-Str. 3.

Wine Saloons (also restaurants). First class: **Vier Jahreszeiten* (p. 189; entr. from Max-tall-Str.), restaurant (elegantly fitted up; lunch or supper 3 *M*) and American bar; **Bayrischer Hof* (p. 189), restaurant and American bar; **Schlench*, Brienner-Str. 6 (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), with the Odeon Bar (artistically fitted up), D. (12-3) 3 & 5, S. (7-11) 3 *M*; **Restaurant Français* (wine-restaurant of the Café Luitpold, p. 191), D. (12-4) 2, 3, & 5 *M*. — Less pretending but good: *Künstlerhaus* (p. 251), Lenbach-Platz 8, D. 2 & 3 *M* (beer also); *Ratskeller* (p. 250), entr. fr m Diener-Str.; *Kunstgewerbehaus*, see p. 219; *Eckel*, Burg-Str. 17 (Pl. E, 5); *Kurtz*, Augustiner-Str. 1 (Pl. D, E, 5), D. 1½ & 2 *M*; *Rüdesheimer Weinstube*, Promenade-Platz 15 (Pl. E, 4); *D'Orville*, Marien-Platz 21, 1st floor (Pl. E, 5); *Michel*, Rosen-Str. 11, 1st floor (Pl. E, 5; Hungarian wines); *Neuner* (old-German wine-room), Herzogspital-Str. 20 (Pl. D, 4); *Torggelstube*, near the Hofbräuhaus; *Continental Bodega*, Theatiner-Str. 47 (Pl. E, 4); *Osteria Bavaria*, Schelling-Str. 62 (Pl. D, E, 1).

Beer (comp. above under café-restaurants). The *Hofbräuhaus* (Pl. F, 5), in the Platzl, famous among Bavarian beer-houses, and one of the sights of Munich, occupies a building decorated with frescoes by Ferd. Wagner in the hall on the first floor. *Bürgerbräu*, Kaufinger-Str. 6 (Pl. D, E, 5); *Augustinerbräu*, *Pschorrbräu-Bierhallen*, *Bamberger Hof* (D. 1½ *M*), Neuhauser-Str. (Nos. 16, 11, 26; Pl. D, 5); *Mathäser Bierhallen*, at the E. end of the Bayer-Str. (No. 5; Pl. B, C, 4, 5); *Bauerngirgl*, Residenz-Str. 20 (Pl. E, 4); *Pilsner Bierhalle*, Sporer-Str. 2 (Pl. E, 5). Near the Pinakotheken (Pl. D, 2): *Lohengrin*, Türken-Str. 50; *Wittelsbacher-Garten*, Theresien-Str. 38, D. ¾-1½ *M*; *Prinz Karl*, Theresien-Str. 41, similar charges. — The large 'Bierkeller' outside the gates also attract numerous visitors in summer; they generally possess gardens and fair restaurants. *Löwenbräu-Keller* (Pl. B, 2; p. 194), Stiglmayer-Platz, with a terraced garden and a large concert-room, often crowded; *Hofbräuhaus-Keller* (Pl. H, 6), Wiener-Str., near the Maximilianeum; *Franziskaner-Keller* (Pl. G, 8), Hoch-Str. 7, with view-terrace; *Münchner Kindl-Keller* (Pl. G, 7), Rosenheimer-Str. 15, with large concert-room; *Bürgerbräu-Keller* (Pl. G, H, 7; p. 194), Rosenheimer-Str. 29; *Sternecker-Keller*, Gasteig 1, these five on the right bank of the Isar (p. 253); *Augustiner-Keller* (Pl. A, B, 3), Arnulf-Str.; *Spatenbräu-Keller* (Pl. A, 5), Bayer-Str. 109; *Hackerbräu-Keller* (Pl. A, 4), *Bavaria-Keller* (Pl. A, 5), Theresienhöhe. — In the breweries and beer-gardens the beer is served only in earthenware mugs holding a litre ('Maass'), but in the restaurants glasses or mugs containing ½ litre only may also be had. The following kinds of beer are drunk in spring only: *Salvator* (strong), at the *Zacherl-Keller*, Au suburb (Pl. F, 9), for about a week from the Sun. before 19th March; *Bock* (first introduced from Eimbeck in the 16th cent.), in the beginning of May, and at the festival of Corpus Christi in June (usually from 7-9.30 a.m.), at the *Hofbräuhaus* (see above).

Cafés (most, with the exception of the cafés-restaurants mentioned above, closed in the evening). *Prinz-Regent*, Prinz-Regenten-Str. 4 (Pl F, G, 3); *Dom-Café*, on the S. side of the Frauen-Platz (Pl. E, 5); *Bauknecht*, *Helbig*, in the Hof-Garten (Pl. E, F, 3), seats outside in summer; *Orlando di Lasso* (Vienna Café), Platzl 4 (Pl. F, 5); *Stefanie*, corner of Theresien-Str. and Amalien-Str. (Pl. E, 2); *Central*, Odeons-Platz 1 (Pl. E, 3), entr. from the Brienner-Str.; *Börsen-Café*, Maffei-Str. 3 (Pl. E, 4); *Palast-Café*,

Theatiner-Str. 16 (Pl. E, 4); *Perzel*, Marien-Platz 13 (p. 249); *Karlstor*, Neuhauser-Str. 34 (Pl. D, 5); *Union*, Herzogspital-Str. 12 (Pl. D, 5); *Schelling*, Schelling-Str. 56, near the New Pinakothek (Pl. D, 2); *Neptun*, Steinsdorf-Str. 21, near the Isar-Brücke (Pl. G, 6); *Gasteig*, Innere Wiener-Str. 31 (Pl. H, 6).

Confectioners. *Trautmann & Vokt*, Promenaden-Platz 14 (Pl. E, 4); *Griebel*, Residenz-Str. 26 (Pl. E, 4); *Brienner Bäckerei*, Odeons-Platz 1 (Pl. E, 3); *Eyerich*, Maffei-Str. 2, corner of Theatiner-Str. (Pl. E, 4); *Bernhard*, Theresien-Str. 25 (Pl. C-E, 1, 2); *Cochi*, Maximilian-Str. 32 (Pl. F, G, 5; with café).

Baths. **Müller'sches Volksbad* (Pl. G, 6; p. 253), near the Ludwigs-Brücke, with vapour-baths and swimming-baths (open summer and winter); **Königliches Hofbad* or *Maximiliansbad* (Pl. F, 5), Kanal-Str. 19, with swimming-bath (open summer and winter); *Luisenbad*, Luisen-Str. 67 (Pl. C, 4, 3); *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Bad*, Lindwurm-Str. 70a (Pl. B, C, 8, 7), with garden and restaurant; *Bavariabad*, Türken-Str. 70 (Pl. E, 1-3); *Centralbad* (Pl. C, 4). Lämmer-Str. 3; *Marienbad* (see p. 191); *Giselabad*, Müller-Str. 2 & 4 (Pl. D, E, 6, 7). — Baths in the *Würm*, at Schwabing (p. 214; tramway-line No. 3): **Ungerer*, with garden, etc.; *Germania-Bad*. Also at *Gern*, near the Nymphenburg road. — *Steiner Bad* at Pasing (p. 256).

Cabs (all provided with 'taxameters'). Tariff 1 (red), 1-2 pers., by day, 800 mètres 50 pf., each 400 mètres more 10 pf. Tariff 2 (black), 3 pers., by day, 600m. 50 pf., each 300m. more 10 pf. Tariff 3 (blue), 1-3 pers., by night (10-6) or beyond the boundary ($1^1/_2$ kilomètres = ca. $2^3/_4$ M., from the Marien-Platz), 400m. 50 pf., each 200m. more 10 pf. Waiting for 8 min. before the start 50 pf., each 4 min. thereafter 10 pf., per hour $1^1/_2$ *M*. A fee of 20 pf. extra is charged for drives from the Central Railway Station. Luggage up to 22 lbs. free, above that 20 pf. for every 55 lbs. — *Drive through the Town*, in brakes starting from the Maximilians-Platz (Pl. D, E, 4) at 10 and 3.30, 3 hrs., 4 *M*.

Tramways (electric; fare 10-20 pf.). — 1. From the *E. Railway Station* (Pl. I, 7) by the Ludwigs-Brücke, Marien-Platz (Pl. E, 5), Neuhauser-Str., Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. C, 4), and Stiglmayer-Platz to *Nymphenburg* (beyond Pl. A, 2; white and blue light). — 2. Ring Line: From the *Central Station* (Pl. C, 4) by the Sendlingertor-Platz (Pl. D, 6), Isartor-Platz (Pl. F, 6), Maximilian Monument (Pl. G, 5), Galerie-Str. (Pl. F, 3; National Museum), Ludwig-Str., Theresien-Str. (Pinakotheken), and Augusten-Str. (Pl. C, 1-3), back to the *Central Station* (red). — 3. From the *Arnulf-Str.* (Pl. B, 4) by the Central Station and Schack-Str. (Pl. F, 1) to *Schwabing* (beyond Pl. F, 1; green). — 4. From the *E. Railway Station* (Pl. I, 7, 8) by the Maximilian-Str., Promenade-Platz (Pl. E, 4), Central Station, and Stiglmayer-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2) to *Neuhausen* (beyond Pl. A, 1; yellow and red). — 5. From the *Marien-Platz* (Pl. E, 5) by the Gärtner-Platz (Pl. E, 6, 7) and the Reichenbach Bridge to the *Freibad-Str.* at *Giesing* (Pl. E, 10; green). — 6. From *Schwabing* by the Hohenzollern-Str., Karolinen-Platz, Barer-Str. (Pinakotheken), Otto-Str., Lenbach-Platz, Karls-Platz, Sendlingertor-Platz, and Lindwurm-Str. to *Neuhofen* (blue). — 8. From the *Georgen-Str.* (Pl. C, D, 1, 2) to *Milbertshofen* (yellow). — 9. From the *Landsberger-Str.* (Pl. A, 4, 5) by the Central Station, Marien-Platz, Ludwig Bridge, and the Prinz-Regent-Theater (Pl. I, 4) to *Bogenhausen* (yellow). — 10. From *Neuhausen* to the *W. Cemetery* (red and yellow). — 11. From the *Marien-Platz* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Partal Railway Station* (Pl. B, 11; green). — 12. From the *Schleissheimer-Str.* (Pl. A, B, 4, 5) by the Central Station and Goethe-Platz (Pl. B, 7) to *Giesing* (E. cemetery, Pl. G, H, 10; red and blue). — 13. From *Sendling* to *Holzapfelkreuth* (white). — 14. From the *Mariahilf-Platz* (Pl. F, 8) by the E. Cemetery to the *Rosenheimer-Str.* (Pl. H, 7, 8; green).

Post Office in the Max-Joseph-Platz (Pl. E, 4, 5; poste restante). Branch-offices at Bayer-Str. 12, the Central Railway Station (S. side), at Thekla-Str. 2, Zweibrücken-Str. 37, Theresien-Str. 31 and 43, Neuhauser-Str. 51, Adalbert-Str. 9, Leopold-Str. 57 (Schwabing), etc. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 4), Bahnhof-Platz 1; also at the post-offices. — **Telephone Offices** at the telegraph-office, at the Central Station, and at the post-offices.

Tourist Agents. *Schenker & Co.*, Promenade-Platz 16. — **Intelligence Office** for strangers (information gratis), in the new Rathaus (p. 249), beside the guard-house.

Porters. For an errand of $^1/_2$ M. within the city with 33 lbs. of luggage 25 pf., each addit. $^1/_2$ M. 15 pf.; for a message without luggage 15 pf. per 5 minutes. The porter's number should be taken.

Theatres. *Hof- und -National-Theater* (Pl. F, 4; p. 203), performances almost daily (closed in July). Ordinary charges for operas: dress-circle *(balkon)* 1st row 7-10, 2nd row 5-8 *M.*; parquet (*i.e.* reserved seats in the parterre or pit) 5-8 *M.*; dress-circle-boxes front seat $5^1/_2$-8, back seat 5-6 *M.*; Erster Rang or gallery above the dress-circle front seat $5^1/_2$-8, back seat 5-6 *M.*; Zweiter Rang front seat 4-6, back seat 4-5 *M.*; standing-room in the pit 1 *M* 40 pf.-3 *M.* Charges for plays: dress-circle 6 & 4 *M.*; parquet 4 *M.*; dress-circle boxes and Erster Rang $4^1/_2$ & 4 *M.*; Zweiter Rang $3^1/_2$ & $2^1/_2$ *M.*; standing-room in pit 1 *M* 40 pf. Performances usually begin at 7 p.m. (long operas at 6 p.m.). Performances at reduced prices are given occasionally. Box-office open 10-1 and 4-5 o'clock; entrance in the Maximilian-Str.; booking-fee for next day 30 pf.; tickets also sold (fee 10 pf.) in the Old Academy Building, Neuhauser-Str 51, floor of Postamt 6 (open 8-4), and in the kiosk on the Maximilians-Platz, by the Herzog Max Burg (Pl. D, 4; open 8-5.30). — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. F, 4; p. 203), where plays and ballad operas are performed 3-4 times weekly: parquet 4 *M.*; pit-boxes 3-4 *M.*; Erster Rang $3^1/_2$-5 *M.*; standing-room in pit 1 *M* 40 pf. Opera charges: parquet 5-10 *M.*; pit-box 5-6 *M.*; Erster Rang 6-8 *M.*; standing-room in pit 2 *M.* Tickets as above. Performances begin at 7 p.m. — *Prinz-Regenten-Theater* (Pl. I, 4; p. 205), in Aug. & Sept. performances in the Bayreuth manner, with concealed orchestra and amphitheatrical auditorium; seat 20 *M.* Tickets at the box-office of the Hof-Theater and at Schenker's Tourist Agency. Begins at 4 or 5 p.m. — *Gärtner-Platz Theatre* (Pl. E, 7; p. 254), for comedies, operettas, and popular pieces: front row of first gallery 4, parquet $1^1/_2$-3 *M.* Tickets at the box-office (open 9-5.30), in the kiosk on the Maximilians Platz, and at Hieber's music-shop, Marien-Platz 3. Performances begin at 7.30 p.m. — *Münchner Schauspielhaus* (Pl. F, 5; p. 215), Maximilian-Str. 34; parquet $1^1/_2$-4 *M.* Tickets as at the Gärtner-Platz Theatre. — *Volks-Theater* (Pl. C, D, 5; p. 252), Sonnen-Str. 5. — *Summer Theatre* in the *Kaim-Saal* (p. 217), several times a week. — *Marionette Theatre*, Blumen-Str., on Sun. & Wed. afternoons. — **Variety Theatres** (with restaurants): *Deutsches Theater* (Pl. C, 5; p. 252), Schwanthaler-Passage; parquet 2-$2^1/_2$ *M.*; *Blumensäle* (Pl. D, 7), Blumen-Str. 29; *Kil's Colosseum* (Pl. D, 7), Colosseum-Str. 4; *Monachia*, *Singspielhalle Wittelsbach*, Herzog-Wilhelm-Str. 33 & 32, near the Karlstor; *Apollo Theatre*, Dachauer-Str. 21, etc.

Concerts. *Kaim-Säle* (with restaurant; pp. 191, 217), Türken Str. 7 (concert in winter at 8 p.m.); *Löwenbräu-Keller* (p. 192; military band every evening); *Isarlust* (p. 192); *Thomasbräu-Keller* (Pl. C, 8), Kapuziner-Platz 5; *Münchner-Kindl-Keller*, *Bürgerbräu-Keller* (Pl. G, H, 7), both in the Rosenheimer-Str.; *Treffer* (p. 191); *Volksgarten* at *Nymphenburg* (p. 255). — High-class concerts in winter at the *Kaim Saal* (see above), the *Odeon* (Pl. E, 3; p. 212), the *Vier Jahreszeiten*, the *Bayerischer Hof* (p. 189), and the *Museum*, Promenade-Platz.

Military Band daily at 12 at the guard-house, Marien-Platz (Pl. E, 5; p. 249), and on Tues., Thurs., Frid., and Sun. in the Feldherrnhalle (Pl. E, 4; p. 211) at the same hour. In summer in good weather also every Mon. & Wed. afternoon, 5-6, in the Hof-Garten (p. 203), and on Sat. near the Chinese Tower in the English Garden (p. 254) at the same hour.

Church Festivals. Music at the *Court Church of St. Michael* (p. 251) on Sun. at high mass, 9 a.m.; on the Sundays of Advent and Lent, and during Passion Week, vocal only; on Holy Thursday and Good Friday at 7 p.m. a grand Miserere (by Allegri, etc.), when the church is illuminated by a cross composed of 800 flames; military mass with military music in the same church at 11 (only when the court is present). — Church-music in the *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 250) at 9, in the *Allerheiligen-Kirche* (p. 203; only when

the court is present) at 11 a.m. — On the morning of *Corpus Christi Day* (2nd Thurs. after Pentecost) a great procession, shared in by the court and the chief officials, wends from the Frauen-Kirche through the chief streets of the city. — On *St. George's Day* (23rd April) at 11 a.m. procession of the Knights of St. George in the uniform of their order, through the Kapellenhof of the Residenz to the old court-chapel, and back at 12.30; at 1 p.m. banquet of the order in a room in the Residenz through which strangers may pass.

Popular Festivals. During the *Carnival* (7th Jan.-Shrove Tues.) large public masked balls ('Redouten') are held at the Deutsche Theater, Hôt. Trefler, and Kil's Colosseum. The so-called *Dult* (rag-fair) is held on the first Sun. in May and the 3rd Sun. in Oct. in the suburb of Au (p. 253), in July in the suburb of Haidhausen (p. 217). At Whitsuntide a church-wake takes place at Gross-hesselohe (p. 255). The *Magdalenen-Fest* in Nymphenburg (p. 255) lasts from July 22nd to 29th. The *Schäfflertanz* ('Coopers' Dance') is celebrated every seven years. The *October Festival*, founded in 1810 by King Ludwig I. and celebrated on the Theresienwiese (p. 252) from the end of Sept. to the middle of Oct., attracts large crowds of peasants from Upper Bavaria; it includes an agricultural show, horse-races, etc.

Shops. Specimens of the products of the arts and crafts of Munich are exhibited and sold at the *Bayerischer Kunstgewerbe-Verein* (p. 249), the *Vereinigte Werkstätten für Kunst im Handwerk*, Herzog Rudolf-Str. (adm. 50 pf.), the *Werkstätten für Wohnungseinrichtung*, Arcis-Str. 35, and the *Gewerbehalle*, Färbergraben 1½. — Among the best shops are the following. Furniture and decorations: *Bernheimer*, Lenbach-Platz 3; *Hahn & Bach*, Kaufinger-Str. 14; *Pössenbacher*, Wittelsbacher Platz. — Antiquities: *Jul. Böhler*, Brienner-Str. 12; *J. Drey*, Maximilians-Platz 18; *Einstein & Co.*, Maximilian-Str. 7; *Rosenau & Co.*, Maximilian-Str. 12; *Schallmayer*, Maximilian-Str. 37; *Steinharter*, Residenz-Str. 25. — Paintings, see Art Exhibitions (below). — Second-hand Booksellers (old engravings, etc.): *J. Halle*, Otto-Str. 3a; *H. Helbing*, Liebig-Str. 21; *J. Rosenthal*, Karl Str. 10. — Coins: *O. Helbing*, Maximilian-Str. 13; *Dr. Jak. Hirsch*, Arcis-Str. 17. — Jewellers: *Carl Merk*, Odeons-Platz 13; *M. Rottmanner*, Theatiner-Str. 31; *C. Thomass jun.*, Marien-Platz 1; *Th. Heiden*, Odeons-Platz 18; *P. Rath*, Theatiner-Str. 37. — Silversmiths: *Ed Wollenweber*, Theatiner-Str. 36; *C. Weishaupt*, Marien-Platz 20. — Ivory Carvings: *A. Dressl*, Pfarr-Str. 2; *J. Zimmermann*, Perusa-Str. 1. — Stained Glass: *F. X. Zettler*, Brienner-Str. 23; *Bouché*, Ainmiller-Str. 8; *Uhle*, Schelling-Str. 42. — Bronzes: *E. Tomschitz*, Theatiner-Str. 32; *E. Meier*, Promenade-Platz 16. — Pewter Articles: *Jos. Lichtinger*, Knobel-Str. 14; *Brüder Thannhauser*, Kaufinger-Str. 7. — Church Ornaments: *Mayer'sche Hofkunstanstalt*, Stiglmayer-Platz 1; *J. G. Schreibmayr*, Frauen-Platz 5. — Porcelain: Depôt of the *Nymphenburg Factory* (p. 255), Diener-Str. 3.

Collections, etc. (adm. free unless the contrary is stated): —

Academy of Science (p. 251), palæontological, mineralogical, zoological, and prehistoric collections, Sun. 10-12, Wed. and Sat. 2-4 in summer (in winter the mineralogical collection only, Sun. 10-12, Sat. 2-4).

Anatomical and Pathological Collections (p. 252), on week-days, 12-2 (adm. by ticket, 50 pf., obtained in the Academy, Neuhauser-Str., between 10 & 12).

Antiquarium (in the New Pinakothek, p. 239), Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9-1; Oct.-March 10-12, April 10-1.

Arco-Zinneberg Collection of Antlers (p. 217), daily on application (fee).

Art Exhibitions. — *Annual Exhibition* in the Crystal Palace (p. 248), from 1st June to 31st Oct., daily 9-6, 1 *M.* — *Exhibition of the Münchener Künstlergenossenschaft* in the Old National Museum (p. 245), daily 9-6 (Nov.-Feb. 9-4), Sun. 10-1; 50 pf. — *Exhibition of the Verein Bildender Künstler* (the so-called '*Secession*'), at the Exhibition Building (p. 245), daily from 1st May to the end of Sept., 9-6; 1 *M.* — Other exhibitions: *Fleischmann*, Maximilian-Str. 1; *Heinemann*, Lenbach-Platz 5

(1 *M*); *Krause*, Brienner-Str. 7; *Littauer's Kunst-Salon*, Odeons-Platz 2; *Wimmer & Co.*, Brienner-Str. 3; *Windhagers*, Maximilians-Platz 19, etc. — *Society for Christian Art*, Karl-Str. 6, 8-7, Sun. 10-1. — *Kunstgewerbe* see p. 195.

Art Union or *Kunstverein* (p. 204), daily (except Sat.), 10-6. Strangers are admitted gratis once, when introduced by a member or the secretary; ticket for four weeks 2 *M* on application to the secretary (first floor).

Bavaria and *Ruhmeshalle* (p. 252), 8-12 and 2-7, in winter 10-12 and 2-4; adm. 40 pf.

Botanical Garden (p. 248), all day till dusk; palm-house 10-11.45 and 1-3.

Bronze Foundry (p. 247), week-days 1-6, Sun. 12-2, adm. 40 pf.

Cabinet of Coins (at the Academy, p. 251), by special permission.

Cabinet of Drawings and Engravings (Old Pinakothek, p. 252), Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 9-1, Sun. and holidays 10-12.

Cabinet of Fossils (p. 251), see Academy.

Cabinet of Vases (Old Pinakothek, p. 232), Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 9-1, Sun. and holidays 10-1; free.

Educational Exhibition, in the S. pavilion of the Schrannenhalle (p. 253), Wed. 3-6 (in winter 2-4) and Sat. 9-12.

Frauen-Kirche, N. tower (p. 250), daily, tickets from the sacristan, 40 pf.

Gewerbehalle, Färbergraben 1½, daily (objects for sale).

Glass Painting (F. X. Zettler), Brienner-Str. 23; show-room weekdays, 9-12 & 3-5.

**Glyptothek* (p. 240), free on Mon., Wed., and Frid. 9-2 (Nov.-April 10-1). On other days 9 or 10-4 (Sun. 11-1) 1 *M*. Closed during the 'October Festival' (see p. 195).

Hof-Theater (p. 203), arrangements of the interior, Mon., Wed., & Sat. at 2 p.m. precisely; 50 pf.

Hofwagenburg (*Royal Coach Houses*; p. 203), week-days 9-12 and 2-4, Sun. and holidays 9-12 (50 pf.); Wed., 2-4, free.

Kunstgewerbe-Haus (p. 249), Pfandhaus-Str. 7, exhibition and sale of art-industrial objects, week-days 8-7, Sun. and holidays 11-1.

Künstlerhaus (p. 251), Maximilians-Platz 24; reception rooms shown daily, 10-6 or 5; adm. 1 *M* (see below under Villa Lenbach).

Kunstverein, see Art Union.

Law Courts (p. 251), daily during the sittings; jury-court and library hall, Wed., 12.30-2.30.

Lenbach, Villa (p. 240), Luisen-Str. 33; weekdays 2-4, Sun. 10-12; adm. 1 *M* (the tickets admit also to the Künstlerhaus).

**Library* (p. 212), for readers on week-days 8-1 & 3-6 (Sat. 8-1; closed during Easter week and in the afternoon in Aug. & Sept.); for visitors ('Cimelien'), weekdays 9.30-12.30.

Lotzbeck's Collection (p. 217), Tues. and Frid., 9-3; gratuity.

Maillinger Collection (p. 253), Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 9-1.

Maximilianeum (modern historical paintings, p. 216), Wed. and Sat., 10-12 (July-Sept. Mon. also; closed from Nov. 1st to March 1st.).

Mayer's Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Ornaments, Stiglmayer-Platz 1, daily.

Military Museum (p. 204), in summer, on weekdays except Sat. 9.30-12.30 and 2.30-5 (in winter 10-1), Sun. and holidays 10-1 (in winter 1-4); Tues., Frid., Sun. free, at other times 1 *M*. Ascent to the gallery of the dome, Tues., Frid., Sun. 50 pf.

Minerals, Collection of, see *Academy of Science*.

Models, Collection of (p. 253), Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 9-1.

**Museum, National* (p. 205), Tues., Thurs., Frid., & Sat., 9-4 (Dec. & Jan. 3.30), 1 *M*; Wed. 9-4 or 3.30, Sun. and holidays 10-3, All Saints' Day 11-2, Shrove Tuesday 9-1, Sun. in the 'October Festival' 9-12, free; closed on Mon. (when it is a holiday Tues.), Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, Corpus Christi Day, and for three weeks in October. The gardens and courts are open from May to September.

Museum of the City of Munich, Historical (p. 253), Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 9-1.

Museum, Ethnographical (p. 204), Wed. and Sun., 9-1; 1st Nov.-31st April, Sun. only, 10-12.

Museum of Plaster Casts (p. 204), Mon., Wed., and Frid., 2-5, Oct.-March. 2-4; Sun. 10-12.

Natural History Collections, see Academy.

Observatory (p. 254), Tues. & Frid., 8-11 & 2-5.

Palace (p. 200): °*Festsaalbau* (p. 201) and °*Nibelungen Saloons* (p. 202) daily at 11 a.m. precisely, except Sun.; tickets 1 *M* (obtained at the approach to the broad flight of steps, to the left in the passage, by the 'Herzog Christophs-Stein', at 10.45 a.m.). The *Odyssey Saloons* are at present closed. The °*Treasury* (p. 201; June to Sept., Mon., Wed., and Frid., 9-11 a.m., 15th March-31st May and in Oct., Wed., 10-11) and the °*Reiche Kapelle* (p. 201; June to Sept., Mon. & Thurs., 9-11 a.m.) are shown by tickets, which are issued between 9 and 10.30 a.m. at the Grottenhof, adjoining the Gensdarmes' Guard-room (Treasury 1 *M*, Kapelle 2 *M*).

Panorama, Theresienhöhe 2a: Battle of the Peasants at Send'ling, 1705; 80 pf.; Sun. and holidays 50 pf.

St. Peter's Church, tower (p. 250), daily, tickets from attendant, 40 pf.

°°*Pinakothek, Old* (p. 218), Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Frid., 9-4 (Oct.-March 9-3); Sun. and holidays 10-3; closed on Saturday.

°*Pinakothek, New* (p. 233), Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 9-4, Sun., 9-2 (Nov.-April, Tues., Thurs., Sat., & Sun., 10-1), free; the upper rooms also on Mon., Wed. & Frid., 9-2 or 10-1, 1 *M*; porcelain-paintings, same days and hours.

Porcelain Paintings (New Pinakothek, p. 233), see above.

Rathaus, New (p. 250): admission to the council-rooms 2-3 (Sun. 10-12), on application to the custodian (fee).

°*Schack Picture Gallery* (p. 245), daily 2-5 (in winter 2-4), Sun. and holidays 10-12.

Schwanthaler Museum (p. 252), Mon., Wed., Frid., 9-2; at other times, adm. 35 pf.

Slaughter Houses and *Cattle Market* (p. 252), week-days 8-5 (20 pf.), Sun. and holidays 8-12.

Synagogue (p. 251), daily, except Sat., 9-12 and 2-4 (40 pf.).

Treasury (p. 201), see Palace.

Churches. The *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 250) is open all day (best seen 12-4), the *Mariahilf-Kirche* (p. 253) all day except 11-1, the *Basilica* (p. 248) except 12-1. The *Theatiner-Kirche* (p. 212), the *Ludwigs-Kirche* (p. 214), and the *Court Church of St. Michael* (p. 251) are closed after 12 noon. The *Allerheiligen-Hofkirche* (p. 203; entr. usually from the Brunnenhof) is open after midday (in July, Aug., & Sept. after 10.30 a.m.); after 2 p.m. tickets are necessary (20 pf.; obtained in the sacristy)

Diary (summer). DAILY: Botanical Garden till dusk; Kunstgewerbe-Haus 8-7, Sun. and holidays 11-1; Library 8-1, exc. Sun.; Old Pinakothek 9-4 (Sun. 10-3), closed on Sat.; National Museum 9-4 (Sun. 10-3; closed on Mon.); New Pinakothek, Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 9-4, Sun., Mon., Wed., & Frid. 9-2 (see above also); Glyptothek 9-2 (see above also); Military Museum Sun. 10-1, weekdays 9.30-12.30 & 2.30-5, closed on Sat. (see above also); Hofwagenburg 9-12 and 2-4, Sun. 9-12; Exhibitions of Art in the Crystal Palace, 9-6, in the Kunstausstellungs-Gebäude ('Secession'), 9-6, and in the Old National Museum, 9-6, Sun. 10-1; Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle 8-12 and 2-7; Palace at 11, exc. Sun.; Anatomical & Pathological Collections 12-2; Bronze Foundry 1-6, Sun. 12-2; Rathaus 2-3, Sun. 10-12; Schack's Gallery 2-5, Sun. 10-12.

SUNDAYS: Military and Church Music, see p. 194. New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 9-2. Cabinet of Drawings and Engravings 10-12. Military Museum 10-1. City of Munich Museum, Maillinger Collection, and Collection of Models 9-1. Ethnographical Museum 9-1. Cabinet of Vases 10-1. Mineralogical and Palæontological Collections 10-12. — MONDAYS: Glyptothek 9-2. Treasury and Reiche Kapelle 9-11. Cabinet of Drawings and Engravings 9-1. Cabinet of Vases 9-1. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2. Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Plaster Casts 2-5. — TUESDAYS: New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 9-4. Antiquarium 9-1. Observatory 8-11 and 2-5. Military Museum 9.30-12.30 & 2.30-5. Cabinet of Vases 9-1. Cabinet of

Drawings and Engravings 9-1. Munich Museum, Maillinger Collection, and Collection of Models 9-1. Lotzbeck Collection 9-3. — WEDNESDAYS: Glyptothek 9-2. Ethnograph. Museum 9-1. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2. Treasury 9-11. Maximilianeum 10-12. Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Mineralog. and Palæont. Collections 2-4. Plaster Casts 2-5. Military music in the Hof-Garten 5-6. — THURSDAYS: New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 9-4. Reiche Kapelle 9-11. Cabinet of Drawings and Engravings 9-1. Antiquarium 9-1. Cab. of Vases 9-1. Munich Museum, Maillinger Collection, and Collection of Models 9-1. — FRIDAYS: Glyptothek 9-2. Observatory 8-11 and 2-5. Treasury 9-11. Military Museum 9.30-12.30 & 2.30 5. Cabinet of Vases 9-1. Drawings and Engravings 9-1. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2. Lotzbeck Collection 9-3. — SATURDAYS: Old Pinakothek closed. New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 9-4. Antiquarium 9-1. Maximilianeum 10-12. Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Mineralog. and Palæont. Collections 2-4. Military Music, at the Chinese Tower in the Engl. Garden 5-6. — A Drive (cabs see p. 193) in the English Garden (p. 251) or in the Gasteig Ground (p. 216) is recommended after a morning of sight-seeing; also excursions by the Isartal railway (p. 275) or on the Starnberger-See (p. 256).

GREATEST ATTRACTIONS: Old Pinakothek (p. 218), New Pinakothek (p. 233), National Museum (p. 205), Basilica (p. 248), Palace (p. 200), Glyptothek (p. 240), Schack Gallery (p. 245).

English Church Service at No. 2, Von-der-Tann-Strasse (Sun. 11 a.m. & 6 p.m.); chaplain, *Rev. W. J. S. Emery, M. A.*, Akademie-Str. 1 (4th floor). — *American Church*, Theatiner-Str. 23, opposite the Royal Palace (Sun. 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.); chaplain, *Rev. J. H. Mc Crackan M. A.*, 28 Gisela-Str. — *Wesleyan Church*, Müller-Str. 33.

British Minister Resident: *F. L. Cartwright, Esq., C.V.O.*, Barer-Str. 15, 11-2; Consul, *Lucien Buchmann, Esq.*, Barer-Str. 14, 11-1. — **American Consul-General:** *William F. Wright, Esq.*

Munich (1703 ft.), the capital of Bavaria and the residence of the Bavarian court, with 540,000 inhab., lies on the S. side of a sterile plain, chiefly on the left bank of the *Isar*, which emerges from a narrow gorge (10 M. long) about 4½ M. above the city. The largest city in the German Empire but two, it is the headquarters of the 1st Bavarian army-corps, the seat of a university and a technical college, and one of the chief centres of art in Germany. The lofty situation of the city and its proximity to the Alps render it liable to sudden changes of temperature, against which visitors should be on their guard, especially towards evening. The high mountains, about 25 M. to the S. of the city, become very distinct after a thunder-storm or on the approach of bad weather.

History. Munich was founded by Henry the Lion, who constructed a bridge over the Isar, a custom-house, a mint, and a salt-depôt on the site of the present city in 1158. The land is said to have belonged to the monks of Schäftlarn or Tegernsee, whence the name of *Forum ad Monachos*, *Munihа*, or Munich. Under the Wittelsbach princes the town prospered. Otho the Illustrious (1231-53) transferred his residence to Munich, and his son Lewis the Severe (1253-94) built the Alte Hof (p. 215). Emp. Louis the Bavarian (1294-1347) almost entirely re-erected the city, which was loyally attached to him, after a fire in 1327 (his tomb in the Frauen-Kirche, see p. 251). Duke Albert V. (1550-79) founded the Library and the Kunstkammer, to which the Antiquarium, cabinet of coins, and part of the National Museum owe their origin. Elector Maximilian I. (1597-1651) erected the Arsenal and the Old Palace. Elector Maximilian III. Joseph (1745-77) founded the Academy (p. 251) in 1759, and his successor Charles Theodore of the Palatinate (1777-99) removed the old fortifications. King Maximilian I. Joseph (1799-1825) contributed materially to the improvement of the city by the disso-

lution of the religious houses and the erection of new buildings, but for its modern magnificence Munich is chiefly indebted to his son Louis I. (1825-48; d. 1868), who built the Glyptothek and the Old and New Pinakotheks and raised the city to the foremost rank as a school of German art. The twin tendencies of the age found expression here also; the 'classicist' school is represented in the secular buildings of *Leo von Klenze* (1784-1864), for which the indefatigable *L. von Schwanthaler* (1802-48) provided the plastic embellishment, while the influence of the romantic school produced the modern-Romanesque and Gothic churches by *Gärtner*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*. The Maximilian-Strasse, with the National-Museum and with the Maximilianeum filling in the vista at the end, was laid out by Max II. (1848-64) as a pendant to the Ludwig-Strasse. Louis II. (1864-86) displayed his love of art, so far as architecture was concerned, mainly in the building and embellishment of royal palaces (pp. 266, 274, 284). In consequence of the rapid growth of the town, the reign of Prince-Regent Luitpold (since 1886) has coincided with a fresh architectural impulse, which has displayed a certain homogeneity of character and a harmonious adaptation of the new structures to the existing conditions such as has probably never been excelled in any city. The majority of the new buildings are elaborate structures in a style developed from Renaissance and baroque models; others display a development of Romanesque, Gothic, or classic forms; while a third group betrays the endeavour to take into account modern requirements and materials in modern forms and decoration. Among the best-known architects are *G. Neureuther* (d. 1887; Technical College, Academy of Fine Art); *G. Hauberrisser* (Rathaus; St. Paul's Church); *Fr. Thiersch* (Palace of Justice); *H. von Schmidt* (St. Maximilian's Church); *Gabr. Seidl* (National Museum; Künstlerhaus; St. Anna's Church); *Em. Seidl* (Augustiner Ausschank; Palais Matuschka, Brienner Str. 46); *Hocheder* (Müllersches Volksbad; School, Bavaria-Ring 40); *Littmann* (Prince Regent Theatre; Hofbräuhaus; Schauspielhaus); *Dülfer* (Kaim-Säle; Offices of the Allgemeine Zeitung, Bayer-Str. 57); *Grässel* (Cemeteries of Schwabing and Giesing; Orphanage at the Grünwald Park); *Th. Fischer* (Schools and Church of the Redeemer at Schwabing; Bismarck Column on the Starnberger-See).

In the domain of Painting Munich has seen, perhaps more markedly than any other art-centre, the most diverse tendencies in German art expressing themselves side by side. The masters of the 'classic' period (*Peter von Cornelius*, *Buonaventura Genelli*, *Karl Rottmann*, the landscape-painter), who cheerfully neglected all the technical achievements of the past, and the 'Nazarenes', who were characteristically represented at Munich for a brief period only, by *L. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, were succeeded by the school of *W. von Kaulbach* (1805-74), whose clever art long enjoyed an undeserved reputation. *Moritz von Schwind* (1804-71; b. at Vienna), who drew his inspiration from popular tales, was a genuine German painter. Historical painting, introduced into Germany from Belgium only in 1842, found one of its most influential champions in *Karl von Piloty* (1826-86), for many years the head of the Munich School, which fixed its attention on the best art of colouring, based on the study of the old masters. At the same time Munich rivalled Düsseldorf in the development of genre-paintings. The best-known masters of this period are *W. Diez* (b. 1839), the painter of 'historical genre scenes'; *Franz Defregger* (b. 1835), the creator of idealized scenes of peasant-life; *Grützner*, whose works display a marked 'literary interest'; and *Gabriel Max* (b. 1840 in Prague), noted for his inclination towards mysticism. The celebrated portrait-painter *Franz von Lenbach* (1836-1904) elaborated a scheme of colouring of his own, from the study of Titian, Rembrandt, and Velazquez. The stern realist *W. Leibl* (1844-1900) occupies a place by himself. The modern tendency, introduced into Munich from Paris by *Fritz von Uhde* (b. 1848), which lays special stress upon technical perfection while recognizing the full individual liberty of each artist, found eager support in the 'Secession' at Munich in 1892; the artists' colony at Dachau (p. 184) owes its existence to the preference for landscape. Among the numerous younger artists we may note *Ludwig Dill* (b. 1848; now in Carlsruhe), the landscape-painter; *H. Zügel* (b. 1850)

and *Vikt. Weishaupt* (1848-1905), the animal-painters; *Count Leopold von Kalckreuth* (b. 1855; now in Stuttgart); *Julius Exter* (b. 1863); and the 'modern idealist' *Franz Stuck* (b. 1863), who is also a sculptor.

Industrial Art at Munich, after adopting the various historical styles in turn, has struck out a line for it itself; its aim now is the creation of a German home, founded on the practical and æsthetic requirements of the present. Comp. the 'United Studios for Artistic Handiwork' (Vereinigte Werkstätten für Kunst im Handwerk) and their circle: *Riemerschmid, Pankok, Bruno Paul, W. von Beckerath, Obrist*, and others.

a. N.E. Quarters of the City. Royal Palace. National Museum. Ludwig-Strasse. Maximilian-Strasse.

The Max-Joseph-Platz (Pl. E, 4), the centre of the city and its traffic, situated between the old quarters and the new, is adorned with the ***Monument of King Max Joseph** (d. 1825), modelled by *Rauch* of Berlin (1835). The colossal statue in a sitting posture rests on a pedestal adorned with reliefs emblematical of Agriculture, Art, the Constitution, and Religious Toleration.

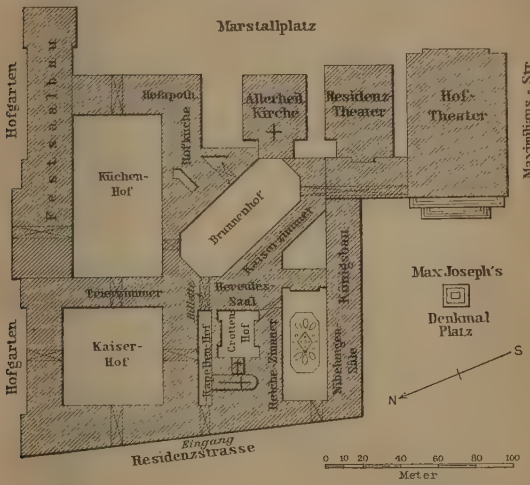
The N. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz is bounded by the **Royal Palace** (Pl. E, F, 4), which consists of three parts: on the S. side towards the Platz the *Königsbau*, N. towards the Hof-Garten the *Festsaalbau*, and between these the *Alte Residenz*, or old palace, facing the Residenz-Str.

The **Alte Residenz,** built by *Hans Reifenstuel* in 1596-1619, under Elector Maximilian I., comprises four courts, Kaiserhof, Küchenhof, Brunnenhof, and Kapellenhof (*i. e.* courts of the emperor, kitchen, fountain, and chapel). The simple façade is embellished with two handsome bronze doors and a bronze statue of the Virgin by *Hans Krumper*. By the door to the right we enter the *Kapellenhof*. The passage thence to the Brunnenhof contains '*Duke Christopher's Stone*' (an inscription on the wall). A staircase to the left ascends to the *Hercules Saloon*, where visitors to the palace assemble at 11 o'clock sharp (the visit takes 1 hr.; comp. p. 197). To the right of the Kapellenhof is the *Grottenhof*, with a small garden and a fantastic shell-grotto; in the centre a bronze Perseus, after B. Cellini. From the S.E. corner a passage leads to a larger court, with fountain-figures of Neptune, etc., from which the Nibelungen Saloons in the Königsbau are entered (p. 202). The *Brunnenhof*, to the E. of the Kapellenhof, is embellished by a fountain with a statue of Otho of Wittelsbach and other figures in bronze by *P. Candid*. The Allerheiligen-Kirche (p. 203) adjoins this court on the E.; to the S. a passage leads to the Hof-Theater (p. 203).

The apartments of the Alte Residenz are sumptuously fitted up in 17th cent. style. Visitors are first conducted to the Kaiserzimmer or Reichen Zimmer, which include the *Ante-Room*, with a portrait of King Louis II. by Piloty; the *Audience Chamber*, with twelve Roman emperors by an unknown Venetian painter; the *Throne Room*, occupied in 1809 by Napoleon I.; the *Green Gallery*, containing Italian and Dutch pictures of little value; the *Bed Chamber*,

with a richly-gilded bed; the *Mirror Cabinet*, with valuable crystal; the *Miniature Cabinet*, with miniatures. — The TRIERZIMMER (for royal guests) and the PAPSTZIMMER, occupied in 1782 by Pope Pius VI., with furniture, tapestry, etc., of the 17th and 18th cent., are now usually shown after the visit to the Festsaalbau (see below).

The *Treasury (admission, see p. 197) contains jewels and precious trinkets, including the Bavarian 'Hausdiamant', a magnificent blue diamond, and the 'pearl of the Palatinate', half black; goblets, orders, regalia, including the Bohemian crown of Frederick V. of the Palatinate, captured



at Prague in 1620, and the crowns of Emp. Henry II. ('the Saint') and his wife Kunigunde, of the year 1010; group of St. George and the Dragon, with the knight in chased gold, the dragon of jasper, and the whole adorned with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; model of Trajan's Column, executed by the goldsmith Valadier (1763-83); violin of tortoise-shell.

The *Reiche Kapelle (adm., see p. 197) contains costly objects in gold and silver, many of them of high artistic worth; the enamelled pocket-altar of Mary, Queen of Scots, about 6 in. in length, a Descent from the Cross in wax by Michael Angelo (?), etc.

The ***Festsaalbau** (façade towards the Hof-Garten, 255 yds. long), a 'building of festive halls', erected in 1832-42 by *Klenze* in the later Italian Renaissance style, possesses a handsome porch of 10 Ionic columns, surmounted by two lions, between which are 8 allegorical figures in marble-limestone by *Schwanthaler*, representing the different provinces of the kingdom. The six saloons of the

groundfloor are decorated with encaustic MURAL PAINTINGS FROM THE ODYSSEY, by *Hiltensperger*, from designs by *Schwanthaler* (closed at present; see p. 197).

A broad marble staircase ascends to the first floor from the passage on the E. side of the Küchenhof. Visitors, however, are usually conducted from the Hercules Saloon to the ante-chambers by a long corridor.

STAIRCASE, with six handsome columns of marble from the Untersberg. ANTE-CHAMBER, with reliefs by *Schwanthaler;* 2nd ante-chamber decorated in the Pompeian style by *Hiltensperger*. — BALL ROOM, with galleries supported by Ionic columns and bearing Caryatides of papier-maché by Fleischmann of Nuremberg; coloured reliefs (dancing amazons and bacchantes) by *Schwanthaler*. TWO CARD ROOMS with thirty-six **Portraits of Beautiful Women* by *Stieler*. — BANQUET HALL OR BATTLE SALOON: Fourteen large pictures representing scenes from the wars in 1805-15. — *HALL OF CHARLEMAGNE, with six large encaustic paintings (mural paintings on wax ground) designed by *Schnorr*. Charlemagne anointed by Pope Stephen II. as Defender of the Church; Charlemagne entering Pavia after his victory over the Lombard king Desiderius; victory over the Saxons; felling of the sacred oak, and erection of the cross; synod at Frankfort; coronation; also twelve smaller scenes from the emperor's life. Between the windows: Alcuin, Arno, and Eginhard. — *BARBAROSSA HALL, with six mural paintings by the same masters: election as emperor, entry into Milan, reconciliation with Pope Alexander III. at Venice, imperial festival at Mayence, battle at Iconium, death. Reliefs above by *Schwanthaler*. — *HAPSBURG SALOON, with four paintings, mainly by *Schnorr:* Rudolph's meeting with the priest; his acceptance of the imperial sceptre; victory over Ottocar of Bohemia on the Marchfeld; Rhenish robber-knights summoned before his tribunal. Frieze by *Schwind*, groups of children representing the Triumph of the Arts, etc. — *THRONE SALOON. Twelve gilded bronze statues, over life-size, by *Schwanthaler*, of the ancestors of the House of Wittelsbach, from Otho the Illustrious to Charles XII. of Sweden.

The **Königsbau** (façade towards the Max-Joseph-Platz, 136 yds. long), erected in 1826-35 by *Klenze* in imitation of the Pitti Palace at Florence, is adorned in the interior with sculptures, frescoes, and other works of art (not accessible).

The S.W. apartments on the groundfloor (entered from the Grottenhof, p. 200) are adorned with the magnificent *NIBELUNGEN FRESCOS by *Schnorr*, begun in 1861. Five saloons with nineteen large paintings; in the lunettes, numerous smaller paintings.

ENTRANCE HALL: the principal persons of the poem, right, Siegfried and Chriemhild; then Hagen, Volker, Dankwart; above, the dwarf Alberich, keeper of the Nibelungen treasure, and Eckewart, Chriemhild's messenger; left, Gunther and Brunhild; Queen Ute (Gunther's mother) with her sons Gernot and Giselher; Siegmund and Siegelinde, Siegfried's parents; next, King Attila and Rudiger, Dietrich of Bern and Meister Hildebrand. MARRIAGE HALL: Siegfried's return from the war against the Saxons; Brunhild's arrival at Worms; Siegfried and Chriemhild's nuptials; opposite, by the window, the delivery of the girdle. HALL OF TREACHERY: (by the window) quarrel of the queens Chriemhild and Brunhild in front of the cathedral at Worms. Siegfried murdered by Hagen at the well; Chriemhild finds Siegfried's corpse at the door of the cathedral: Hagen proved to be the murderer by the corpse beginning to bleed afresh. Over the door: Hagen throwing the Nibelungen treasure into the Rhine. HALL OF REVENGE: Fall of the heroes (by the window); Chriemhild expostulates with Volker and Hagen; combat on the staircase of the burning palace; Dietrich conquers Hagen; Chriemhild's death. Over the doors: the last combat of the heroes; Hagen

brought before Chriemhild by Dietrich; Attila's lament. HALL OF MOURNING: Burial of the fallen heroes; the sad tidings conveyed to Burgundy; Bishop Pilgram of Passau causes mass to be sung for the repose of the dead (by Schnorr's pupils).

The **Hof-und-National-Theater** (Pl. F, 4; performances, see p. 194), on the E. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz, one of the largest in Germany, accommodating 2200 spectators, was erected by *Fischer* (d. 1822) in 1818, but was burned down in 1823 and re-erected in its original form by *Klenze* within eleven months. Handsome portico of eight Corinthian columns. The pedimental frescoes designed by *Schwanthaler* (Pegasus and the Horæ, Apollo and the Muses) were replaced in 1894 by glass mosaics. The interior deserves a visit (which takes an hour; adm., see p. 196); fine view of the Alps from the roof. — Between the Hof-Theater and the Allerheiligen-Kirche is the **Residenz-Theater**, built in 1752-60 and restored in 1857, richly decorated in the rococo style (room for 800 spectators).

The ***Allerheiligen-Hofkirche** (All Saints' Church), or *Court Chapel* (adm., see p. 197; music, see p. 194), on the E. side of the palace, erected in 1826-37 by *Klenze* in the Byzantine-Romanesque style, with details borrowed from St. Mark's at Venice and the Cappella Palatina at Palermo, is sumptuously fitted up. The arches rest on columns of variegated marble with gilded capitals, the walls are covered with different coloured marbles; and the vaulting, window-arches, and choir are adorned with frescoes on a gold ground by *Hess*, *Schraudolph*, and *Koch*. The concealment of the windows causes the light to enter in a very effective manner.

At the back of the Alte Residenz, in the Marstall-Platz, are the **Royal Coach Houses and Harness Rooms** (*Hofwagenburg, Geschirr- und Sattel-Kammer;* Pl. F, 4; adm., see p. 196), containing an extensive collection of vehicles belonging to the rulers of Bavaria in the 17-19th centuries. Among the most noteworthy objects are the *State Coaches and Sleighs of Elector Max Emmanuel and of King Louis II. On the upper floor are saddles, trappings, harness, etc.

Adjoining the Festsaalbau on the N. is the **Hof-Garten** (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), or palace-garden, laid out in 1614, a square planted with trees, and bounded on two sides by open *Arcades*, which are adorned with frescoes of landscapes and historical subjects, painted in 1827-34.

By the entrances next to the Palace are three frescoes by *Kaulbach*, representing Bavaria and the rivers Danube, Rhine, Isar, and Main. The historical frescoes on the W. side, of events from the history of Bavaria, were executed by pupils of Cornelius (most of them restored); beyond them are landscapes from Italy and Sicily (now much faded) by *Karl Rottmann* (p. 199). Each scene has its name annexed. The distichs above the pictures are by King Louis I. On the N. side, at the top, are thirty-nine small encaustic paintings from the Greek War of Independence, from sketches by *P. Hess*. — In the seven niches at the N.E. end are the labours of Hercules in colossal wooden groups, executed by *R. Boos* (1730-1810) and restored in 1852. — In the middle of the Hof-Garten is the *Diana Temple*, restored in 1896-97.

The groundfloor of the N. wing contains the **Museum of Plaster Casts** of classic sculptures (adm., see p. 197), affording a good survey of the development of the plastic art of antiquity. Director, Prof. Furtwängler. Catalogue 40 pf. — The extensive **Ethnographical Museum** occupies seven rooms on the upper floor (adm., see p. 196). Conservator, Dr. Buchner. Catalogue 50 pf. — Opposite, to the right of the exit, is the **Art Union,** or *Kunstverein* (Pl. F, 3; entrance in the Arcades; adm., see p. 196), containing paintings and sculptures by living artists, some of them the property of the society, others for sale.

On the E. side of the Hof-Garten rises the ***Bavarian Military Museum,** an Italian Renaissance building by Mellinger, erected in 1901-05. It contains also the *Military Archives* and the *Military Library.* In front of the building are a number of cannon and mortars, several of them with elaborate ornamentation. Adm., see p. 196; catalogue 50 pf. (on loan, 10 pf.).

In the Vestibule are eight statues of Bavarian rulers, and old cannon, incl. a so-called leather cannon (No. 7) used in the Thirty Years' War. Above the vestibule, on the first floor, is the fine Domed Hall, 105 ft. high, which is adorned with captured flags, the flags of now disbanded regiments, etc. We return to the vestibule and on the right enter —

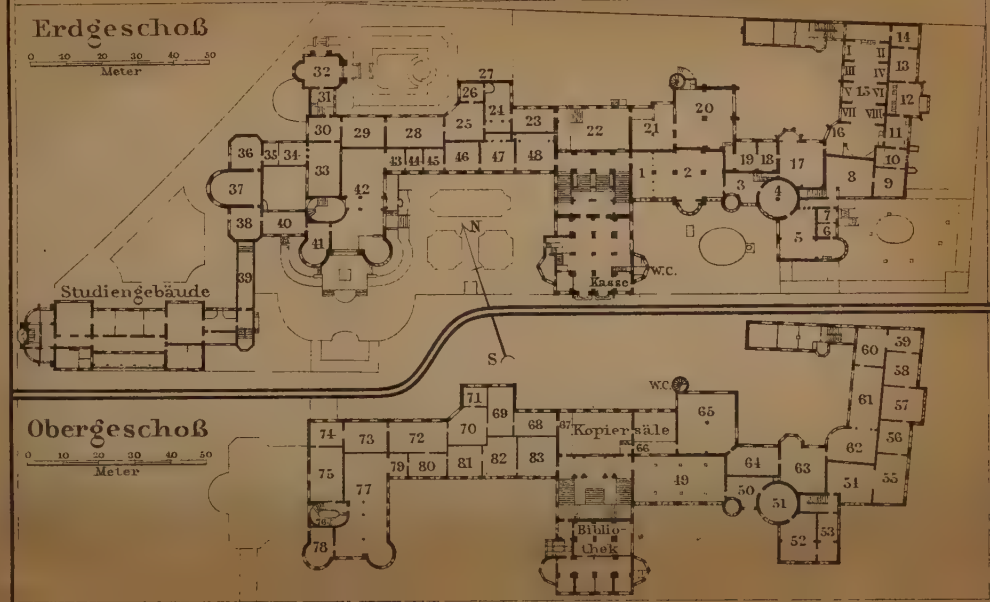
Rooms I-VI, containing the *Early Collections* (1200-1806). — Room I. Weapons of the end of the 15th cent., incl. the first muskets (match-locks; Nos. 155-167). — Room II shows the equipment of the mercenary soldier (Landsknecht) of the 16th century. Besides the traditional cutting and thrusting weapons (incl. two particularly finely worked parade-halberds, Nos. 149 & 161) there is a large number of improved muskets (Nos. 13, 14) and wheel-lock fire-arms (No. 59). — Room III illustrates the period of the Thirty Years' War. Nos. 25, 26. Armour of Pappenheim's cuirassiers; 417. Standard of a cavalry-squadron of 1661-64. — Room IV illustrates the period of Elector Max Emmanuel (1679-1726), which was important for the Bavarian army on account of the Turkish wars, in which the audience-tent of Grand-Vizier Suleyman (No. 189) was captured, and the war of the Spanish Succession. — Rooms V & VI. Objects of the 18th century. — We traverse the vestibule and enter —

Rooms VII-XIV, containing the *Modern Collections* (1806-1906). — Room VII. Memorials of the wars of 1805-12. — Room VIII. Period of King Max I. Joseph (1813-25). — Rooms IX & X. Period of Louis I. (1825-48), when percussion-caps (Nos. 75, 83) superseded flint-locks. — Room XI. Period of Maximili n II. (1848-64) and the first years of the reign of King Louis II., when rifled barrels (Nos. 31-35) and the first breech-loaders (137. Werder rifle) were introduced. — Room XII. Memorials of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. No. 90. The first mitrailleuse captured at Wörth. — Rooms XIII & XIV. Period from 1871 to 1906. To the left in the corner of R. XIV., 54. Captured Chinese weapons. — From the vestibule we turn to the right into the lower story.

Lowest Floor. The vestibule contains cannons. To the right, in the N. wing, is the *Artillery Museum;* to the left, in the S. wing, are the *Collections in Special Branches* (models, experimental weapons, etc.).

From this point the Prinz-Regenten-Strasse (Pl. F, G, H, 3, 4) leads to the N.E. to the *Luitpold-Brücke* (Pl. H, 4), skirting the S. margin of the *English Garden* (p. 254) and passing the *Bavarian National Museum* (left; p. 205). The bridge has been rebuilt since its destruction by a flood in 1899. On the right bank of the Isar are gardens with a pretty fountain, whence flights of steps and

BAYERISCHES NATIONAL-MUSEUM



inclined driveways ascend to the **Peace Monument**, a column with the Genius of Peace, by Petzold, Düll, and Heilmaier, erected in 1898 to commemorate the peace of 1871. The Prinz-Regenten-Strasse is continued, passing the *Villa Stuck* (r.), to the *Prinz-Regenten-Theater* (Pl. I, 4; p. 194), erected in 1901.

The ***Bavarian National Museum** (Pl. G, 3; adm., see p. 196), founded by King Max II. in 1855 and formerly exhibited in the Maximilian-Str., was transferred in 1900 to an extensive building in the Prinz-Regenten-Str., erected in 1894 et seq. from the designs of *Gabriel Seidl*. The exterior, by a skilful blending of forms characteristic of the various styles or stages in the development of German architecture, suggests the scope and nature of the museum. The interior also has been skilfully adapted to the nature of the collections. In the historical section each room reflects in its fitting up the period to which its contents belong, while the special collections ('Fachsammlungen') of objects of industrial art are exhibited in well-lighted rooms in a modern style. The various original ceilings, from many different centuries, deserve special attention.

The 48 rooms of the Ground Floor contain chronologically arranged collections of works of art from prehistoric times to the present day, representing Germany, with special reference to Bavaria. On the First Floor (34 rooms) are the special collections. In a large room on the Second Floor is the *Collection of* '*Crèches*' or '*Presepes*' (*i.e.* representations of the Infant Christ in the manger). On the left side of the Basement are the *Torture Room*, the *Leaden Coffins* from the Lauingen Vault (p. 158), the *Collection of Carriages*, and *Peasant Interiors of the Olden Time*. To the right is a *Buffet*. The books of the extensive *Library of Technical Works* and the plates of the graphic collections are shown to students and artists on application in the *Reading* and *Copying Rooms* on the first floor. The Courts to the right of the vestibule contain, interspersed among the flower-beds, Roman, early-Christian, and mediæval sculptures and architectural fragments, including the so called Huns' Column of Miltenberg (1st court). In the courts to the left are works of the Renaissance, including a fine colossal *Bronze Group by Hubert Gerhard (ca. 1590). The court in front of the baroque chapel (No. 32 on the plan of the groundfloor) contains rococo works. — The present director of the National Museum is *Dr. H. Graf*. Guide, 50 pf. (1905). — The briefest visit to the whole museum takes three hours. Those who are pressed for time should confine themselves to the groundfloor.

Ground Floor: Historic Collection of Industrial Art. From the vestibule we enter a hall containing several sepulchral monuments. To the left is the stone monument of a Count of Hag (d. 1566), with a recumbent figure. Adjacent is the tombstone of Orlando di Lasso (1595), the composer (p. 249).

Room I (right) contains the Prehistoric Antiquities, chiefly from tumuli in different parts of Franconia. Weapons, utensils, and ornaments of the flint age (before 1400 B. C.), the older and later bronze periods (ca. 1400-900 B. C.), the earlier iron period (ca. 900-400 B. C.), and the later iron period (from ca. 400 B. C. to the Roman period; Celtic antiquities). To the right, in Case 7, are a bronze helmet and the so-called 'Golden Hat' of Schifferstadt. In Table Case 9 is a chronologically arranged series of buckles and

clasps (fibulæ). — *Room* 2, separated by a row of columns from R. 1, contains Roman Antiquities, including altars, milestones, tombstones, tiles, vases, utensils, and ornaments. In the middle are a large *Mosaic Pavement from Westerhofen, near Ingolstadt, an altar from Rheinzabern, and a forge, with its tools, from Grünwald near Munich.

Rooms 3-19 contain Works of Mediæval Art, from the early-Christian period to the beginning of the 16th century. *R. 3:* Objects of the Merovingian period (5-8th cent. A. D.), including the antiquities of Wittislingen and an ivory carving (central case) of the Resurrection and Ascension (6th cent.). The stained-glass windows are from the Minorite church of Ratisbon (ca. 1400; others in RR. 4 & 5). — *RR. 4 & 5.* Small Romanesque works of art and sculptures. Among the ecclesiastical objects (crosses, book-covers, aquamaniles, goblets) in the glass cases in R. 4 may be specified the enamelled work on metal (12-13th cent.) and the jewel-box of St. Kunigunde (from Bamberg cathedral) in the 2nd case, and the embroidered dalmatic of Emp. Henry II. (d. 1024) in the 4th case. Some late-Byzantine and Russian works are added for comparison. The most noteworthy of the Romanesque sculptures in R. 5 are the stone carvings from Wessobrunn (ca. 1250; main wall), the wooden crucifixes above, the cast of the Crucifixion group in Wechselburg (in the niche), and the Madonnas with donors of the 13th cent. (in the arcade, to the left of the entrance). From the apse we enter —

Room 6, with the earliest specimens of painting (12-14th cent.) These include miniatures from missals and antiphonies and panel paintings in the style of book-illuminations. Tempera painting is illustrated by an altar-piece from Rosenheim (to the left, No. 3), the earliest Bavarian panel-painting (beginning of the 14th cent.), and by various reliquary-altars in the lower Rhenish style (ca. 1350). No. 5 is a mural painting from the monastery of Rebdorf near Eichstätt (ca. 1285-1300). — *Room* 7. Sculptures and four panel-paintings of the time of Emp. Louis the Bavarian (1314-47). Through an ante-room (No. 7a) we reach —

Rooms 8-19, devoted to the Gothic section of the Museum. *Room 8* contains paintings and sculptures from about 1350 to 1450. To the left, 1. Large triple altar from the old Franciscan church at Bamberg (perhaps by Meister Berthold of Nuremberg; 1429); 15. Winged altar from Pähl near Weilheim, à tempera (ca. 1380-1420); 19. Votive picture dedicated by Gerhaus Ferin, a nun of Bamberg (1443); 14. Figures of the twelve Apostles in oak from Lübeck (15th cent.), originally coloured. In the table-case, early-Gothic carvings. Stained glass from Seligenthal, near Landshut (ca. 1300). In the middle, St. George, a carved wooden figure from Nuremberg (14th cent.); 20. Richly carved domestic altar. — *Room 9.* Ceiling and panelling from the old Weavers' Hall at Augsburg (1457); bridal

coffers, cabinets, late-Gothic carvings in wood and alabaster; stained glass of 1472. — *Room 10*. Rich Gothic ceiling in lime-wood from the castle of Oberhaus near Passau; to the left, tapestry of 1500 (St. Lawrence); tester bedstead of 1470; sculptures, carved furniture, pictures, and stained glass from the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century. — *Room 11*, with a vaulted Gothic timber ceiling, contains similar objects; also various wood-carvings and paintings of the Madonna and the Circumcision (Nos. 10 & 11, by the exit) by Fr. Herlin (p. 157). — *Room 12*. Staircase and gallery from Alt-Ötting (15th cent.); altar of the Virgin from Weissenburg (15th cent.); model (No. 7, by the window) of the intended tomb of Duke Louis the Bearded of Ingolstadt (d. 1447); collection of Gothic caskets in wood. — *Room 13*. On the N. and S. walls are six paintings of scenes from the lives of SS. Peter and Paul, from Upper Bavaria (beginning of the 16th cent.); large piece of Flemish tapestry representing the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi (ca. 1500); coffers, models, carvings; in the glass-case, Gothic miniatures from missals and a calendar. Stained glass from Upper Bavaria (1462). — *Room 14*, with 14 ancestral portraits (ca. 1470), mural paintings from the Alte Hof (p. 215), and wood-carvings. — *Room 15* ('Kirchensaal', in eight sections). In the elevated vestibule: to the left, man with a scythe for striking the hours, from the convent of Heilsbronn (1513); tombs, banners, crucifix of 1520. Sec. 1 (r.): Gothic church-vessels of metal (15th cent.). Sec. 2 (opposite): Altar-piece (No. 3) by Wohlgemut(?) and reliquaries in the shape of busts. Sec. 3 & 4: Monuments of 1458 and 1452 and a 'Palmesel' (wooden ass used on Palm Sunday; early 16th cent.). Sec. 7 & 8: Tomb of Bp. Simpert from St. Ulrich's at Augsburg; church-benches of 1513 with procession-poles of the Fishermen's Guild of Ingolstadt (1509); in Sec. 7 (4th to the right), above the altar (No. 18), wooden figure of St. Willibald, from Eichstätt; opposite, winged altar (No. 19) from Tramin, with paintings of the school of Michael Pacher (ca. 1500). In the apse, high-altar from the former Franciscan church at Munich (1492; perhaps by H. Olmendorf). — To the right is *Room 16*, containing the Twelve Apostles (Würzburg; 1490; right), a winged altar from Gerolzhofen (p. 100; 1515; No. 2, on the left), coloured, and other wood-carvings by Tilman Riemenschneider of Würzburg (p. 94). — *Room 17*. To the left, fine Gothic gate; winged altar carved in oak, from Calcar (ca. 1520; No. 3, to the left of the exit); works in leather (Cases 8 and 8a); painting of the Madonna on silk (end of the 15th cent.) and two small works by Hans Memling (1495; Wall-Case 11, by the window to the right of the exit). — *Room 18*. No. 1 (to the left of the entrance), Death of the Virgin, group in carved wood from Ingolstadt (ca. 1500); fine Gothic goldsmith's work (case by the window); carvings in mother-of-pearl (No. 7, adjacent). Here and in *Room 19*, Franconian sculptures and paintings.

**Room 20* (Hall of Armour). To the left of the entrance, 15. Small breech-loading cannon that belonged to Gustavus Adolphus; to the right, 3, 4. Models of tournament and field armour. By the wall, halberds; in the glass-case at the window, ornamented dagger-sheaths and gun-locks. By the central pillar, two suits of armour for man and horse, the gilded suit by the armourer Piccinino of Milan (ca. 1600). Above, targes (cavalry shields with a hole for the lance), cross-bows, and saddles. On the N. wall, armour of 1470-1640, beginning on the right with a Gothic suit and including a fluted suit of the kind known as 'Maximilian' armour. In front of the N. wall, (r.) blunderbusses and (l.) case with swords (1450-1660). By the exit-wall, two-handed swords (1580-1660) and muskets (No. 21). On the left wall, powder-horns and pieces of armour. Case 19 contains Swiss swords and Italian and Spanish dress-rapiers; above are helmets. In and behind Case 6 are portions of armour and cross-bows; in and above Case 1 are armour, helmets, shields, and quivers. On the upper part of the walls, weapons, hatchments, and banners. — *Room 21*, with the collection of arms and armour from the old Munich Arsenal. Models of cannon, prepared in 1631 for Gustavus Adolphus. To the right, in Case 8, state sword of Elector Maximilian I.; to the left, in Case 12, dress-swords, sword worn by Napoleon at the battle of Ulm; in Case 11, presentation swords.

Rooms 22-28 contain works of art of the Renaissance and Modern Times. The rooms are provided with original ceilings from châteaux and other Renaissance buildings at Dachau, Neuburg, Donauwörth, and Nuremberg, and from the Frauen-Kirche and the Royal Palace at Munich. The walls are hung with tapestry from Brussels, Lauingen, Munich, and Paris. — *Room 22*, with gold-thread tapestry after Heemskerk and objects of the first half of the 16th century. To the left (No. 1) are two bronze statues by Peter Vischer (a kneeling man and a yeoman). The figure of a youth and the relief of Christ's meeting with Martha and Mary (1543; No. 2, by the staircase) are probably by his son, Hans Vischer. The glass-cases in the middle contain reliefs in wood representing the ten commandments (1524), draughtsmen with portrait-medallions, an inlaid chess-board, and other small works of art. No. 7. Winged altar by Wolf Traut (1514), from Artelshofen; behind it, 18. Pietà, predella in the style of M. Grünewald (1521). On the cornice is a Milanese coat-of-arms from the château of Oberhaus, near Passau. — **Room 23* (Italian Room). Ceiling and chimney-piece from N. Italy; Italian fayence, fragments of mosaics, small sculptures; to the left of the entrance, bridal casket of Duchess Jacobæa of Bavaria (No. 5), with beautiful Italian intarsia; carved chests and chairs. — *Rooms 24-26*. Works of the time of Count Palatine Otho Henry (1502-59). In R. 24: No. 1. Bedstead of Countess Palatine Susanna; 2. Table of Kelheim stone, elaborately engraved with portraits, arms, and perpetual calendar (1597); 3. Domestic altar, with carvings by G. Bockschütz (1561).

In Case 6, miniature portraits on copper, wax, mother-of-pearl, and stone. In R. 25: carved furniture, inlaid work, etchings on lithographic stone. Cases 9 & 10 contain knives, forks, and spoons from the Gothic period to the present day. In R. 26 (r.): cabinets with intarsia and carvings. The Lauingen tapestry represents Otho Henry's pilgrimage to Jerusalem. — *Room* 27, adjoining, consists of a complete boudoir richly carved, of a Countess Fugger, from the château at Donauwörth (1546). — From R. 25 we proceed into *Room* 28, illustrating the period of Elector Maximilian I. (1597-1651). The gold-thread Brussels tapestry represents the planets. Carved furniture: 1 & 2. Cabinets of ivory, silver, enamel, and lapis lazuli, by Chr. Angermaier of Weilheim. Ivory carvings by Elector Maximilian I. (Case 22); ivory casket with portraits of the Elector and his sister Christina when children. Bedsteads and cabinets with carved and inlaid work; clocks, tables inlaid with metal and mother-of-pearl. The cases contain vessels of rock crystal set in gold and enamel; vessels in Limoges enamel, including eight by P. Reymond; an elaborate reliquary; the gold goblet of the Augsburg Butchers' Guild (Case 21) and other plate; a silver-gilt hammer designed for the use of Pope Julius III. at the opening of the Jubilee Festival of 1550. — *Rooms 29 & 30* (time of Elector Ferdinand Maria, 1651-79). Gilded ceiling from the palace at Munich. In R. 29: cabinets inlaid with tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl; large silver watches from Augsburg; Buhl furniture; fine bronzes by Giov. da Bologna and others; miniature-paintings; to the right of the exit, portrait of Electress Adelheid (d. 1676), ascribed to Kneller. In R. 30: bronze model of the statue of Louis XIV. by Desjardins (destroyed in 1792), placed on an inlaid table; carved furniture; works in amber and agate. — To the right is *Room 31* (ante-chapel), with votive objects and pictures, 'Totenbretter' (p. 309), etc. — *Room 32* is a chapel in the baroque style, with rococo fittings, (l.) a large copy of Michael Angelo's Last Judgment by Mielich (d. 1573), and paintings by P. Candid (d. 1628), two court-painters of Munich. A flight of steps descends hence to the rococo court (p. 205). — We return to R. 30 whence we pass straight into *Rooms 33 & 34* (time of Max Emmanuel, 1679-1726), with utensils and furniture belonging to the Elector. In R. 34 (raised) are Oriental weapons, saddles, and a tent captured by Max Emmanuel at Belgrade (1688). — *Room 35.* Miniature-portraits on ivory, parchment, paper, copper, and enamel; crayon drawings. — **Rooms 36 & 37* (time of Elector Charles Albert, 1726-45), with handsome rococo furniture and decorations from a Munich palace. In R. 36 are early Dresden and Nymphenburg porcelain and carvings in ivory. In R. 37 are paintings of Bavarian châteaux and of the state-galley Bucentaur; collection of intaglio-portraits of Bavarian rulers; Japanese and Chinese porcelain of the 15-18th centuries. — *Room 38* (time of Elector Max Joseph III., 1745-77), with the old book-cases of the

Academy (1758) and a collection of old scientific instruments, continued in *Room 39.* — **Room 40.* Rococo room from Landshut, with fans and chessmen. — *Room 41.* *Ivory carvings, several by Elhafen (ca. 1720) and Simon Troger (d. 1769). No. 1 on the window-side is the much admired cabinet for coins by Angermaier of Weilheim (1624). — *Room 42.* Models of towns, fortresses, and churches, five of Bavarian towns executed in the 16th cent. (incl. Munich; in the tower-room to the right is a modern model of Munich); ship-models of the 16-19th cent.; plans and views of towns. — *Room 43.* Schiller's writing-table, a lottery-wheel, an early velocipede ('Draisine'), and other relics and curiosities. — *Rooms 44 & 45* (time of Charles Theodore, 1777-99), with late-rococo fittings and ornaments. — *Rooms 46 & 47* contain personal relics of Kings Max I. (1799-1825), Louis I. (d. 1848), and Max II. (1864). R. 46 contains two pieces of Gobelins tapestry, and R. 47 is fitted up in the Empire style. — *Room 48.* State bed from the château of Linderhof, prayer-book illustrated in colours in 1864-65 by Seitz and Lossow and other reminiscences of King Louis II. (1864-86). — The ceiling and panelling of the staircase ascending to the first floor are from the Châteaux of Dachau and Donauwörth.

First Floor. Special Collections. — *Room 49* (to the right). Smith's work from the 15th cent. downwards, including a superb iron grille from the Dominican church at Ratisbon (1724). — *Room 50.* Seals of German sovereigns, beginning with that of Charlemagne. Heraldic paintings. — *Rooms 51, 52, 52a.* Works in the precious metals, copper, lead, bronze, brass, and zinc. Case 9 (to the right in R. 51) contains tinsmith's work of the 16-17th centuries. In R. 52a are clocks, watches, and brazier's work from Nuremberg. R. 52 is hung with fine Brussels *Tapestry, with the battles of Hannibal after Giulio Romano; and there is similar tapestry in RR. 53 & 58. — *Room 53.* Coins and medals from the Roman period onwards. — *Rooms 54-56.* Wood-carvings for decorations and furniture. In R. 56 (Cases 3-5) are examples of Nuremberg bismuth-painting, moulds for calico-printing, pastry, and objects in wax, wooden blocks for playing-cards and book-illustrations. — *Room 57.* Musical instruments of 1450-1800.

Rooms 58-69 contain the Textile Collections. — *Rooms 58-60.* Lace and embroideries. — *Rooms 61 & 62.* Egypto-Roman, Coptic (5-8th cent.), Byzantine, Oriental, and Occidental dress-materials. — *Room 63.* Embroideries and leathern wall-hangings. — *Room 64.* Old costumes. Case 1 (right), municipal robes of the 17th cent.; Case 2 (left), wedding-mantle of Duke William V. of Bavaria (1568); Case 4 and Table-Case 5 (by the 2nd window), articles of dress and jewelry, chiefly from the vault of the Counts Palatine of Neuburg at Lauingen; Table-Case 6 (by the 2nd window), silver ornaments of patrician ladies (16-17th cent.); Cases 7-10, collection of shoes from the Roman period to the present day; Case 11, gloves, pockets,

and stockings. — *Room 65.* Costumes of the 17-18th centuries. Cases 5-7, clothes of kings and queens of Bavaria; Case 8, clothes of King Otho of Greece; Case 10 (in the middle), clothes of Frederick the Great; Cases 2 & 3, Bavarian national costumes. — Through the passage *(Room 66)* and past the staircase we reach (r.) *Room 67* (embroideries) and *Rooms 68 & 69*, containing ecclesiastical vestments from the 11th cent. onwards. — *Room 70* is a reproduction of the audience chamber in the castle of *Trausnitz*, near Landshut (middle of the 16th cent.). — *Room 71*, to the right of it, is empty. — *Room 72* is hung with Brussels tapestry illustrating the story of the Creation, after Raphael. Cases 1-6, toys of the 16-19th cent.; Cases 9-11, objects used in the Jewish divine service; Case 7, Munich marionettes; Case 8, curiosities.

Room 73. Examples of writing, printing, and illustration. Table-Case 2 (to the left of the entrance), three MSS. of the 13-15th cent.; Cases 4-11, incunabula; Case 15, two prayer-books with coloured illustrations by Flemish artists of the beginning of the 16th cent., etc.; Cases 17-19, examples of the development in the art of writing and engrossing documents. — *Room 74.* Book-bindings and playing-cards. — *Room 75.* Hunting Room, with trophies of the chase and collections of ornamental guns, hunting-knives, boar-spears, and other objects connected with hunting. — A staircase to the right of the exit ascends to —

Room 76, which contains the *Collection of Crèches, or representations of the Nativity. Cabinet I. (to the right of the entrance) & II. Examples from Tyrol. Cab. III-VI. Crèches from Munich, with the carvings belonging to them. Cab. XII-X. Crèches from Naples and Sicily with figures and often a beautiful landscape. — We return to the first floor.

Room 77. Ceramic Collection. By the walls are stoves and stove-tiles. Cases 1 & 2, tiles; Case 3, in the tower-room, fayence by Hirschvogel of Nuremberg (d. 1560); Cases 7-19, fayence and stoneware, arranged according to the place of manufacture. — *Room 78*, adjoining. Guild Room, with insignia, goblets, and tools of the Munich and other guilds. We pass through RR. 77 & 79. — *Rooms 80-82.* Porcelain Collection, the most interesting part of which is the Bavarian section, including the Nymphenburg work in R. 82. — *Room 83.* Glass. Cases 1, 1a, & 1b, Roman and early-Christian glass; Cases 6-8, Venetian glass.

Most of the buildings in the handsome Ludwig-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 4-1; tramway-line 3, p. 193), originated by King Louis I., nearly 3/4 M. in length, and 40 yds. in width, are in the round-arched style of architecture.

The **Feldherrn-Halle** (Pl. E, 4), or *Hall of the Generals*, at the S. end, a copy of Orcagna's Loggia dei Lanzi at Florence (1376), erected in 1841-44 by *Gärtner*, is 56 ft. high, 112 ft. broad, and

36 ft. deep. It contains the *Bavarian Military Monument*, by F. von Miller (unveiled in 1892), statues of the Bavarian generals Tilly and Wrede, by *Schwanthaler*, and two marble lions, by *Ruemann* (1906).

Opposite is the **Church of the Theatines** (Pl. E, 4; 82 yds. long, 40 yds. wide), erected by *Barelli* in 1662-75 in the debased Italian baroque style, overladen with decoration, with a lofty dome, two towers, and three aisles. Façade of 1767. The interior (restored in 1856; adm. see p. 197) contains pictures by *Tintoretto*, *Zanchi*, *Karl Loth*, *Cignani*, and others, and the Royal Vaults, in which Emp. Charles VII. (d. 1745) is also buried. To the right is the mortuary chapel of King Maximilian II. (d. 1864) and Queen Marie (d. 1889). In the sacristy, on the left, is an Entombment by *H. Hess*.

In the *Odeons-Platz* (Pl. E, 3) rises the equestrian **Statue of Louis I.** (d. 1868), by *Widnmann*, erected in 1862; the two pages at the side display the king's mottos: 'Justice' and 'Perseverance'. — To the left is the **Odeon**, erected in 1828 by *Klenze*, and destined for concerts and the Academy of Music. The ceiling of the large hall is decorated with frescoes by *W. von Kaulbach*, *Eberle*, and *Anschütz*, the orchestra with busts of celebrated composers (partly concealed by the organ). — On the N. side of the square, on the left, stands the **Palace of Prince Luitpold**, erected by *Klenze* (now occupied by Prince Rupert of Bavaria). Opposite (Fürsten-Str. 1) is the *Palace of Prince Ludwig Ferdinand*.

Then, farther to the N., in the Ludwig-Strasse (left), the **Palace of Duke Max** (Pl. E, 3), by *Klenze*, with frescoes by *Langer*, *Kaulbach*, and *Zimmermann*, and a marble frieze representing the myth of Bacchus, by *Schwanthaler*. It now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore. On the right is the **War Office** (Pl. F, 2, 3), also by *Klenze*.

The ***Royal Library** (Pl. F, 2; adm., see p. 196), was built in 1832-43 by *Gärtner* in the Florentine style. The steps are adorned with colossal seated figures of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides, in limestone, by Sanguinetti and Mayer. In the vaults of the groundfloor are the *National Archives* of Bavaria. Fine *Staircase with broad marble flight of steps; above, on each side, is a gallery, borne by 16 marble columns; on the walls are medallion-portraits of celebrated poets and scholars. At the entrance to the library are statues of Albert V., the founder, and Louis I., the builder of the library, both by *Schwanthaler*. The library (Director, Dr. von Laubmann) comprises upwards of 1,300,000 vols. and 40,000 MSS., and is especially valuable for its theological and Biblical literature, German MSS., early examples of French and Italian printing, and works on art and architecture. The most interesting rarities ('Cimelien', from the Greek κειμήλιον, a treasure) are exhibited in the *Fürsten-Saal*.

First Section: Specimens of substances used to write on before the invention of paper: wax tablets, papyrus, parchment, cotton and linen paper, palm-leaves, bark, woven materials. Specially noteworthy are the *Codex Purpureus*, a Latin Book of the Gospels of the 9th cent., written on purple vellum with gold and silver letters, and the Egyptian papyri of the 3rd cent. B.C. — Second Section: Manuscripts showing the development of writing from the 6th to the 16th century. The oldest is the *Breviarium Alarici*, an extract from the Code of Theodosius the Great, made in Spain by order of Alaric, King of the Visigoths, 484-506. Earliest German MSS.: the *Wessobrunner Gebet*, a fragment of an alliterative epic with a prayer in prose, written before 814, from the monastery of Wessobrunn in Upper Bavaria; *Muspilli*, a poem in Old High German describing the destruction of the world, written in Bavaria about 830; *Heliand*, a harmony of the Gospels in early Low German (the Gospels in alliterative verse), written about 830 by a Saxon ecclesiastic; *Otfrid of Weissenburg's* Gospel in verse, composed between 863 and 871 and copied at Freising about 900; 13th cent. MS. of the *Nibelungen Lied*, from the château of Hohenems near Bregenz; *Carmina Burana*, a famous MS. collection of mediæval wanderers' songs, from the monastery of Benediktbeuern (p. 276), dating from about 1220; *Tristan and Isolde*, poem by Godfrey of Strassburg, MS. of 1240, with paintings; *Parcival and Titurel* by Wolfram von Eschenbach, with paintings. Among the Oriental MSS. several Arabic specimens are remarkable for their splendour and beautiful writing; among the modern MSS. a copy of *Petrarch* with graceful marginal drawings and a manuscript of *Calderon* with a final note from the author's own hand may be mentioned. Then follow a number of valuable early-Greek and Slavonic MSS. — Third Section: Sumptuous old bindings. **Codex Aureus*, the Gospels written in gold uncial letters in 870 by order of Emp. Charles the Bald, and sent from the abbey of St. Denis in Paris to the abbey of St. Emmeram in Ratisbon in 888 as a present from Emp. Arnulf; the cover consists of a plate of embossed gold, with jewels and pearls. *Four Books of Gospels and a Missal presented by Emp. Henry II. to the cathedral of Bamberg in 1024. Prayer book of Emp. Louis the Bavarian with a silver gilt and enamelled binding. Bindings from the 11th to the 17th cent. and a series of ivory covers, showing the development of ivory carving from the Roman period to the end of the 15th century. — Fourth Section: Illuminated MS. *Prayer-book of Emp. Maximilian I., printed by Schönsperger, with marginal drawings by Albert Durer and Cranach. Latin prayer-book with miniatures by Memling (?). The Jewels of Anne of Austria, consort of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria, miniature-paintings by Hans Muelich. Prayer-book of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria, with miniatures by an admirable though unknown artist, formerly attributed to Giulio Clovio. Calendarium of the 16th cent. by Brueghel (?). **Livre de Jehan Bocace des cas des nobles hommes et femmes*, translation made in 1458 for Estienne Chevalier, with miniatures by Foucquet and his pupils. Latin prayer-book with illustrations by Sinibaldi of Florence (1485), richly bound. Several books of arms and weapons, among them the tournament book of Duke William IV. of Bavaria, painted in 1541-44 by Ostendorfer. — Fifth Section: Typographical specimens in illustration of the history of printing. Block-books (*i.e.* books printed from carved blocks of wood) of the 15th century. Then the earliest printed books, including Gutenberg's 42-line Bible, a unique copy of the so-called 'Warning to Christendom, and a Donatus issued by his press. Then Aldine and Elzevir editions. Dürer's Greater Passion of 1511, the first edition of Holbein's Dance of Death, Sandro Botticelli's engravings (Florence, 1481), the first editions of Columbus' and Amerigo Vespucci's letters on the New World; broadsides and title-pages, etc. Collection of the first books printed in various Bavarian towns. — Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Sections: Early maps; autograph writings of celebrated men; book-plates ('Ex-libris') from the 16th cent. to the present day.

The *National Archives* of Bavaria (see p. 212), in thirty rooms, contain about 500,000 documents and include an interesting collection of medals and of impressions of the seals of German emperors, princes, and noblemen (shown on application). Archivist, Dr. Baumann (office-hours 9-2).

The ***Ludwigs-Kirche** (Pl. F, 2; adm., see p. 197), erected in 1829-44 in the Italian Romanesque style by *Gärtner*, is 73 yds. long, 48 yds. broad, and 85 ft. high. Façade flanked with two towers 210 ft. in height. Mosaic roof of coloured tiles. Above the portal, colossal statues of Christ and the Evangelists, by *Schwanthaler*.

Interior (dark; best light in the afternoon). The entire wall at the back of the high-altar is covered with the Last Judgment, the largest of the frescoes of *Cornelius* (1836-40), 60 ft. high, 36 ft. broad. The other frescoes, designed by Cornelius, were executed by his pupils (God the Father, the Nativity and Crucifixion, Patriarchs, Prophets, Martyrs). — In the adjacent grounds are frescoes by *Fortner* at fourteen Stations of the Cross.

Opposite is the **Blind Asylum** (Pl. F, 2), erected by *Gärtner* in 1834-38 in the Florentine style. The portals are embellished with statues of the four patron-saints of the blind, by Eberhard.

The **University** (Pl. F, 1) on the left, the *Priests' Seminary (Georgianum)*, opposite, and the *Max-Joseph School* form a large square, intersected by the Ludwig-Strasse, and adorned with two *Fountains* copied from those by Bernini in the piazza of St. Peter at Rome. The university (over 5000 students), founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt, was transferred to Landshut in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. The *University Library*, on the second floor, contains 450,000 vols. (open on weekdays 8-1 & 3-6, Sat. 8-1 only).

The ***Siegestor** (85 ft. wide, 75 ft. high), or *Gate of Victory*, erected by Louis I. 'to the Bavarian army', begun by *Gärtner* in 1843 and completed by *Metzger* in 1850, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome. It is crowned with 'Bavaria' (18 ft. high) in a quadriga drawn by lions, designed by *Wagner*. Over the Corinthian columns at the sides are figures of Victory; on the walls reliefs representing warlike exploits (below) and the different provinces of the kingdom (above). This fine arch terminates the Ludwig-Strasse.

Beyond the Siegestor, to the left, in the Akademie-Str., is the ***Academy of Art** (Pl. F, 1), in the Italian Renaissance style, erected by *Neureuther* (1874-85). The central portion is 610 ft. long, while the wings at the ends project 105 ft. On the flight of steps in front of the main entrance are mounted figures of Castor and Pollux, by *Widnmann*.

From the Siegestor the Leopold-Strasse leads past the *Palace of Prince Leopold*, on the left, and several villas to the suburb of **Schwabing**, which was incorporated with Munich in 1891. Besides the numerous villas and private houses (in the Franz Joseph-Str., Friedrich-Str., and Ainmüller-Str.) which have sprung up here in the last few years, the following buildings may be mentioned: the Prot. *Erlöser-Kirche*, in the German-Romanesque style, by Th. Fischer, at the bifurcation of the Schwabinger Landstrasse and the Ungerer-Str.; the *St. Ursula-Kirche* in the Kaiser-Str., in the Italian early-Renaissance style, by A. Thiersch; the curious, simple *School-Houses* at Haimhauser-Str. 5 and in the Elisabeth-Platz,

by Th. Fischer; and the *Schwabing Cemetery* (beyond the large bath-establishments mentioned on p. 193; terminus of tramway-line No. 3), with a large central hall in the early-Christian style, by Grässel.

On the S. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz (p. 200) is the **Post Office** (Pl. E, 4, 5), in the former Törring Palace. The façade towards the Platz was constructed by *Klenze* in 1836; it is 290 ft. long with an open arcade containing six paintings on the inner wall of horse-tamers on a red ground in the Pompeian style, by *Hiltensperger*. The original façade towards the Residenz-Str. is in the Italian palatial style (1740). — To the right a short street leads to the *Alte Hof*, the oldest palace of the Dukes of Bavaria, erected in 1253-56, and restored by Emp. Louis the Bavarian in 1324-27. It is now occupied by public offices.

The *Maximilian-Strasse (Pl. F, G, H, 5; tramway-line 4, p. 193), 1 M. in length and 25 yds. in breadth, was constructed by King Max II. in 1854 and is much frequented in the afternoon. First, on the right, opposite the Hof-Theater, is the *Mint* (Pl. F, 5), a building of the 16th cent., remodelled by Gärtner in 1809, with arcades embellished with statues. The old court, in the Renaissance style, is surrounded by three tiers of arched galleries, and was formerly the *Tilt-Yard*. About 200 yds. farther on a cross street leads to the right to the *Platzl* with the **Hofbräuhaus**, or 'Court Brewery' (Pl. F, 5), reconstructed by Heilmann and Littmann, the *Café Orlando di Lasso*, four *Students' Clubs*, and other new buildings in the Renaissance style. Farther on, Maximilian-Str. 34, is the *Münchener Schauspielhaus*, erected by Heilmann and Littmann in 1901 and fitted up in a modern style by R. Riemerschmid. Immediately beyond it the street expands into a square ('Forum'), relieved with pleasure-grounds; on the left the *Government Buildings* (Pl. G, 5; 1858-64), on the right the *Old National Museum*, with rooms adorned with frescoes (art-exhibition, see p. 195), in which the *German Museum*, with achievements in science and the technical arts, is to be opened in 1907. In the centre rise four monuments: to the left a *Statue of General Deroy* (killed at Poloczk in 1812), by Halbig (1856); adjoining it, that of *Count Rumford* (d. 1814), the philanthropist and founder of the English Garden, by Zumbusch (1868). Opposite are the statues of *Schelling*, the philosopher (d. 1854), by Brugger (1861), and *Fraunhofer*, the optician (d. 1826), by Halbig (1861).

At the E. end of the Platz rises the bronze ***Monument of King Maximilian II.** (d. 1864), by *Zumbusch* (1875). The colossal figure of the king in his coronation robes, $16^1/_2$ ft. high, stands upon a lofty granite pedestal (26 ft. high). At the base of the pedestal sit allegorical figures of Peace, Enlightenment, Strength, and Justice.

The Thiersch-Str. and the Pfarr-Str. lead hence to the N. to the St. Anna-Platz, with the **St. Anna-Kirche** (Pl. G, 4), a Romanesque edifice built in 1892-94 from the designs of *Gabriel Seidl*.

Just beyond the monument the Maximilian-Str. reaches the Isar. The *Steinsdorf-Strasse* (Pl. G, 5, 6), a wide quay, ascends hence to the S.W., along the left bank, to the Zweibrücken-Str. and the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 253). In the Mariannen-Platz stands the Protestant **Church of St. Luke** (Pl. G, 5, 6), in the transition style, with dome and towers, completed in 1896 from the plans of *Alb. Schmidt*. The altar-piece is a Descent from the Cross, by *Goldberg*. — Opposite, in the river, are two islands united by the *'Muffatwehr'*; the lower or *Prater-Insel* is prettily laid out and contains the Isarlust Restaurant (p. 192).

The Maximilian-Str. crosses the river and the Prater-Insel by the *Maximilians-Brücke*, 535 ft. long, which was constructed by Zenetti in 1859-64 and has recently been embellished with a monument to *Burgomaster von Ehrhardt* (d. 1888). In the grounds below the bridge is a monument to *M. von Schwind*, the painter, with figures of Legend and Poesy by Hähnel (1893). On the right bank the street ascends the *Gasteighöhe* in two branches. On the slope, forming a suitable termination to the grand street, rises the —

Maximilianeum (Pl. H, 5), founded by King Max II. for the instruction of the royal pages and other students. The architect was *Bürklein*. Admission, see p. 196. A broad circular approach ascends to the façade, which rises in two series of arches on a lofty terrace, hiding the square main building from the town. The slightly curved central part of the structure is adjoined by open arcades on each side, flanked with corner-towers.

At the top of the handsome staircase are the sketches in oil for the paintings by *K. von Piloty* on the façade (replaced by glass mosaics in 1902): in the middle, Emp. Louis the Bavarian founding the monastery of Ettal (1330); to the right, Wolfram of Eschenbach at the 'Sängerkrieg' in the Wartburg; to the left, Duke Louis the Rich founding the University of Ingolstadt. — Three rooms on the upper floor contain thirty large oil-paintings, illustrative of momentous events in the world's history; adjoining these on the right and left are two saloons adorned with frescoes.

Entrance Hall: left, 1. *Cabanel*, Fall of man; right, 2. *A. Müller*, Mahomet's entry into Mecca. — Room to the left. To the right: °3. *G. Richter*, Construction of the Pyramids. To the right: 4. *Otto*, Belshazzar's banquet at Susa; °5. *Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis; 6. *Foltz*, Age of Pericles; 7. *Hiltensperger*, Olympian Games; 8. *A. Müller*, Wedding of Alexander the Great at Susa; 9. *Conräder*, Fall of Carthage; 10. *Joh. Schraudolph*, Nativity; 11. *Gunkel*, Battle of Arminius; 12. *Hiltensperger*, Age of Augustus; 13. *Hauschild*, Crucifixion; 14. *Deger*, Resurrection. — Room to the right. To the right: 15. *Köckert*, Haroun al-Raschid. On the left: 16. *F. Kaulbach*, Coronation of Charlemagne; 17. *Echter*, Battle on the Lechfeld; 18. *Schwoiser*, Henry IV. at Canossa; 19. *Piloty*, Godfrey de Bouillon; 20. *Foltz*, Frederick Barbarossa and Henry the Lion; 21. *Ramberg*, Emp. Frederick II. at Palermo; 22. *Kreling*, Coronation of Louis the Bavarian; 23. *Schnorr*, Luther at Worms; 24. *Piloty*, Queen Elizabeth of England; 25. *Piloty*, Elector Maximilian I. founding the Catholic League; 26. *Kotzebue*, Peter the Great founding St. Petersburg; 27. *A. Adam*, Battle of Zorndorf; 28. *Pauwels*, Louis XIV. receiving a Genovese embassy; 29. *E. Hess*, Washington; 30. *P. Hess*, Battle of Leipzig.

The 'loggie' and side-rooms contain busts and portraits of great men.

On both sides of the Maximilianeum lie the ***Gasteig Promenades**, laid out under King Max II. from the designs of *Effner*,

and commanding beautiful views. They extend up the Isar (*'Am Gasteig'*) to the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 253), and down (*'Maximilians-Anlagen'*), past modern villas and the *Peace Monument* (p. 205), to Brunnthal and Bogenhausen (p. 254). — To the E. of the Maximilianeum is the suburb of *Haidhausen*, with the Gothic **Church of St. John** (Pl. II, 6), erected in 1852-74 from designs by *Berger*; central tower, 286 ft. high. The interior, without aisles, has groined vaulting, marble altars, and stained-glass windows in the choir.

b. N. W. Quarters of the City. Old and New Pinakothek.

The handsome *Brienner-Strasse*, over $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, leads to the W. from the Odeons-Platz (p. 212) to the Propylæa and the Glyptothek. The Wittelsbacher-Platz (Pl. E, 3), on the right, is adorned with the equestrian ***Statue of Elector Maximilian I.** (Pl. E, 3; d. 1651), victor at the Weisse Berg near Prague in 1620, by *Thorvaldsen* (1839). — **Count Arco-Zinneberg's Palace**, Wittelsbacher-Platz 1, contains a rare and interesting *Collection of Antlers* (adm., see p. 195).

At the E. end of the Maximilians-Platz (p. 248) is a *Statue of Schiller* by Widnmann (1863). To the right, farther on, is the red **Wittelsbach Palace** (Pl. E, 3), in the mediæval English pointed style, built in 1843-50 from plans by *Gärtner*, the residence of Louis I. in 1848-68, now that of Prince Ludwig, the present heir to the throne, and Prince Arnulf. Part of it is shown on application to the castellan (to the right in the court). Fine court and staircase.

Opposite, in the Türken-Str., are the **Kaim-Säle** (*Tonhalle*), built by Dülfer in 1895, with concert-rooms (the large hall a fine apartment), club-rooms, a café-restaurant, etc. (p. 191). — In the Gabelsberger-Str., a little to the N.E., is the Protestant **Church of St. Mark** (Pl. E, 3), erected by *Gottgetreu* in the Gothic style in 1873-77.

In the *Karolinen-Platz* (Pl. D, 3) rises an **Obelisk**, 105 ft. in height, cast almost entirely of the metal of captured guns, and erected by Louis I. in 1833 to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians who had perished in the Russian war.

At No. 3, Karolinen-Platz, in the garden-building, to the right, is the **Lotzbeck Collection of Sculptures and Paintings** (adm., see p. 196; catalogue 30 pf.).

Central Saloon. Sculptures: 1. *Halbig*, King Louis I.; 2. *Thorvaldsen*, Venus; 3 *Hoyer*, Psyche; 7-10. *Troschel*, Four reliefs. Paintings: 11. *Riedel*, Sakuntala; *Ary Scheffer*, 16 Faust and Gretchen, 17. Walpurgisnacht; *B* and *F. Adam*, 21. Stable. 24. Hunt; 25. *Gail*, Storming of a Spanish monastery. — Left Wing. Modern pictures: 30. *Mennel*, Baron C. L. von Lotzbeck; *Rottmann*, 37. Untersberg, 38. Perugia; *Bürkel*, 41. Village-smithy, 49. Mountain-pasture; 45-48. *Kunz*, Cattle. Old pictures: 97. *Antonello da Messina*, Portrait of a man; 8. *Lor. Lotto* (?), Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 99. *Ang. Bronzino* (?), Portrait of a woman; 101. *Jac. Bassano*, Portrait of a woman. — Right Wing. Modern pictures: 60. *Riedel*, Medea; 61. *Morgenstern*, Rorschach; 64. *A. Adam*, Arabian horses; 68. *Diaz*, Girl in a landscape; *P. Hess*, 78. Engagement between French and Cossacks, 79. Scene on the Loire. Old pictures: 89 *Cologne School* (ca. 1530), Portrait of a man; 94. *Lievens*, Portrait of a boy; 95. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasant with a hare; 96. *School of Giotto* (ca. 1360), St. Peter.

The Barer-Strasse on the right leads to the —

****Old Pinakothek** ('Repository of Pictures', from the Greek; Pl. D, 2; adm., see p. 197; entr. from Barer-Str.; reached by tram-way-lines 2 & 7, p. 193), erected in 1826-36 by *Klenze* in the Renaissance style. The building is 500 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. On the S. side, on the attic story above, are twenty-four statues of celebrated painters from sketches by *Schwanthaler*. It contains upwards of 1400 pictures, arranged in periods and schools, in twelve saloons and twenty-three cabinets. Each picture is labelled. Catalogue (1904) 1 *M.*, or bound with 200 illustrations $4^1/_2$ *M.* The cabinets should be visited immediately after the rooms to which they belong, in order to preserve the historical sequence. Director, *Professor von Reber.*

Origin of the Collection. This fine picture gallery has been formed by the union of three different collections. As early as the 16th and 17th centuries the Bavarian princes were noted for their love of art. Elector Maximilian I. in particular was an enthusiastic admirer of Dürer, and secured at Nuremberg several of that master's finest works. In 1805 this collection was enriched by the removal to Munich of the celebrated Düsseldorf Gallery, founded by the Electors of the Palatinate. This was done to save the collection from being carried off to Paris, and it was afterwards regarded as part of the inheritance of the Palatinate which fell to Bavaria. The numerous examples of Netherlandish masters of the 17th cent., including the fine Rubens collection, formed part of the Düsseldorf Gallery. The third constituent part of the Pinakothek is the *Boisserée Collection*, being works of the Lower Rhenish School rescued by the brothers Sulpice and Melchior Boisserée and their friend Bertram from churches and monasteries suppressed at Cologne in 1805-1810. The addition of this valuable collection to the Pinakothek in 1827 placed it in the foremost rank as a gallery for the study of northern art. Under King Louis I. the gallery was further extended by the addition of the Wallerstein collection in 1828, and of several valuable works purchased at different times in Italy.

The pre-Raphaelite Italian schools are scantily represented in the Munich Gallery; probably the most important examples are the Annunciation by *Fra Filippo Lippi* (Room VIII, No. 1005); *Sandro Botticelli's* Pietà (R. VIII, 1010); an altar-piece by *Ghirlandaio* (R. VIII, 1011-1013); the Madonna by *Signorelli* (R. VIII; 1026a); *Cima da Conegliano's* Madonna (R. VIII; 1033); the Madonna by *Francesco Francia* (R. VIII, 1039); and *Perugino's* Vision of St. Bernard (R. VIII, No. 1034). The finest of the works by *Raphael* is undoubtedly the Madonna of the Tempi family (Cab. XIX, 1050), painted in his Florentine period; the contemporary Holy Family of the Canigiani family (R. VIII, 1049) has suffered greatly from cleaning, the angels at the top having entirely vanished. There exist several replicas of the Madonna della Tenda (Cab. XIX, 1051; Roman period) at Turin and elsewhere, but the Munich example is considered the best. Not one of the works ascribed to *Correggio* is indisputably authenticated. The best of the many examples of the Venetian school are *Titian's* Emp. Charles V. (R. IX, 1112) and his Christ crowned with thorns (R. IX, 1114), and *Palma Vecchio's* Portrait of himself (R. IX, 1107). *Murillo's* exquisite Beggar Boys

(R. XI) are sure of attention. Early Flemish painting is seen to the greatest advantage in *Rogier van der Weyden's* Triptych (R. II, 101-103) and St. Luke (R. II, 100), *Memling's* Seven Joys of Mary (Cab. III, 116), and the winged altar-pieces and the triptych by *Dierick Bouts* (Cab. III, 107-111). The Cologne works of the 15th and 16th centuries will chiefly attract the professional eye, while several works of the Swabian and Franconian schools are of general interest and high artistic importance. Prominent among these German masters stands *Holbein the Elder*, to whom the altar-piece with St. Sebastian (R. III, 209-211) is now rightly ascribed. *Dürer's* Four Apostles, or the 'Four Temperaments' (R. III, 247, 248), deserve the closest study, especially the magnificent St. Paul in the famous white robe, unrivalled in its plastic modelling. Other important works by Dürer are his Portrait of himself (Cab. V, 239), the Portrait of O. Krell (Cab. V, 236), and the Baumgartner altar-piece (R. III, 240-242). The Battle of Arbela (Cab. IV, 290) by *Albrecht Altdorfer*, the Finding of the Cross (R. III, 267) by the rare master *Barthel Beham* (d. 1540), and the Portrait (Cab. IV, 286) by *Hans Baldung Grien* are also worthy of notice. Of the altar-piece formerly attributed to *Grünewald* (R. III, 281 et seq.) No. 281 alone is by this artist, while the wings are in the style of Cranach.

Next to Antwerp and Vienna, Munich best shows the versatility of *Rubens*. Among the eighty-nine pictures formerly catalogued here under his name are many school-pieces and mediocre works, but they also include several of his finest creations. The vast range of his genius may be estimated by glancing from the stupendous Last Judgment to the Lion Hunt, from the Battle of the Amazons to the Children with garlands of fruit, from the sketches for the Medici pictures in the Louvre to the Bacchanalian scenes. Rubens's best pupil, *Van Dyck*, is also well represented by several portraits (R. VII). The Descent from the Cross (Cab. VIII, 326) is the finest of the numerous examples of *Rembrandt*. The canvases of *Adrian Brouwer* (Cab. XV), notable partly for their rarity, the genre-pieces of *Terburg* and *Metsu*, and the humorous subjects of *Jan Steen* also deserve attention. The works of the Italian painters of the 17th cent. generally meet with scant notice, but the Assumption and the Marsyas (R. X) of *Guido Reni*, at least, do not merit this fate. The Mourning over the body of Christ, by *N. Poussin* (R. XII, 1321), is a work of great beauty.

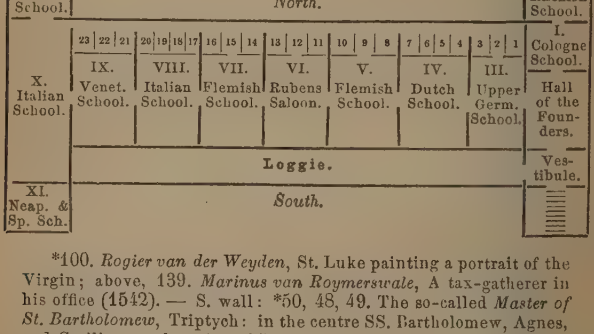
Room of the Founders. Portraits of the founders and enrichers of the gallery from Elector Maximilian I. (d. 1651) to King Louis I. (d. 1868). — We pass straight into Room I.

Lower Rhenish and Early Netherlandish Schools (Rooms I, II; Cab. I-III). — I. Room. To the left: *1. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne* (?), St. Veronica with the napkin; 3, 4. *In the style of Stephan Lochner*, Saints; 31-33. *Master of the Life of Mary*, The

Twelve Apostles; 9-18. *School of Stephan Lochner*, Wings of a shrine from Heisterbach, with scenes from the Annunciation to the Gift of Tongues and Death of the Virgin, and figures of saints.

II. Room. To the right (S. wall): *57, 55, 56. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Triptych, in the centre Death of the Virgin, on the wings the donors with their patron-saints. — E. wall: 98, 97. *Coxie*, John the Baptist, The Virgin Mary (copies of figures in the Ghent altar-piece by Hubert van Eyck); *134. *Quentin Matsys*, Pietà. — W. wall: *101, 102, 103. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi, on the wings Annunciation and Presentation.

'No picture of the master is more imbued with religious feeling; none is more happily arranged and carried out.' — '*The Early Flemish Painters*' by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.



*100. *Rogier van der Weyden*, St. Luke painting a portrait of the Virgin; above, 139. *Marinus van Roymerswale*, A tax-gatherer in his office (1542). — S. wall: *50, 48, 49. The so-called *Master of St. Bartholomew*, Triptych: in the centre SS. Bartholomew, Agnes, and Cecilia; on the wings SS. John, and Margaret, Christina and James.

Cabinet I. To the right (W.): *Master of the Life of Mary*, 28. Assumption, 27. Visitation. — S. wall: 29. *Master of the Life of Mary*, 26. Annunciation, 29. Coronation of the Virgin, 25. Marriage of the Virgin, above, 34. Crucifixion. — E. wall: *Master of the Life of Mary*, 24. Purification in the Temple, 23. Nativity of the Virgin, 22. Meeting of Joachim and Anna.

Cabinet II. To the left (E.): *Flemish School* (ca. 1510), 125. Madonna, 126. St. George; 91. *Hans van Melem*, Portrait of himself; 140. *Patinir*, Crucifixion; 161. *Flemish Master* (ca. 1530), Nativity. — S. wall: 58. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Crucifixion; 122. *Netherlands School* (ca. 1500), Madonna; 133. *Quentin Matsys*, Portrait of Jehan Carondelet; 68-72. *B. Bruyn*, Altar-piece.

Cabinet III. To the left (E.): *110, *111. *Dierick Bouts*, Two wings belonging to the Last Supper in the church of St. Peter at Louvain: Abraham and Melchisedech, and Gathering manna; *107-109. *Dierick Bouts*, Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi, at the sides SS. John the Baptist and Christopher; *115. *Memling*, John the Baptist. — S. wall: 146. *Herri met de Bles*, Adoration of the Magi; 156. *Jan Gossaert*, surnamed *Mabuse*, Danae; *Lucas van Leyden*, *148. Virgin with Mary Magdalen and the donor as St. Joseph, 149. Annunciation (centre part restored). — W. wall: 117. *Gerard David*, Marriage of St. Catharine; *116. *Memling*, The seven Joys of Mary.

'We feel at once, in looking at this picture, the absence of linear perspective and atmosphere; yet the episodes are so complete in themselves, and so cleverly arranged and executed, that they produce a deep impression; and the colours are so bright, so clear, and so admirably contrasted, that we necessarily yield to a grateful sense of rest'. — *C. & C.*

Above, 114. *Hugo van der Goes* (?), Annunciation; 145. *Herri met de Bles*, Annunciation; above the door, 138. *M. van Roymerswale* (after Matsys), Money-changer and his wife (1538).

Upper German Schools (R. III; Cab. IV, V). — III. Room. E. wall: *240, *241, *242. *Dürer*, The Paumgartner altar-piece (ca. 1503), a triptych, in the centre the Nativity, on each side the donors, Stephan and Lucas Paumgartner, in armour (repainting removed in 1902; on the back of the wing, 241. Figure of the Virgin, in grey and white); above, 278. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, The Woman taken in adultery (half of it a later enlargement); 197, 198, 199, 200. *Holbein the Elder*, Crown of Thorns, Ecce Homo, Bearing of the Cross, Resurrection. — S. wall: *M. Schaffner*, 214. Annunciation, 215. Presentation in the Temple; between these two, 231. *M. Wolgemut*, Crucifixion; *M. Schaffner*, 216. Pentecost, 217. Death of the Virgin; between these two, 229. *M. Wolgemut*, Resurrection. — W. wall: 209, *210, *211. *H. Holbein the Elder*, Triptych: centre, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; at the sides, SS. Barbara and Elizabeth (on the backs of the wings, *Annunciation).

This work may be styled the artist's master-piece, and far transcends any of his previous efforts. Without excessive or violent motion, the picture is full of dramatic power. The head of the saint is well individualised and expressive of a high degree of patient suffering, while the nude body shows careful observation of nature. See '*Holbein und seine Zeit*', by *Professor Alfred Woltmann*.

225 (above No. 209). *H. Burgkmair*, Esther before Ahasuerus; *Holbein the Elder*, 201. Purification in the Temple, 204. Nativity, 202 (high up). Annunciation, 203. Visitation; 254-257. *H. von Kulmbach*, Saints; in the middle, 238. *Dürer*, Pietà (1500); above, 267. *Barthel Beham*, Invention of the Cross; 205, 206, 207, 208. Works by *Holbein the Elder*. — N. wall: *Dürer*, **247. SS. Peter and John, **248. SS. Paul and Mark (completed in 1526; see p. 219).

The four Apostles are at the same time prototypes of the four 'Complexions', St. John representing the melancholic, St. Peter the phlegmatic, St. Paul the choleric, and St. Mark the sanguine temperament. The panel

with SS. Paul and Mark is the finer of the two. St. Paul is one of the most majestic figures ever conceived by the master, and appears as if just on the point of battling for his faith with word or blow. A great deal more labour in the details has been bestowed upon St. Paul than upon the other figures, and it is also the best-preserved. The white mantle is a marvel of plastic painting, and is admirably shaded. — '*Dürer*', by *Prof. Moriz Thausing.*

Between these two, 233. *Hans Pleydenwurff*, Crucifixion; above the door, 298a, 298b. *Tyrolese Master of about 1480 (M. Pacher?)*, SS. Gregory and Augustine; 188, 189. *B. Strigel*, Portraits of the Rehlingen family, patricians of Augsburg; between these two, *281. *Matthias Grünewald*, SS. Mauritius and Erasmus; 282-285. Four altar-wings belonging to the last, with SS. Mary Magdalen, Lazarus, Chrysostom, and Martha, by an unknown master (the last two above No. 233; see p. 226); *Hans Pleydenwurff*, 234a. Nativity, 234. Marriage of St. Catharine. — E. wall: 271. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Death of Lucretia; *244. *Dürer*, Same subject (1518); in the middle, 222. *Burgkmair*, St. John in Patmos; above, 193-196. Works by *Holbein the Elder.*

Cabinet IV. To the left (E.): 295. *M. Feselen*, Siege of Alesia (Burgundy) by Julius Cæsar; 221. *H. Burgkmair*, SS. Liborius and Eustace. — S. wall: *A. Dürer*, 250. Mater dolorosa (1515), *249. Jacob Fugger the Rich; above, 177. *Zeitblom*, St. Bridget. — W. wall: *290. *A. Altdorfer*, Alexander's victory at Arbela; *H. Baldung Grien*, 286. Count Palatine Philip the Warlike, 287. Margrave Bernhard III. of Baden; 220. *H. Burgkmair*, Portrait of M. Schongauer, the painter.

Cabinet V. To the left (E.): 245. *A. Dürer*, SS. Joachim and Joseph (from the so-called Jabach altar-piece); *213. *H. Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of Sir Bryan Tuke, treasurer of King Henry VIII.; *A. Dürer*, **239. Portrait of himself (dated 1500, but shown by the style of execution to be partly of later date), *236. Portrait of Oswolt Krell (1499); 294 (above No. 239). *M. Feselen*, Siege of Rome by Porsenna; 246. *A. Dürer*, SS. Simeon and Lazarus (from the Jabach altar-piece). — S. wall: *B. Zeitblom*, 175. St. Margaret, 176. St. Ursula; between these two, 292a. *Ulrich Apt*, Triptych: in the centre, SS. Narcissus and Matthew in a landscape; at the sides, Virgin and Child and St. John. — W. wall: 292. *Ulrich Apt*, Pietà; 293. *A. Altdorfer*, Mountain-landscape; above, 275. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Moses with Aaron and two Prophets; 222. *Burgkmair*, St. John in Patmos; *243. *A. Dürer*, Portrait of his teacher Wohlgemut (1516); 272. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Madonna; 213a. *H. Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; *237. *A. Dürer*, Portrait of a young man (Hans Dürer?); above, *212. *H. Holbein the Younger*, Half-length of Derich Born (1530); 288. *A. Altdorfer*, St. George fighting the dragon, in a wooded landscape; above, 174. *M. Schongauer*, Nativity; 291. *A. Altdorfer*, Virgin and Child, with angels playing on musical instruments.

Dutch School (R. IV; Cab. VI-XI). — IV. Room. To the left

(E.): 640, 641. *Weenix*, Still-life; between these two, 317. *Nic. Eliasz Pickenoy*, Admiral Tromp; above No. 640, 335. *Lievens*, Portrait of an old man. — S. wall: 315, 316. *B. van der Helst*, Portraits; between these two, *579. *Jan Wynants*, Landscape by morning-light, accessories by *A. van de Velde;* *359. *Frans Hals* (?), Family-portraits; 319, *J. van Ravesteyn*, Portrait; above, 313. *M. J. Mierevelt*, Portrait; *580. *Wynants*, Landscape by evening-light, accessories by *A. van de Velde;* above, 307. *Bloemaert*, Raising of Lazarus; 320. *J. van Ravesteyn*, Portrait; above, 322. *De Vries*, Portrait. — W. wall: 338, 339. *F. Bol*, So-called portrait of Govert Flinck and his wife; 343. *G. Flinck*, Soldiers gaming; above, *Honthorst*, 312. Cimon and Pera, 310. St. Peter liberated from prison; above the door, 646. *Weenix*, Boar-hunt; *Rembrandt*, 333. Portrait of himself (1655; copy), above, 345. Portrait of a young man; 487. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape with cattle by evening-light; above, 350. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Isaac blessing Jacob; 325. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a man in Turkish costume (1633); above, 336. *Lievens*, Portrait of an old man. — N. wall: 647. *M. de Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; 332. *Rembrandt*, Abraham's sacrifice (studio-copy); 594. *N. Berchem*, Landscape with ruins; *324. *Rembrandt*, Holy Family (1631); above, 644. *Weenix*, Game; 588. *J. Both*, Autumnal scene in Italy; 648. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry-yard; above, 609. *Beerstraten*, Storm at sea. — E. wall: 566. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape with waterfall; 547. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with waterfall.

Cabinet VI. To the left (E.): *A. Cuyp*, 475. Landscape, 474. Officer with a grey horse; between these two, 389a, 389b. *G. Terburg*, Portraits. — S. wall: *359a. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of Willem Croes; 491. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle; 471. *P. Potter*, Cows and goats; *A. van Ostade*, 370. Merry peasants, 371. Peasants quarrelling; 321. *J. van Ravesteyn*, Portrait; 314. *M. J. Mierevelt*, Portrait; 490. *A. van de Velde*, Shepherd at a well. — W. wall: 541. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *472. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; above, 379. *Isaac van Ostade*, Peasants in front of the village tavern; 537. *J. van Goyen*, View of Leyden; 540. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape.

Cabinet VII. To the left (E.): *544. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, The sandy road (1667); *424. *Gabr. Metsu*, Twelfth Night; 551. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Group of oaks and a torrent. — S. wall: 597. *N. Berchem*, 587. *J. Both*, Landscapes. — W. wall: *548. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Marshy forest; *478. *K. du Jardin*, The sick goat; above, 610. *L. Bakhuysen*, Amsterdam harbour; *542. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, River-scene.

Cabinet VIII. To the left (E.): *Rembrandt*, *331. Adoration of the Shepherds (1646), *327. Raising of the Cross (1633), *326. Descent from the Cross; 348 (above 331). *G. van den Eeckhout*, Jesus teaching in the Temple. — S. wall: *583. *J. Both*, Landscape with Mercury slaying Argus; *J. de Heem*, *623. Fruit, 624.

Bouquet of flowers; 629. *A. van Beyeren*, Still-life; 535. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape. — W. wall: *Rembrandt*, *328. Ascension (1636), *329. Resurrection, *330. Entombment (1639).

This remarkable series of scenes from the history of Christ (Nos. 326-331) was executed in 1633-39 for Prince Frederick Henry, Stadtholder of the Netherlands. The finest of the series is the Entombment, which is painted with a broad and vigorous touch, and is of ample, dry, and granulated impasto. The colouring in general is sombre, and in the background and the figures in the foreground there are shades of brown which recall the Spanish colourists. A powerful effect is produced by the group on which the high light falls, where the colours have been laid on with great freedom. — '*Rembrandt; sa Vie et ses Œuvres*', by *C. Vosmaer*.

Cabinet IX. To the left (E.): *545. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; 372. *A. van Ostade*, Merry peasants; *409. *F. van Mieris the Elder*, Oyster-breakfast; 403. *G. Dou*, Old woman saying grace; above, 392. *J. Steen*, Physician feeling the pulse of a patient; 402. *G. Dou*, Old woman at a window; 373. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; 546. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene. — S. wall: 376. *Isaac van Ostade*, Interior of a cottage; 353. *S. de Koninck*, Jesus teaching in the Temple; 377. *Isaac van Ostade*, Scene on the ice. — W. wall: 477. *K. du Jardin*, Sheep and goats; 425. *G. Metsu*, Cook in the larder; above, *388. *G. Terburg*, Trumpeter bringing a love-letter; 539. *Isaac van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *389. *G. Terburg*, Boy with a dog; 530. *Es. van de Velde*, Amusements on the ice; above, *397. *G. Dou*, Portrait of himself.

Cabinet X. To the left (E.): *F. van Mieris*, *423. Lady at her mirror, *420. Officer asleep; 407. *G. Dou*, Lady at her toilet; *F. van Mieris*, *415. Lady playing the lute, *417. Lady in a swoon, *414. Lady with a parrot; 391. *J. Steen*, Card-players quarrelling; 614. *J. van der Heyden*, Street-scene; *G. Dou*, 393. Old painter at an easel, 399. Hermit; 427. *Slingeland*, Cradle. — S. wall: 395. *G. Dou*, Old market-woman; *628. *A. van Beyeren*, Still-life; above, *361. *Th. de Keyser*, Man and wife. — W. wall: 374. *A. van Ostade*, Man drinking; 625. *J. de Heem*, Still-life; *G. Dou*, *405. Girl emptying a can, *394. Quack, 396. Girl with a light; 626. *J. de Heem*, Fruit.

Cabinet XI. To the left (E.): *Ph. Wouverman*, 503. Horse-pond, 501. Stable; 488. *A. van de Velde*, Ferry; 652, 653. *J. van Huysum*, Fruit and flowers; between these, *582. *J. Wynants*, Landscape; *Ph. Wouverman*, *496. Deer-hunt, 499. Leaving the stable, 513. Draught of fishes. — S. wall: 508. *Ph. Wouverman*, Sportsmen resting; 436. *Eglon van der Neer*, Lady in a faint; 505. *Ph. Wouverman*, Scene on the ice. — W. wall: 506. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle of Nördlingen, 1634; *426. *Pieter de Hooch*, Interior with woman reading; above, *651. *J. van Huysum*, Fruit; 500. *Ph. Wouverman*, Waggoners at a ferry; 401. *G. Dou*, Old woman cutting bread; 502. *Ph. Wouverman*, Watering horses.

Flemish School (RR. V-VII.; Cab. XII-XVI). — V. Room. E. wall: 786. *Rubens*, Portrait of a young man (after *Joos van*

Cleve); *813. *J. Jordaens*, The satyr and the peasant; 871. *G. de Crayer*, Portrait. — S. wall: *663. *Neufchatel*, Neudorfer, the mathematician, and his son; 934. *K. E. Biset*, Picture-gallery (the pictures on the walls by various Antwerp artists); 869. *G. de Crayer*, Madonna enthroned with saints; 664, 665. *Neufchatel*, Portraits; between these two, 944. *F. Millet*, Landscape; 961. *P. de Vos*, Bear-hunt. — W. wall: 673. *H. Goltzius* (?), Ensign; *Frans Snyders*, 957. Two young lions pursuing a roe-deer, 956. Lioness killing a wild boar; above, 969. *P. Boel*, Still-life. — N. wall: 812. *C. de Vos*, Family von Hutten; above, *814. *J. Jordaens*, As the old cock crows, the young one learns; 925. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Fair at Florence (after Callot); *955. *Snyders*, Kitchen-piece. — E. wall: *729. *Rubens* and *J. Brueghel*, Madonna in a garland of flowers; above the E. door, 954. *Snyders*, Fruit-seller.

VI. Room, with the adjoining Cabinet XII. (see below), contains exclusively works by *Rubens* or from his studio. To the left (E.): **734. Lion-hunt. — S. wall: **737. Perdition of lost souls; *752. Meleager and Atalanta; **782. Portraits of Rubens and his first wife, Isabella Brant; above, 726. Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; *735. The Last Judgment (the large picture); *754. Drunken Silenus; above, 750. SS. Peter and Paul; *784. Earl and Countess of Arundel; above, 755. War and Peace; *794. Portrait of his second wife, Helena Fourment; above, 724. The dying Seneca. — W. wall: 796. Portrait of Helena Fourment; *728. Seven children with festoons of fruit; *795. Portrait of Helena Fourment; 749. The Trinity; *800. Portrait of Dr. van Thulden; 798. Rubens and Helena Fourment in a garden; 799. Portrait of Jan Brant, father of Rubens first wife. — N. wall: *797. Helena Fourment and her son; 760. Landscape with cattle pasturing; *745. Susanna at the bath; *761. Landscape with a rainbow; 739. The woman of the Apocalypse; *746. Christ and the penitents; *759. Pastoral scene; *791. Franciscan; 748. Crucifixion; 790. Cardinal Don Ferdinand of Spain; 736. Fall of the Angels; **727. Rape of the daughters of Leucippus by Castor and Pollux; 725. Drunkenness and Wantonness overcome by Virtue. — E. wall: **757. Massacre of the Innocents; 753. Reconciliation of the Romans and the Sabines.

Cabinet XII. To the left of the entrance (S.): 730. Sleeping Diana espied by satyrs; 732. Destruction of Sennacherib's army; Diana resting after the hunt. — W. wall: *793. Portrait of a girl. — **742. Battle of the Amazons.

'The admirable effect of the whole is increased by a decided and masterly arrangement of the light; the colouring is forcible without being overcharged, and the execution of the principal parts must be called *careful* for Rubens. In the whole range of modern art there exists no other historical battle-piece worthy of being compared with Raphael's Battle of Constantine; and in fact it has the advantage over the latter in the well-planned concentration of interest, and in the contrast afforded by the male and female figures, which is admirably employed.' — *Waagen.*

Above, *780. Mourning for Decius (sketch for a picture in the

Liechtenstein Gallery, Vienna); 792. Old woman; above the door, 788. Elizabeth of Bourbon, first wife of Philip IV. of Spain. — E. wall: above the door, 787. Philip IV. of Spain; 783. Portrait of Rubens's brother. — 738. The Last Judgment (the small picture).

'Very happily and with a proper feeling of his own powers, Rubens has here given only a corner in the background to the Blessed, whose heavenly calm and ethereal existence he was incapable of expressing; and he has devoted the whole of the remaining space to the fall of the Damned, his true sphere. . . . The whole produces an admirable effect by the broad manner in which the light is managed. The colouring is powerful, but not extravagant; the treatment particularly easy and clever'. — '*Life of Rubens*', by *Prof. Waagen.*

785. Portrait (Hugo Grotius?). — S. wall: 762. St. Christopher; *744. Capture of Samson; above, 733. Conversion of Paul; 743. Two satyrs; 758. Entombment. — Also, *764-779. Sketches of events in the life of Maria de' Medici, for the pictures painted in 1622-25 for the Luxembourg in Paris, now in the Louvre.

VII. Room. To the left (E.): *A. van Dyck*, 848. The organist Liberti of Antwerp, *827. Rest on the Flight into Egypt, 836. Portrait of Marchese Spinola (unfinished); above, 939. *J. van Arthois*, Landscape. — S. wall: *Van Dyck*, 828. SS. Mary and John with the body of Christ, 834. Petel, the sculptor, *843. Portrait; 781. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt, the figures by *Rubens;* 832. *A. van Dyck* and *P. Snayers*, Henri IV of France defeating the Catholic League; *A. van Dyck*, *837. Duke Wolfgang Wilhelm of the Palatinate, *833. Portrait of himself, 866. Portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria of England (studio-piece). — W. wall: 868. *G. Kneller* (after Van Dyck), Queen Henrietta Maria of England; *A. van Dyck*, *846. The painter Jan de Wael and his wife, 849. Portrait of Mary Ruthven, Van Dyck's wife; above, 964. *J. Fyt*, Bear-hunt; *Van Dyck*, 847. Malery the engraver, *830. Pietà, 835. Portrait of Marchese Mirabella; above, 965. *J. Fyt*, Boar-hunt. — N. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 842. Duchess of Croy, *822. Susanna at the bath, *841. Duke of Croy; above, 963. *Fyt*, Roe pursued by dogs; *824. *Van Dyck*, St. Sebastian; above, 968. *P. Boel*, Dog watching dead game; *Van Dyck*, *839, 840. Sebastian Leerse, a merchant of Antwerp, and his wife, between these, 823. St. Sebastian; above, *966. *J. Fyt*, Still-life. — E. wall: *A. van Dyck*, *844, *845. The sculptor Colyn de Nole and his wife, between these, *826. Holy Family; above, 940. *Arthois*, Landscape.

Cabinet XIII. To the left (E.): *Van Dyck* (sketches), 851. Maria de' Medici, 860. Van Uden, the painter, 858. Cæsar Alexander Scaglia; in the upper row, 708, 709. *H. van Balen* and *J. Brueghel*, Spring, Summer. — S. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 855. Wallenstein, 854. Gustavus Adolphus, 831. Pietà; above, 719. *D. Vinkboons*, Bearing of the Cross; *Van Dyck*, 856. Tilly, 857. Count John of Nassau. — W. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 853. Princess Margaret of Lorraine, 859. Palamedesz, the painter, 852. Prince Thomas of Carignan; in the upper row, 710, 711. *Van Balen* and *Brueghel*, Autumn, Winter.

Cabinet XIV. To the left (E.): 682, 689. *J. Brueghel the Elder*,

Landscapes; *909. *Teniers the Younger*, Violin-player; 850. *Van Dyck*, Snayers, the painter; 675. *Bril*, Landscape; 620. *Teniers*, Cats' concert. — S. wall: 921. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Apes carousing; 713, 712. *Balen* and *Brueghel*, Nymphs fishing, Nymphs and game; between these two, 705. *Brueghel* and *Rubens*, Flora. — W. wall: *Teniers*, 917. Lot and his daughters, 912. Village-concert; *J. Brueghel*, 704. Madonna in a garland of flowers, 684. Fish-market at the harbour.

Cabinet XV. To the left (E.): *Teniers*, 902, 903. Tavern-scenes, 926-929. Old picture-gallery at Brussels; 894. *A. Brouwer*, Peasants singing. — S. wall: 941. *Siberechts*, Cows pasturing. — W. wall: 916. *Teniers*, Municipal guard-room; *880. *Brouwer*, Village barber-surgeon; 911, 905. *Teniers*, Scenes of peasant-life.

Cabinet XVI. To the left (E.): *879. *Brouwer*, Card-players quarrelling; above, *907. *Teniers the Younger*, Boors drinking; 887, 889, 890, 895, 896. *Brouwer*, Tavern-scenes; 945. *Millet*, Italian coast-scene. — S. wall: 946. *Millet*, Italian landscape; *Brouwer*, *885. Village-surgeon, 892, 891, 884, 883, 882. Scenes of peasant-life. — W. wall: 904. *Teniers*, Village-tavern; 888. *Brouwer*, Card-players; 825. *A. van Dyck*, Crucifixion; *910. *Teniers*, Cottage-interior; *893. *Brouwer*, Soldiers gaming.

Italian School (RR. VIII-X; Cab. XVII-XX). — VIII. Room. To the left (E.): *1033. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna with Mary Magdalen and St. Jerome; 1044. *School of Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna; 1016a. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Virgin and Child, with an angel, an early work; *1083. *Lor. Lotto*, Marriage of St. Catharine; in the upper row, 987, 988. *Spinello Aretino* (?), Two winged altar-pieces with five saints in each; between these, 1008. *Filippino Lippi*, Christ appearing to the Virgin. — S. wall: *Dom. Ghirlandaio*, *1013. St. Catharine, 1011. Madonna, 1012. St. Lawrence; 1057 (above 1011). *Mariotto Albertinelli*, Annunciation; 1010. *Sandro Botticelli*, Pietà; above, *1080. *Garofalo*, Pietà; *1026. *Marco Palmezzano*, Madonna and Saints. — W. wall: *1026a. *Luca Signorelli*, Madonna; 1022a. *Liberale da Verona*, Pietà; above, 1085. *Rocco Marconi*, St. Nicholas with John the Baptist and St. Philip; 1017. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Holy Family; *1066. *A. del Sarto*, Holy Family; 1095. *Correggio*, Madonna with SS. Ildefonso and Jerome. — N. wall: *Perugino*, **1034. The Virgin appearing to St. Bernard, 1035. Virgin adoring the Holy Child; *1052, *Raphael*, Portrait of Bindo Altoviti, probably painted in Rome about 1512; above, 1045. *Bern. Luini*, St. Catharine; *1049. *Raphael*, Holy Family, of the Canigiani family; above, 1060. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Virgin and saints; 1087. *Seb. del Piombo* (?), Portrait of a priest; above, 1073. *Sodoma*, Madonna. — *1039. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna in a bower of roses.

This panel 'affords a rare example of dignity in Francia's works; it is also distinguished by a more tender blending and harmony of silvery tone than any we have hitherto met with'. — '*History of Painting in North Italy*', by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.

1009. *Filippino Lippi* (?), Pietà. — E. wall: 1006. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna; 1040. *F. Francia*, Madonna and Child with two angels; in the upper row, 984a, 984b. *Agnolo Gaddi*, SS. Nicholas and Julian; between these, 1005. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation.

IX. Room. To the left (E.): 1127. *Jac. Tintoretto* (?), Vesalius, the anatomist; above, 1140. *Paolo Veronese*, Cleopatra (studio-piece), *1112. *Titian*, Charles V. (1548); 1147. *Jac. Bassano*, Entombment. — S. wall: 1117. *Franc. Vecellio*, Madonna and saints; *Paolo Veronese*, 1135. Portrait of a lady in brown silk, 1134. Cupid with two tiger-hounds; 1116. *Titian*, Venus initiating a girl in the service of Bacchus (studio-piece); 1128. *Jac. Tintoretto* (?), Nobleman introducing his son to the Doge. — W. wall: 1152. *Leandro Bassano*, Christ with Mary and Martha; 1113. *Titian*, Madonna (injured); 1149. *Jac. Bassano*, Moses smiting the rock. — *1109. *Titian*, Madonna with John the Baptist.

'The head and foot of St. John, and the head of the Virgin are damaged by abrasion and retouching; yet the picture is still a lovely one of Titian, and the landscape to the right, with blue mountains and nearer ranges dotted with church and campanile, is beautifully painted'. — '*Titian*', by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle.*

Above, 1124. *Moroni*, Portrait; 1115. *Titian* (?), Venetian noble. — 1108. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family.

'The flesh tints are flayed, and there is some retouching in this little picture, but the figures and action are still attractive by their grace; and the colours almost equal those of Titian in richness and power'. *C. & C.*

N. wall: *1123. *Moretto* (more likely *Moroni?*), Priest; 1132, *Nicc. Renieri (Régnier)*, Portrait of Lazaro Mocenigo, Venetian admiral; above, 1129. *School of Jac. Tintoretto*, Annunciation; *1110. *Titian*. Vanity of earthly things (an early work, damaged); above the door, 1239. *B. Strozzi*, The Tribute Money; 1111. *Titian*, Portrait of a man; above, 1156. *Palma Giovane*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — *1114. *Titian*, Christ crowned with thorns (of his latest period).

'It is impossible to conceive better arrangement, greater harmony of lines, or more boldness of movement. Truth in the reproduction of nature in momentary action is combined with fine contrasts of light and shade, and an inimitable richness of tone, in pigment kneaded, grained, and varied in surface beyond anything that we know of this time'. *C. & C.*

Above, 1136. *P. Veronese*, The Centurion of Capernaum; 1121. *Paris Bordone*, Man offering jewels to a woman; above, 1155. *Palma Giovane*, Entombment. — E. wall: 1120. *P. Bordone* (?), Portrait. — *1107. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait of himself.

'A noble portrait by Palma Vecchio', probably of the painter himself. 'Whoever he may be, the man is of strong and energetic mould; the glance of his eye is so rapid, open, and expressive as to convey the best impression of nature's instant action; there is a breadth of modelling and a variety of toning beyond measure telling and truthful; and the play of the features is admirable'. *C. & C.*

1137. *P. Veronese*, Holy Family (copy ?); above the entrance, 1271. *Giov. Batt. Tiepolo*, Adoration of the Magi (1753).

X. Room. To the left (E.): *1211. *Camillo Procaccini*, Holy

Family; 1170. *Guido Reni*, Assumption; 1194. *Cagnacci*, Mary Magdalen borne to Heaven by angels; 1215. *Cavaliere d'Arpino*, Madonna. — S. wall: 1174. *G. Reni*, St. Jerome; above, 1197. *A. Turchi*, Hercules and Omphale; 1171. *G. Reni*, Apollo flaying Marsyas. — W. wall: 1259. *Cignani*, Assumption. — N. wall: 1105. *Fed. Baroccio*, Mary Magdalen receiving the Eucharist; 1165. *Lod. Carracci*, Angel appearing to the sleeping St. Francis; 1054. *After Raphael*, St. Cecilia (original at Bologna). — E. wall: 1164. *Lod. Carracci*, Entombment; 1104. *Baroccio*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen.

Cabinet XVII. To the left (E.): 1023. *Ferrarese School* (about 1480), Madonna enthroned; 1029a. *Antonello da Messina*, The Virgin; *989-991. *Fra Angelico*, Legend of SS. Cosmas and Damianus; 1040a. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna and Child; above, 1000. *Florentine School* (about 1400), St. Jerome; 992. *Fra Angelico*, The dead Christ; 983. *Giotto*, Last Supper. — S. wall: 1022. *Francesco di Giorgio*, Miracle of St. Anthony; 1029b. *Ant. da Messina*, Pietà; 993, 994. *School of Fra Angelico*, Annunciation; 1007. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation. — W. wall: *Giotto*, 982. Christ in Hades, 981. Crucifixion; between these two, 986. *Lippo Memmi* (?), Assumption; 996, 997. *Florentine School*, Portraits; 1030. *School of Gentile Bellini*, Portrait.

Cabinet XVIII. To the left (E.): 1053. *Raphael* (?), Head of St. John on a tile; 995. *School of Fra Angelico*, Head of a monk (in fresco). — S. wall: 1022b-1022g. *School of Mantegna*, I trionfi di Petrarca; 1075. *A. del Brescianino*, Holy Family. — W. wall: 1032. *M. Basaiti*, Descent from the Cross.

Cabinet XIX. To the left (E.): 1078. *Umbrian-Bolognese School* (about 1510), Portrait of a young man; 1242. *Salvator Rosa*, The troops of Gideon; 1059. *Girolamo del Pacchia*, St. Bernardino. — **1050. *Raphael*, Madonna Tempi (so named from the Casa Tempi at Florence, where it was purchased by Lewis I. in 1828).

Both in tone and execution this beautiful work is closely allied to the celebrated Madonna of the House of Orleans. The colours are laid on thinly, with a somewhat fuller impasto in the whitish light. It is a true touch of nature which makes the mother accompany the close embrace with a look of tender affection, while the child receives the caress more mechanically and gazes straight out of the picture. — '*Raffael und Michelangelo*', by *Prof. Anton Springer*.

1058. *Pacchia*, Madonna and angels; 1186. *Franc. Albani*, Venus and Adonis. — S. wall: 1037, 1038. *Raphael*, Baptism and Resurrection of Christ; between these two, *1094. *Correggio*, Faun playing the flute, early work; 1074. *Sodoma*, Archangel Michael. — W. wall: 1184. *B. Gennari*, Salvator Mundi; *1051. *Raphael*, Madonna della Tenda (so named from the green curtain); 1227. *Carlo Dolci*, Mary Magdalen.

Cabinet XX. To the left (E.): *Bern. Belotto (Canaletto)*, 1268. The Piazzetta, 1270. Grand Canal near the vegetable-market at

Venice; between these two, *1133. *Paolo Veronese* (?), Jupiter and Antiope; above No. 1133, 1145. *Paolo Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi (studio-piece). — S. wall: 1168. *Ann. Carracci*, Pietà; 1099. *Lelio Orsi*, Portrait; 1100. *Santi di Tito*, Portrait. — W. wall: 1267, 1269. *Belotto (Canaletto)*, Canal Grande at Venice; 1148. *Giac. Bassano*, St. Jerome.

Spanish Masters (chiefly). — XI. Room. To the left (N.): 1292. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait of himself (injured); *1308. *Murillo*, Old woman cleansing a boy's head; 1291. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; upper row, *L. Giordano*, 1254. The father of the artist, 1253. Portrait of himself. — E. wall: 1309. *Clodio Coello*, St. Peter of Alcantara walking on the sea; 1280. *Ribera*, Body of St. Andrew removed from the cross; 1298. *Ant. Pereda*, Portrait; 1281. *Ribera*, Death of Seneca. — S. wall: 1310. *José Antolinez*, The Immaculate Conception; *Murillo*, *1306. Beggar-boys gambling, 1303. St. Thomas of Villanueva healing a paralytic, *1307. Children selling fruit; 1279. *Franc. Ribalta*, The Virgin and St. John returning from the Sepulchre. — W. wall: *Ribera*, 1285. St. Onuphrius, 1282. Egg-dealer; above, 1300. *Pedro de Moya*, Conversation-piece; *1305. *Murillo*, Two beggar-boys with a puppy; 1284. *Ribera*, St. Bartholomew; *1293. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a young man; above, 1299. *P. de Moya*, Fortune-teller; 1302. *Careño*, Donna Maria Anna de Austria. — 1283. *Ribera*, Peter's repentance; **1304. *Murillo*, Two beggar-boys eating grapes and melons; above, 1301. *Alonso Cano*, Vision of St. Anthony; 1295. *Del Mazo*, Half-length portrait.

XII. Room. French and Later German Masters. To the left (N.): 1327, *1326. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; between these two, 1346. *Monnoyer*, Flowers. — W. wall: 1322. *N. Poussin*, Midas and Bacchus; above, 1374. *J. Vernet*, Storm at sea; 1340. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Turenne; *1325, *1324. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; *1321. *N. Poussin*, Entombment. — S. wall: 1330. *Le Sueur*, Christ with Martha and Mary. — E. wall: 1433. *Ant. Graff*, Portrait of himself; 1425. *J. Kupetzky* (?), Portrait of a woman; *Chr. Schwarz*, 1380-82. Madonna in clouds, at the sides SS. Jerome and Catharine, 1379. Family of the artist.

Cabinet XXI. To the left (E.): 1376. *Chardin*, Cook paring turnips; 1316. *A. Crabeth* (?), Portrait of a young lady; 1368. *C. J. Vernet*, Morning by the sea; 1366. *Ant. Pesne*, Girl with straw-hat; 1369. *Vernet*, Evening near Rome. — S. wall: 1353. *J. Jouvenet*, Pater L. Bourdaloue; 1339. *Le Nain*, The portrait-painter; 1341. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Madonna. — W. wall: 1314. *J. Clouet*, Portrait of a young man; 1377. *Greuze*, Portrait of a girl; 1315. *François Clouet*, Claudia, daughter of Henry II. of France.

Cabinet XXII. German Masters, chiefly 17th century. — To the left (E.): *Casp. Netscher*, 1398. Musical entertainment, 1399. Lady with parrot; *Rottenhammer*, 1383. Judgment of Paris, 1384.

Last Judgment, 1385. Diana and Actæon; 1426, 1427. *Denner*, Old man and old woman; 1416. *J. H. Roos*, Starting from camp; *Netscher*, 1400. Bathsheba at the bath, 1402. Pastoral scene. — S. wall: *1391. *Elsheimer*, Moonlight scene, with the Flight to Egypt as accessory; 1401. *Netscher*. Boy playing the flute in artificial light; *Rottenhammer*, 1386. Holy Family in a landscape, 1387. Children dancing; 1405. *Mignon*, Fruit and flowers. — W. wall: 1388. *Rottenhammer*, Marriage at Cana; 1403. *Lingelbach*, Hay-harvest; 1390. *Elsheimer*, Destruction of Troy; 1415. *Roos*, Landscape with cattle.

Cabinet XXIII contains a series of religious pictures painted for Elector Palatine Johann Wilhelm by *Adrian van der Werff*, and a few portraits by *Mengs* and *Edlinger*.

On the S. side are the **Loggie**, an arcade in twenty-five sections, with frescoes designed by *Cornelius*, illustrating the history of painting, the first thirteen relating to Italian art, the remaining twelve to art in Germany, the Netherlands, and France.

E. Series: 1. Dome: *Religion in union with the Arts.* Arabesques; King David (lyric poetry), Solomon (architecture), St. Luke (painting), St. Cecilia (music). King Louis conducted by his genius into the grove of poets and artists; the three heads to the right on the outer arch are Klenze, Cornelius, and Zimmermann. — 2. *The Crusades awaken Art.* Bernard of Clairvaux preaches the Crusade. Battle of Iconium. Giov. Pisano shows the magistrates of Pisa his design for the Campo Santo. — 3. *Cimabue* (d. 1300). He is taught by Byzantine painters; his Madonna brought into the church. — 4. *Giotto* (d. 1337), when a shepherd-boy, becomes Cimabue's pupil; shows his pictures to Pope Benedict XI.; King Robert of Naples visits Giotto; the painter accompanies Pope Clement V. to Avignon. — 5. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole* (d. 1455). Ordination as Dominican; he paints in the cells of the monastery; receives the blessing of Pope Martin V. after having painted a chapel in the Vatican; shows Duke Cosimo de' Medici at Florence the plan of the monastery of St. Mark; he declines an archiepiscopal see. — 6. *Masaccio* (d. 1443) shows his designs to a cardinal; paints in the church del Carmine at Florence. — 7. *Perugino* (d. 1524), Raphael's teacher. — 8. *Predecessors and Contemporaries of Raphael.* Signorelli's Vision of the Last Judgment. — 9. *Leon. da Vinci's* birth (d. 1519); Leonardo as a teacher and a portrait-painter; his death in the presence of Francis I. of France. — 10. *Correggio* (d. 1534) among his pupils; allegories. — 11. *Venetian School.* Dürer visits Bellini; Bellini at Constantinople paints the Sultan and his mistress; Titian paints Emp. Charles V.; the heads of the School visit Titian. — 12. *Michael Angelo* (d. 1563). Allegory in allusion to his threefold capacity as painter, sculptor, and architect; he paints the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel; works as a sculptor at night; designs the dome of St. Peter's. — 13. *Raphael* (d. 1520) when a boy in his father's studio; enters the school of Perugino; is introduced to Pope Julius II.; paints in the Stanze of the Vatican.

W. Series (beginning at the end): 1. Allegories similar to those in the first loggia on the E. — 2. Charles Martel's victory over the Saracens at Tours (732). Boniface preaches Christianity. Charlemagne surrounded by scholars, bards, and poets. — 3. Emp. Henry, the 'founder of cities'. The architect Meister Gerhardt delivers the model of Cologne cathedral to Bishop Conrad; relics of the Magi; death of St. Gereon and St. Ursula. — 4. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne* (d. 1380). Vision of the Virgin; his death. Influence on the pictures of Holbein and other masters. — 5. *John* (d. 1442) and *Hubert* (d. 1426) *van Eyck:* the latter invents oil-painting; teaches his brother and sister; shows Philip the Good of Burgundy his pictures; instructs Antonello of Messina in the art of oil-painting. Allusions to their celebrated 'Immaculate Lamb'. — *John Memling* (d. 1499) paints in St. John's Ho-

pital at Bruges; his death; vision of the Last Judgment. — 7. *Lucas van Leyden* (d. 1533): drawing on his death-bed. — 8. *Hans Holbein* (d. 1543): the Virgin appears to him (allusions to his Dresden Madonna); he receives letters of introduction from Erasmus for England; paints Sir Thomas More and his family; introduction to Henry VIII.; he draws the Dance of Death. — 9. *Albrecht Dürer* (d. 1528), pupil of Wohlgemut; his friend Pirkheimer reads to him; Emp. Maximilian holds the ladder for him; his flattering reception among the painters of Antwerp. — 10. *Rembrandt* (d. 1669); on the dome *Claude Lorrain* (d. 1682). — 11. *Le Sueur* (d. 1655) working at night, among the Carmelites; *Nic. Poussin and his School* at Rome; protection from envy. — 12. *Rubens* (d. 1640) at his easel, sprinkled with flowers by the goddess of fortune; at his feet Cupid and Bacchantes; allusions to the tendency of his pictures; the master in the presence of Maria de' Medici; ambassador in England.

Ground Floor of the Pinakothek. On the N. side are the **Cabinet of Engravings** (adm., see p. 196), upwards of 300,000 in number (Dutch and German well represented), and the **Cabinet of Drawings** (adm., see p. 196), containing 22,000 by old and modern masters (four by *Raphael*, ten by *Fra Bartolomeo*, seal of the academy of Florence by *Benvenuto Cellini*, with explanation in his own handwriting, sketches by *Rembrandt* and *Dürer*, portraits by *Holbein*, etc.).

Good reproductions (photographs, photo-lithographs, etc.) of rare engravings, etchings, and drawings are sold by the attendants in the Cabinet of Engravings. Prices 25 pf. to 3 *M.*

The **Cabinet of Vases** (adm., see p. 196; catalogue 80 pf.), occupying five rooms in the W. wing of the groundfloor of the Old Pinakothek, comprises about 2300 specimens, obtained by King Louis I. from the Candelori (from Vulci), Canino (Etruscan), Dodwell (Greek), Panettieri and Politi (Sicilian), and Lipona (Lower Italian) collections.

I. Room. Centre-table (large Attic °Amphoræ of the 2nd half of the 6th and beginning of the 5th cent. B. C., red figures on a black ground or *vice versa*): 411 (in the middle). Departure of a youthful warrior; 374, 378. Arming of a youthful hero (painted by Euthymides); 410. Theseus carrying off Helen; 388. Hercules and Athena at a banquet; 405. Assembly of the Gods; 406. Hercules and Cerberus; 380. Peleus wrestling with Thetis. Left wall (hydriæ of the 6th and 5th cent. B. C.; black figures): 125. Chalcidian hydria with Peleus and Atalanta; 120, 122, 116. Water-bearers; 409. Ajax with the body of Achilles; ten vases with the Labours of Hercules; in the row above, Chariot-scenes. At the right end of the lowest row are six red-figured hydriæ, the best of which are Nos. 4. Amazons, and 6. A lesson on the lyre, by Hypsis and Euthymides. Right Wall: black-figured Attic amphoræ of the 2nd half of the 6th cent. B. C. Those in the lower row represent the Labours of Hercules, Conflicts with the Giants, and Assemblies of the Gods. In the upper row: 619. Perseus after slaying the Gorgon; 728. Sisyphus.

II. Room. 1st Table (continuation of the black-figured Attic amphoræ): 611. Hermes; 698. Chalcidian amphora with chariot and elaborate ornamentation; 476. Attic imitation, with runners; 153. Sisyphus. — 2nd Table: Attic amphoræ in the earlier style: 126. Hercules killing Nessus; 124. Achilles attacked by Hector, Æneas, and Deiphobus after the death of Troilus. On the small table to the right: 615. Birth of Athena. Small table to the left (amphoræ in an affected style): 77. Sacrificial procession; 84. Nessus and Dejaneira. — Room III (r.) is reserved for students.

IV. Room (left from II. Room). The nine tables round the walls bear nothing of importance. Near the pillars stand Athenian prize amphoræ, the pattern of which was imported into Italy in oil-jars, *e.g.* 449, 498,

544, with representations of Athena and warlike sports. On the windows: wire-cages with specimens of small vessels, some of them of very handsome shape. On the table (No. 10) nearest the entrance: *745. The contest between Idas and Apollo for Marpessa; *753. (flower-pot or wine-cooler?), Alcæus and Sappho. Eleventh table (towards the window): 376. Boreas pursuing Orithyia; 776. Hephæstus intoxicated, surrounded by Bacchantes. Twelfth table (in a line with No. 10): *805. Scenes from the Argonautic expedition; 807. Peleus pursuing Thetis; *810. Large coloured amphora from Canosa in Apulia: Vengeance of Medea, death of Creusa in the poisoned garment, Medea slays her children and departs in the chariot drawn by dragons. At the end, to the right, 853. Lycurgus and Dionysus, beautifully ornamented, Apulian, from the same tomb as Nos. 810 and 849. — Thirteenth table: *849. Large amphora, Orpheus in Hades, companion vase to the beautiful No. 810 and like it found at Canosa.

V. Room. On Table I, left: Old Etrurian utensils in black clay with stamped figures; on Table II some very ancient yellow ones with animals. On Table III: 1035. Large vase with combats between war-chariots. Table IV, right: Plain Cyprian vessels. Table V: Attic drinking-vessels and lecythi. Tables VI-VIII: Black-figured Attic vases. On the floor a large antique *Mosaic, Gæa, goddess of the earth, surrounded by the seasons, also Helius in the zodiac, found in the Romagna.

The ***New Pinakothek** (Pl. D, 2; tramway-lines 2 & 7, p. 193; adm., see p. 197; catalogue 1 *M*, with illustrations 2 *M*), erected by *Voit* in 1846-53, contains exclusively *Modern Pictures* (over 900 works, in eleven rooms and fourteen cabinets on the first floor and three rooms on the groundfloor). The frescoes on the exterior, which have suffered from exposure on the W. and S. sides, were executed by *Nilson* from Kaulbach's designs (Nos. 373-391, in the cabinets; p. 236). In the entrance-hall is the model of Wagner's Quadriga on the Siegestor (p. 244). Near it, to the left, is the entrance to two rooms containing *Paintings on Porcelain* (adm., see p. 197; catalogue, see above), copies of the best pictures in the Old Pinakothek, and of the gallery of beauties in the Palace. Behind the Quadriga, to the left, is the entrance to the *Antiquarium* (p. 239); to the right is that to the three rooms of the picture gallery mentioned at p. 238.

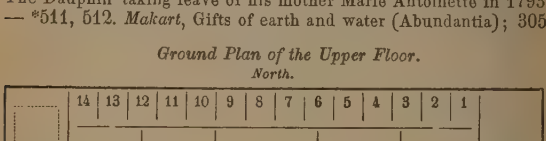
I. Room: *394. *W. von Kaulbach*, Portrait of King Louis I.; (r.) 393. *Kaulbach*, Portrait of King Maximilian II.; (l.) 342. *Holmberg*, 293. *Herkomer*, Prince Regent Luitpold. In the middle, marble bust of Luitpold, by *Waderé*.

II. Room. *604. *K. von Piloty*, Seni before the corpse of Wallenstein. — Right wall: 418. *J. A. Koch*, 639. *Chr. Reinhart*, Historical landscapes; 760. *Schorn*, Deluge (unfinished); 151. *Fr. Diday*, Wetterhorn. — Exit-wall: 263. *L. von Hagn*, Al fresco music; 304. *H. von Hess*, Madonna enthroned; 904. *A. Zimmermann*, Mountain-scene; 921. *A. Zwengauer*, Sunset on the Benediktenwand; 652. *A. Riedel*, Mother and Child; 895. *Winkler*, Mountain-scene by moonlight; 771. *J. von Schraudolph*, Ascension. — Left wall: 366. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Christ and the Woman of Samaria; *605. *K. von Piloty*, Thusnelda in the triumphal procession of Germanicus; *2. *Andreas Achenbach*, Storm at sea. This and the follow-

ing three rooms also contain (above) cartoons for windows in the cathedral of Cologne and the Auer-Kirche at Munich (p. 253), by *J. A. Fischer* and *J. von Schraudolph*.

III. Room. Entrance-wall: 309, 310. *P. von Hess*, King Otho entering Nauplia (1833) and Athens (1835); above the door, 920. *Zwengauer*, Sunset on a moor; 905. *A. Zimmermann*, Heroic landscape. — Right wall: 216. *G. Flüggen*, Ante-room of a prince; *370. *W. von Kaulbach*, Destruction of Jerusalem (which suggested the cycle of frescoes in the New Museum at Berlin); 140. *Coročnne*, The Dauphin taking leave of his mother Marie Antoinette in 1793. — *511, 512. *Makart*, Gifts of earth and water (Abundantia); 305.

Ground Plan of the Upper Floor.



H. von Hess, Apollo and the Muses; 650. *Riedel*, Family of a Neapolitan fisherman. — 288. *Heinlein*, Waterfall near Salzburg; *723. *E. Schleich the Elder*, Bed of the Isar near Munich.

IV. Room. *187. *Anselm Feuerbach*, Medea; 626. *W. Räuber*, The conversion of St. Hubert. — Right wall: 172. *Echtler*, Ash Wednesday; 564. *V. Müller*, Romeo and Juliet; 368. *Fr. August von Kaulbach*, Entombment; 765. *Schraudolph*, Christ healing the sick; *92. *A. Böcklin*, Pan among the reeds; 171. *Echtler*, Fallen. — *395. *A. von Keller*, Jairus's Daughter; 473. *B. A. Liljefors*, Heathfowl; above the door, 602. *Piglhein*, Entombment; *278. *K. Heffner*, Isola Sacra at Rome; 218. *O. Frenzel*, The favourite. — 136a. *G. von Cederström*, Before the battle; 887, *886. *Wenglein*, Landscapes; between these two, 476. *W. Lindenschmit the Younger*, Venus and Adonis; 440. *Ed. Kurzbauer*, Rustic holiday; above, 302. *H. von Hess*, Last Supper (unfinished).

V. Room. To the right: 700. *Fr. Roubaud*, In the Caucasus; 430. *Kroyer*, Beach at Skagen. — 721. *Schindler*, Saw-mill; 586a. *A. Oberländer*, Resignation; 586. *Luigi Nono*, Vegetable-seller; 826. *F. Stuck*, War; 43. *H. Baisch*, Dutch pasture-land; 297. *L. Herterich*, Knight. — 598. *H. Petersen*, Sea; 142. *Fr. Courtens*, Autumn; 331a. *Hierl-Deronco*, At the theatre. — *758. *G. Schönleber*, Punta da Madonetta; 789. *O. Sinding*, Boys bathing; *183. *J. Exter*, Good Friday; *842. *F. von Uhde*, Ascension; 603. *Piglheim*,

Blind woman; 824. *O. Strützel*, Environs of Munich; above the door, 335. *P. Höcker*, Madonna; 891. *L. Willroider*, At Fürstenfeld-Bruck. — 699. *Roubaud*, Wounded; 295. *L. Herterich*, St. George; 50. *H. van Bartels*, Moonlight on the Zuydersee; above the door, 855. *Viniegra*, Before the bull-fight; 196. *J. A. Fischer*, Entombment.

VI. Room. **Rottmann*, Twenty-three Greek landscapes (1845-50), encaustic paintings lighted from above.

Smaller Rooms (beginning from the large Room V).

I. To the right: *Fr. von Lenbach*, *415. Prince Bismarck; 461. Daughter of Herodias; *457. Pope Leo XIII.; 460. Dr. Döllinger; in the upper row, 638. *Reid*, An unpleasant customer; 190. *A. Fink*, Winter's morning in the mountains. — 353. *Jansen*, Harbour of Hoorn in Holland; 831. *Tholen*, Sand-pits in the Dunes; 462. *Lenbach*, Prof. von Bæyer; 515. *J. Maris*, Dutch landscape; *146. *J. E. Dantan*, Potters; 480. *L. von Löfftz*, Orpheus and Eurydice; 463. *Lenbach*, Herm. Lingg; 259. *J. H. de Haas*, Cattle. — 86. *K. Blos*, Cradle; above the door, 720. *E. J. Schindler*, March; *840. *Uhde*, A painful walk. — 268. *Edm. Harburger*, Beaux restes; 822. *Stott*, Grandfather's work-room; 549. *A. Milesi*, Twilight; 898, 897. *Olga Wisinger-Florian*, Flowers; between these, 458. *Lenbach*, Prince-Regent Luitpold; 298. *L. Herzog*, Noonday heat; 841. *Uhde*, Noli me tangere; 155. *L. Dill*, Ponte Sant' Andrea at Chioggia.

II. To the right: 270. *K. Hartmann*, Adam and Eve; 116. *F. Brütt*, Scene in a court of justice; 563. *P. P. Müller*, At the pond; *527. *G. Max*, Catharine Emerich in an ecstasy; 859. *A. Vollon*, Still-life; 553. *O. Modersohn*, Storm on the Teufelsmoor; 526. *A. Mauve*, Cattle at pasture; 396. *A. von Keller*, The artist's wife; 112. *Austen Brown*, Evening; 507. *H. Luyton*, Mending nets; *144. *Dagnan-Bouveret*, Virgin and Child; 448. *A. Langhammer*, Supper; *275. *R. Haug*, Leave-taking; 893. *L. Willroider*, At dusk. — 296. *Herterich*, Summer-evening; 334. *P. Höcker*, Dutch girl; above the door, 453. *John Lavery*, Tennis-court; 349. *J. Israels*, Grannie's comfort; 804. *J. B. Steffan*, Mountain-scene. — 452. *A. Laupheimer*, Cardinal; 839. *H. Scott Tuke*, Sailors playing cards; 514. *C. F. Muli*, Cows on the Alp; 137. *J. P. Clays*, Open sea; 424. *J. Kornbeck*, Forest-stream in late autumn; *781. *G. Segantini*, Ploughing; 355. *O. Jernberg*, In the fields; 49. *Bartels*, Full speed ahead; 256. *Nic. Gysis*, Carnival in Greece; 39. *A. Anderson-Lundby*, Winter's day; 236. *E. von Gebhardt*, Crucifixion. — 365. *A. Kampf*, Emp. William I. lying in state; 141. *Fr. Courtens*, Hyacinths; above the door, 400. *F. Khnopff*, Hopeless.

III. To the right: *431. *G. Kuehl*, Sunday afternoon in Holland; 477. *L. Linder*, Baking. — 911. *E. Zimmermann*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 892. *Willroider*, The Deluge; 369. *H. Kaulbach*, At a friend's grave. — 46. *Van de Sande-Bakhuisen*, Village on the dunes; 127. *G. von Canal*, Old château in Westphalia. — 520a. *C. Marr*, Madonna; 76. *J. Benlliure*, St. Francis; 478. *Loefftz*,

Body of Christ; 546. *H. W. Mesdag*, November day. — 148. *Defregger*, A visit; 113. *Austen Brown*, Mlle. Plume Rouge; 777. *Schuster-Woldan*, Sea-beach.

IV. To the right: 795. *Splitgerber*, Evening; 630a. *Raupp*, Chiemsee; 790. *Skarbina*, Farm in Picardy. — 245. *Gierymski*, The Wittelsbacher-Platz in Munich; *107. *J. von Brandt*, Defence; 919. *H. Zügel*, Sheep; 147. *Defregger*, Storming the Red Tower at Munich in 1705; 533. *Le Mayeur*, High-tide; 106. *Jos. von Brandt*, Cossack horses in a snow-storm; 540. *Gari Melchers*, Girl reading. — 584. *A. Newhuys*, Spring; 98. *H. Borchardt*, The letter; 361. *Viggo Johansen*, Social evening; above the door, 271. *L. Hartmann*, In the fields; *544. *A. Menzel*, Contribution; 433. *L. A. Kunz*, Still-life; *229. *A. Gabl*, Vaccination in Tyrol. — 757. *G. Schönleber*, Dutch village; 877. *V. Weishaupt*, Cattle; *83. *Chr. Bisschop*, Sunshine in house and heart; *192. *W. Firle*, Lord's Prayer (triptych); 522. *L. Massaux*, Pasture; 832. *Hans Thoma*, Scene in the Taunus; 510. *G. von Maffei*, Dachshunds and badger. — *902. *Wopfner*, Fishing in the Chiemsee; above the door, 559b. *H. Morley*, Cock-fight.

V. To the right: 738. *R. Schleich*, On the highroad; 429. *K. Kronberger*, Content; *538. *Meissonier*, Bravoes (1852); 368c. *F. A. von Kaulbach*, Pettenkofer. — 154b. *W. von Diez*, Croats; *75. *Benlliure*, May in Valencia; 368a. *F. A. von Kaulbach*, Portrait of the artist's wife; 912. *E. Zimmermann*, Fish; *95. *Böcklin*, Waves; 368b. *F. A. von Kaulbach*, Portrait of children; 528. *Gabriel Max*, The connoisseurs; 830a. *H. Thiérot*, The springs. — 149. *Defregger*, Council of war in 1809; 471. *A. Lier*, Theresienwiese at Munich; 629. *A. von Ramberg*, After dinner. — 290. *J. Henderson*, Still-life; 844. *B. Vautier*, Rustic feast; 237. *F. O. Gäbler*, Reynard's end; 252. *Ed. Grützner*, Convent-scene. — *W. Leibl*, 454. Man at the window, 456b. Portrait of J. P. Selinger, 456a. Study.

We now pass through Room I to the CABINETS (chronologically arranged).

1. Cabinet. 808-816. *Stieler*, 772-774. *Schrotzberg*, Portraits of the Bavarian royal family. On the S. wall, 306. *H. von Hess*, Thorvaldsen; 818. *Stieler*, Goethe (1828). — 819. *Stieler*, Emp. Francis I. of Austria. — 392. *W. von Kaulbach*, King Louis I. — 27. *M. E. Ainmiller*, Interior of Westminster Abbey.

2. Cabinet. To the right, *Rottmann*, 670. Eibsee, 666. Acropolis of Sicyon; 419. *J. A. Koch*, Italian vintage feast; 129. *Catel*, Crown-prince Lewis in the Spanish artists' tavern on the Ripa Grande at Rome. — 314. *P. von Hess*, Greek peasants by the seashore; 17. *B. Adam*, Cattle-market in the Bavarian mountains. — 315. *P. von Hess*, Capturing horses in Wallachia. This and the following cabinets contain a series of oil-sketches (373-391) by *W. von Kaulbach* for the frescoes outside the building (p. 233), representing the artistic activity of King Louis I. at Rome and Munich, with numerous portraits.

3. Cabinet. To the right, 753. *J. Schnorr*, Scene from the Nibelungen-Lied; 636. *Regemorter*, Dutch room; *242. *J. Geyer*, Concilium Medicum. — *890. *Sir David Wilkie*, Opening the will; 249. *A. Graff*, Chodowiecky.

4. Cabinet. To the right, 608. *J. W. Preyer*, Still-life; *660. *L. Robert*, Woman of Procida; 243. *L. Geyer*, Return from the masked ball; 18. *A.* and *B. Adam*, Stable. — 556. *H. Monten*, Reconnaissance by Napoleon; 801. *B. Stange*, Shipping in the Lagoons of Venice; *J. P. Hasenclever*, *272. Jobs (a dunce) at an examination, 273. Sulky spouses; *665. *Rottmann*, Monte Pellegrino at Palermo.

5. Cabinet. To the right, 755. *F. W. Schön*, Eavesdropper; 284. *Heideck*, Approach to the Acropolis; *778. *M. von Schwind*, A symphony; 409. *J. Kirner*, Fortune-teller. Opposite, 318-321. *P. von Hess*, Sketches for the scenes from the Greek War of Independence in the Arcades (p. 203); 583. *Neureuther*, Daughter of the pastor of Taubenhain; 671. *Rottmann*, Hintersee, near Berchtesgaden. — 323. *P. von Hess*, King Otho of Greece with the members of the regency; 238. *E. Gerhardt*, Court of the Lions in the Alhambra.

6. Cabinet. To the right, 611. *D. Quaglio*, Church of St. Sebaldus at Nuremberg; 847. *Verboeckhoven*, Sheep; 399. *N. de Keyser*, Monk and alms-box. — 716. *P. van Schendel*, Night-view of Antwerp market-place; 311. *P. von Hess*, Italian locanda. — 627. *D. Raffet*, Soldiers of the First Republic.

7. Cabinet. To the right, 23. *Fr. Adam*, French cuirassiers at the burning of Moscow. — 3. *A. Achenbach*, Autumn-morning in the Pontine Marshes. — 119. *H. Bürkel*, Winter-scene.

8. Cabinet. To the right, *668. *Rottmann*, Taormina and Mt. Etna; 468. *Lichtenheld*, Castle-court by moonlight; 169. *Eberle*, Sheep and shepherd. — 281. *Heideck*, Bridge of Cuenca in Spain. — 612. *D. Quaglio*, Orvieto Cathedral.

9. Cabinet. To the right, 467. *Lichtenheld*, Moonlight. — 793. *Spitzweg*, The hermits; 561. *K. F. M. Müller*, Bavarian country-wedding; *Spitzweg*, 791. The poor poet, 792. In the attic.

10. Cabinet. To the right, 87a. *Blos*, Portrait of the artist's wife; 257a. *Gysis*, Fortune-teller. — 754. *Schödl*, Still-life; 593a. *Papperitz*, Lady in furs; 153. *Diez*, Magnate on a journey.

11. Cabinet. To the right, 423. *König*, On the tower of St. Peter's, Munich; 431a. *Kühles*, Old farm; 261b. *Habermann*, Portrait. — 919a. *Zügel*, Dogs; 291b. *Hengeler*, Peasant; 784a. *Seiler*, Church-interior; 796a. *Stabrowsky*, Before parting.

12. Cabinet. To the right, 363. *Count von Kalckreuth*, Rainbow; 251. *Grützner*, Silesian toper and the devil; no number, *Lenbach*, Emp. William I.; 337. *Hoch*, Landscape. — 706b. *Samberger*, Portrait; 862. *Vriendt*, Bruges. — 806. *E. von Steinle*, The Parsifal legend (water-colour).

13. Cabinet. To the right, 150a. *E. Dekkert*, Scottish fishing-village; 787. *F. Simm*, Painting-lesson; 825. *Stuck*, Sin; 97. *Giov.*

Boldini, Two friends. — 827. *K. Sundt-Hansen*, Village virtuoso; 154a. *W. von Diez*, St. George; 833. *Thoma*, Solitude; 559a. *H. Morley*, Cattle pasturing; 545. *Menzel*, Study of a head; 262. *G. Hackl*, First quarters in 1812.

14. Cabinet. 53-67. *Bauernfeind*, Oriental scenes in water-colours. — 154. *W. von Diez*, The good old days. — 517-519. *L. Marold*, Parisian life; 427. *Kowalsky-Wierusz*, In February. — 778b-h. *M. von Schwind*, Sketches for the frescoes in the Vienna Opera House.

We now descend to the three Groundfloor Rooms entered from behind the Quadriga (see p. 233).

I. *Section 1.* To the right, *588. *Overbeck*, Mary and Elizabeth, with the Child Christ and the young Baptist (1825); 568. *F. J. Navez*, Spinners of Fondi; 907. *M. Zimmermann*, Oak-wood; 136. *Catel*, Garden of the Capuchins at Syracuse; above, 709. *F. W. von Schadow*, Holy Family. On the partition-wall, 26, 25. *H. Adam*, Views of Munich; 350. *Jacobs*, Shipwreck. — *Sec. 2.* To the right, 615-625. *Quaglio*, Views of Munich; 589. *Overbeck*, Italia and Germania; 802. *Stanye*, Italian villa. — *Sec. 3.* To the right, 766. *Schraudolph*, Miraculous Draught of Fishes; 630. *Ramberg*, Alpine girl at her prayers; *Schraudolph*, 764. St. Agnes, 763. Madonna with Jesus and John the Baptist; 889. *A. Wichmann*, Venetian woman; 239. *Gerhardt*, Interior of St. Mark's at Venice.

II. *Section 1.* To the right, 851. *J. Vermeersch*, Canal Grande at Venice; 219. *J. J. Frey*, Columns of Memnon at Thebes. — *Sec. 2.* To the right, 724-734. *E. Schleich the Elder*, Landscapes, 123. *Bürkel*, Leaving the Alpine pasture; 794. *Spitzweg*, Hermit. — *Sec. 3.* To the right, 446. *J. Lange*, Gosau Lake at sunset; 570. *M. Neher*, Trausnitz Chapel, near Landshut; 645. *Fr. von Rhoden*, Holy Family; 798. *A. Stademann*, Winter-scene; 445. *Lange*, Gosau Lake in the morning. To the left, 743. *W. H. Schmidt*, Dutch school; 513. *Mali*, Verona.

III. *Section 1.* To the right, 308. *P. von Hess*, Battle of Austerlitz; 417. *W. von Kobell*, Battle of Hanau (1813). To the left, 609. *L. Putz*, Bavarian rifles at the battle of Bazeilles (1870). — *Sec. 2.* To the right, 22. *Fr. Adam*, Attack at Mars-la-Tour. To the left, 89. *Fr. Bodenmüller*, Battle of Wörth. — *Sec. 3.* To the right, 21. *Fr. Adam*, Battle of Orleans (1870). To the left, *Adam*, 7. Storming of the Intrenchments of Düppel (1849), 8. Battle of Custozza (1848), 9. Battle of Novara (1849).

We now return along the S. walls of the three rooms. III. 444. *H. Lang*, Passage of the Marne (1870); 24. *Fr. Adam*, Attack at Floing (1870; grisaille); 443. *H. Lang*, Storming of Fröschweiler; 193. *J. Fischbach*, Convent-garden. — II. 126. *W. Camphausen*, In the days of Cromwell; 90. *Bodenmüller*, Episode in the battle of Sedan; 217. *Ph. Foltz*, The minstrel's curse. — I. 481-502. *A. Löffler*, Oriental sketches; 31. *J. C. Aiwasowski*, Near St. Peters-

burg; 767. *Schraudolph*, The Virgin, Mary Magdalen, and John the Baptist at Golgotha.

The **Antiquarium**, on the groundfloor of the New Pinakothek, contains the smaller Greek and Roman and a few Egyptian antiquities, including some fine terracottas and bronzes (adm., see p. 195; catalogue, 1901, 1 *M.*).

I. Room. Cork models of the Pantheon and the so-called temples of Vesta at Rome and Tivoli. Ancient terracottas mostly of Italian, some of Greek origin, some of them reproductions of celebrated works in bronze or marble. *Cabinet to the left of the entrance:* *258. Winged Victory, a Roman work after the Nike of Paionios at Olympia; Venus in the shell; Etruscan portrait-heads. *Case in front:* Greek terracotta figures of the 4-5th cent. B. C.: 651a. Youth wrapped in his mantle; 986. Dancing girl kneeling; 790. Votive relief; at the back, Casts from Greek terracotta moulds. *Case to the right of the entrance:* 662. Diomede with the Palladium; 659. Funeral feast (5th cent.); *777. Perforated glass goblet, with an inscription, from a Roman sarcophagus at Cologne; 775. Painted and ornamented terracotta goblet in the form of a head; fragments of carefully modelled Roman slabs in relief; on the top, *259. Head of Jupiter, from an Etruscan type of the 4th cent.; 110. Realistic portrait-busts; behind, fragments of Greek (Sicilian) and Roman vessels with reliefs, Pompeian frescoes, mosaics. *Glass case by the right wall* (W.): to the left, 847, 849. Etruscan heads (3rd cent.); to the right, 907. Italian horse; 505. Greek statuette of an athlete (4th cent.). *Glass case by the left wall:* on the left, archaic terracotta figures; above, early-Etruscan reliefs; on the right, above, *846. Attic girl; *978. Girl before a small temple; 850. Girl standing; 906. Girl dancing; 908. Leda; all Greek works of the 4th century. — II. Room. Models in cork of the Basilica of Constantine, the Temple of Neptune at Pæstum, etc. The *Wall Cases* contain small antiquities of the most diverse nature; opposite, Hellenistic and Roman tombreliefs; in the window-niches, antique glass-paste and (921) a Hellenistic fragment in relief with three old men. — III. Room. Cork and plaster models (Colosseum, House of Sallust at Pompeii, etc.). The *Round Case in the centre* contains gold and silver ornaments (shelf 1, Gold trinkets of an early date from Greece, Cyprus, and Etruria; shelves 2 & 3, Gold trinkets from Etruria; shelf 4, *Gold wreath from a Greek tomb at Armento, S. Italy; shelf 5, Admirable gold ornaments from Greece and Etruria; shelf 6, Egyptian gold ornaments from the great Pyramid of Meroe), silver vessels from Pompeii (shelf 7), and works in ivory (shelf 8). In the *Wall Cases* are Roman lamps, bronze ornaments and utensils, etc. — IV. Room. In the *Centre*, Ancient weapons and armour, including a handsome suit of bronze armour from the tomb of a Greek warrior in S. Italy. Among the small bronze figures in the *Case to the left of the entrance* are: *363. Discobolus, after Myron; 372. Hercules, probably after Lysippus; 369. Pallas Athena; 357. Youthful Mars; *361. Venus loosening her sandal; 373. Zeus; the case also contains some Etruscan mirrors. *Case to the right of the entrance:* 647. Silver goblet with representations of the destruction of Troy, by a Greek master; 652. One-handled silver pitcher with reliefs of Lapithæ and Centaurs; 666. Marble disk with representations of Hercules; 671. Early-Greek standing mirror from Hermione, in Argolis (5th cent. B.C.). The early-Etruscan bronze reliefs by the *E. Wall* belong to the same series as Nos. 67-73 in the Glyptothek (p. 241). By the middle window of the *N. Wall:* 920. Cist from Præneste. In front of the window on the right are copies of Mycenæan antiquities. — Egyptian Room (to the left of Room I). Egyptian collection: sarcophagi, mummies, cippi, etc.

In the Schelling-Strasse (Nos. 83-93), near the New Pinakothek, are the so-called *Fürstenhäuser*, a row of private residences elaborately adorned with frescoes by Ferd. Wagner; in the court of No. 87 is the kiosque from the old winter-garden of Louis II. A little

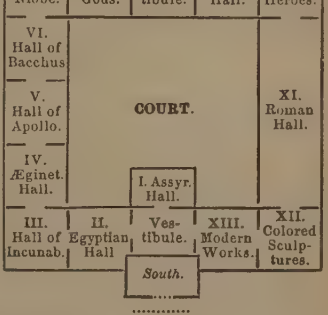
to the N., in the Arcis-Str., lies the new *Northern Cemetery* (Pl. D, 1; p. 254). Opposite the W. side of the Old Pinakothek rises the **Polytechnic School** (Pl. D, 2; 1865-68; 765 ft. long), a handsome brick edifice in the Italian Renaissance style of the 16th cent., with ornamentation in granite and sandstone, by *Neureuther* (d. 1887). The cornice is adorned with seventy-two medallion-portraits of celebrated architects, mathematicians, and naturalists. *Staircase worthy of inspection. The valuable technical collections are shown during the vacations only, and occasionally on Sundays (apply to the custodian, groundfloor). In front of the right wing is a seated marble statue of *G. S. Ohm* (d. 1854), the physicist, by Ruemann (1895). — In the neighbouring Luisen-Strasse are the *School of Industrial Art* (Pl. C, 2) and, a few houses farther on (No. 33), the *Villa Lenbach* (adm. see p. 196), in the Italian Renaissance style.

The ***Glyptothek** (Pl. C, D, 2, 3; adm., see p. 196), or 'Repository of Sculptures', in the Königs-Platz, contains ancient sculptures collected chiefly by Louis I. when crown-prince, in 1805-16. The building, erected by *Klenze* in 1816-30, is externally in the Ionic style, with a porch of eight columns; the interior is vaulted, and tends to the Roman style. The group in the tympanum, designed by *Wagner*, and executed by *Schwanthaler* and others in marble, represents Minerva as protectress of the plastic art. The niches in front and on the sides contain marble statues of famous sculptors. The rooms are not heated in winter. Short guide $^1/_2$ *M*, catalogue (1900) 2 *M*, book with 100 plates and 157 wood cuts (1903) 2 *M*. Director *Prof. A. Furtwängler.*

I. *Assyrian Hall.* At the entrance, two colossal lions with human heads, casts of the originals from the palace of Sardanapalus III. at Kalah (Larissa; 884-859 B.C.), now in the Louvre. In the hall, seven reliefs in alabaster (1-7), originally coloured, with winged genii, etc., and cuneiform inscriptions.

II. *Egyptian Hall.* At the entrance, 20. 21. Statues of black marble in the style of Egyptian kings, of the time of Hadrian. 23, 24. Recumbent sphinxes, in basalt, of Egyptian workmanship; between them, 22. Obelisk in syenite, of Roman origin. To the left, 25. Statue of Horus, the god of the sun, with the head of a hawk, in black granite, early Egyptian; 26. Portrait-statue of a man (Græco-Roman period); 27. Antinous as Osiris, in rosso antico, of Hadrian's time; 29. Isis, a Roman figure with an early-Egyptian head; 31. Delicate relief with the figure of a man (3rd millennium B. C.); *28 and 37. Groups of husband and wife in a sitting posture, in sandstone, the former with traces of painting (New Empire; ca. 1600-1100 B.C.); between these, 34. Portrait statue in basalt, of the Middle Empire (2200-1700 B.C.); 42. Quadruple head of Brahma, 43. Head of Buddha (specimens of Indian art from Java); *45. Sitting statue of a high priest, in limestone, early Egyptian (c. 1300 B.C.); 45b. Head of a statue in dark granite, a Greek work of the Ptolemaic period.

III. *Hall of the Incunabula* (Greek and Etruscan art, 'in cunabulis', *i.e.* 'in its cradle', and copies). 67 73. Fragments of a large bronze relief in the archaic Greek style belonging to a chariot, found at Perugia and perhaps made there (6th or 7th cent. B. C.). 46. Upper part of a statue of a warrior, in sandstone, an archaic Greek work, probably from near Mycenæ (end of the 7th cent. B. C.); *47. So-called Apollo of Tenea, an archaic Greek tomb-figure (ca. 600 B. C.; found at the foot of the Acro-Corinth); 48. Archaic head (unfinished); 49. Tyche (Fortuna) with the cornucopia, a Roman reproduction of an archaic Greek original; 51. Spes, Roman, a similar work; 56. Head of Eros(?), Roman copy of a Greek original; 53,54. Etruscan cinerary urns (3rd cent. B.C.); 53a. Hermes of Aphrodite, perhaps after a work by Phidias; *55. Head of a youth, a copy in marble of a bronze original; 57. Bearded Bacchus, head modern; 60. Triangular base of a censer, a fine Etruscan work of the 6th cent. B.C., found at Perugia along with Nos. 67-73; 60a. Head of a youth, after an original of the Phidian period.



IV. ***Æginetan Hall.* Sculptures in marble from a Temple of Minerva in the island of Ægina, found in 1811, purchased by Crown-Prince Louis in 1812, and restored with the aid of Thorvaldsen. These are of great importance in the history of art. They consist of two pediment groups from the temple erected by the Æginetans after the Persian wars, and commemorate the exploits of their heroes, Telamon and his sons Ajax and Teucer, in the war against the Trojans. The first group (E. pediment) consists now of five figures only; the other (W. pediment) has ten. The figures are somewhat thickset, with mask-like heads and open mouths. On the wall opposite the window are coloured reproductions of the temple-façades. Group on the right: Telamon and Hercules fighting over the body of Oicles against Laomedon, the perjured King of Troy. 86. Telamon (?), 87. Dying Trojan, 88. Youth bending forwards, *85. Fallen warrior, *84. Hercules. Group on the left: Greeks fighting against the Trojans around the body of Patroclus (or Achilles).

74. Athena, 75. Patroclus, 76. Ajax Telamonius, 77. Teucer, 78. Greek combatant (Ajax, son of Oïleus ?), 79. Wounded Greek, 80. Hector, 81. Trojan archer (Paris?), 82. Trojan fighting, 83. Wounded Trojan. By the walls are smaller fragments, and in the recesses are casts of the heads discovered near the temple in 1901.

V. *Hall of Apollo.* 208. Draped statue of a Roman lady of the reign of Claudius (head ancient, but not belonging to this statue); 209. Attic cinerary urn, with relief (ca. 400 B. C.); *210. Girl's head (Muse?), an admirable original of the Attic School (4th cent. B.C.); *211. Colossal statue of Apollo Citharœdus (Winckelmann's 'Barberini Muse'), a copy of a statue of the school of Phidias, found at Tivoli near Rome; 212. Head of Mars; *213. Athena, Roman copy of a bronze original of the time of Pericles; 213a. Dancing muse (?), in the style of the 4th cent. B. C.; *214. Statue of Diana, Roman, perhaps after a Greek original of the close of the 5th cent. B.C.; 197. Roman lady as Ceres; 199. Tomb-relief of Plangon, a little Athenian girl (4th cent. B.C.); 206a. Statuette of a goddess enthroned, a well-preserved example of a temple-image, of the period of Hadrian; 206. Greek votive relief, with the worship of a hero (time of Alexander the Great); 207. Athena (head older than the body).

VI. *Hall of Bacchus.* In the centre: **218. Sleeping satyr, the 'Barberini Faun', a Greek original (ca. 300 B. C.; partly restored); 234. Colossal head of a goddess, a Hellenistic original (1st or 2nd cent. B.C.); to the left, *219. Eirene and Plutus, a copy of the bronze original by Cephisodotus the Elder, an elder contemporary of Praxiteles (beginning of the 4th cent. B. C.); 221. Silenus, copy from a Greek original in bronze; 222. Head of a young centaur, after a bronze original of the 1st or 2nd cent. B. C.; 223. Bacchanalian sarcophagus; upon it, 224. Drunken satyr, Roman copy of a Greek work in marble; *225. Head of Jupiter Ammon, with horns; 226. Bacchus resting; 227. Artemis-Tyche, with the cornucopia, head restored by Thorvaldsen; *228, 229. Satyrs, probably after Praxiteles; 231. Bacchus, late-Roman; 232. Satyr with a wine-skin; 236. Nymph; *238. Silenus with the young Bacchus, freely restored. By the wall to the left, 239. Nuptials of Neptune and Amphitrite, a Greek relief of the 1st cent. B. C.

VII. *Hall of the Children of Niobe.* In the doorway, 245. Head of the youthful Hercules, perhaps a copy after Lysippus. 246. Girl's head, of the Hellenistic period; 248, 253. Two fine ancient heads; 250. Isis and Harpocrates; 250a. Small head (Eros?), of the Hellenistic-Roman period; 251. Rustic scene, a relief of the Augustan period; *252. Head of Medusa ('Medusa Rondanini'), alto-relief, Roman copy of a Greek original of the end of the 5th cent. B. C.; *258. Venus of Cnidos, after Praxiteles; 261. Head of the young Pan, with horns ('Winckelmann's Faun'); 263. Head of Paris; 264. Decoration of a hermes, relief; 266. Draped figure, restored by

Thorvaldsen as Clio. In the centre, 268. Boy struggling with a goose, a Roman copy of the bronze original of Boëthus; 269. Dying son of Niobe; *270. Torso of a youth, an admirable copy of a Greek work of the school of Praxiteles (4th cent. B. C.), known as Ilioneus.

VIII. *Hall of the Gods.* This and the next two rooms are adorned with beautiful *Frescoes by *Cornelius*, executed in 1820-30. The principal scenes are: 1. The infernal regions, Orpheus entreating Pluto and Proserpine to restore him his wife Eurydice; 2. Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite; Arion; Thetis; 3. Olympus; Jupiter and Juno; Hercules receiving the cup of nectar from Hebe; Ganymede and the eagle. On the vaults are the four Elements, the Seasons, and the Quarters of the Day. Opposite the window, Water, Spring, Morning; to the right of the window, Fire, Summer, Noon; above the window, Air, Autumn, Evening; to the left of the window, Earth, Winter, Night. Over the doors are reliefs by Schwanthaler. — In the niches, 271. Head of Hercules; 272. Head of Mars, replica of the Mars Ludovisi at Rome (by Scopas); 273. Head of Homer, after an original of the 5th cent. B.C.

Small Vestibule. Frescoes: Minerva imparts a soul to the man formed by Prometheus; Prometheus released by Hercules; Pandora opens her casket. In the niches are Roman busts; to the left, 276. Head of Marcus Aurelius, in peperino,

IX. *Hall of the Trojans.* Frescoes: 1. Quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon over the abduction of Briseïs; 2. Contest for the body of Patroclus; 3. Destruction of Troy, with Priam, Hecuba, Cassandra, Æneas, and Anchises. The nine smaller paintings on the ceiling represent episodes before and during the Trojan war. — In the niches, 283. Statuette of Hercules, after an original of the school of Lysippus; 284. Statuette of a dancer (Attic; 1st cent. B. C.)

X. *Hall of the Heroes.* In the entrance: 292. Head of Demosthenes. On the left: 294. Æsculapius; *295. Statue of a god (Vulcan?) or hero, after an an early Argive bronze (ca. 460 B. C.); 297. Chrysippus (?); *298. Alexander the Great, Roman copy of a work by a contemporary of Alexander (both arms and right leg restored); 299. Head of a Greek general of the time of Pericles; 300. Hermes; 301. Head of a Greek general of the time of the Peloponnesian War; *302. Athlete, a copy of an early-Attic original in the style of Myron; 304. Diomedes carrying off the Palladium, after a Greek original in bronze (the Victory not part of the original); beside it, 304a. Hand with part of the Palladium, from a replica; 291. Socrates. In the centre, *287. Mercury, after a bronze original of the school of Lysippus (head not belonging to the statue).

XI. *Hall of the Romans* (in three sections), with a valuable collection of busts, chiefly of the Roman Empire. By the doors: 305, 306, 371, 372. Four Caryatides, Roman. Section 1: to the left, *309. Head of a Roman of the Republican period; 311. Statue of a Roman lady of the time of Claudius. Busts: 314. Tiberius; 316. The

Younger Agrippina; *317, 318. Augustus; *319. So-called Marius, 320. Old Roman, both of the Republican period; *321. Nero; 324. So-called Mæcenas. Over these busts: 328. Roman sarcophagus-relief with Luna and Endymion; below, 326. Sarcophagus-relief with the Muses, Apollo, and Athena. Below the window: 413. Portrait-head (late Republican period); *417. Son of Constantine the Great. — Sec. 2: to the left, 331. Statue with the head of Septimius Severus. Busts: 334. Apollodorus, probably Trajan's architect of that name; *335, 336. Trajan; *337. Antoninus Pius; 338. Titus; 339. Unknown; 344. Erroneously named Marcus Aurelius. Over the busts, 348. Frieze, with Victories sacrificing; below, 345. Sarcophagus-relief with the Niobides; upon it, 338a. Portrait-head of a child. 346, 347. Two pulvinaria (seats of the gods), with appropriate attributes. In the middle, several Candelabra. On the other side are less important busts, including Antinous (400) and Lucius Verus (399). — By the pillars: Statues of Augustus (350) and Nero (? 394). In the middle, 437. Drunken woman (after a Pergamenian bronze). — Sec. 3: to the left, 353. Septimius Severus; 354. Julia Domna, wife of Severus; 356. Otacilia Severa, wife of Philippus Arabs; 357. Septimius Severus; 358. Commodus; 360. Philip the Younger; 362. Portrait, of the 3rd cent. A. D. Over the busts, 365. Sarcophagus-relief with a Bacchic procession; below, 363. Sarcophagus-relief with Orestes and Iphigeneia. On the other side, less interesting busts. At the end of the room: 367. Livia Drusilla, wife of Augustus, statue; 375. Bust of Lucius Verus; 377. Statue of Matidia (?), niece of Trajan, as Ceres. In the centre: 439. Sacrificial altar, with Mercury; 440. Funereal urn.

XII. *Hall of the Coloured Sculptures.* In the centre, 441. Roman mosaic; upon it, 447. Archaic candelabrum. To the left, 449. Goddess, in black and white marble, freely restored; *450. Head of a satyr, in bronze; 453. River-god, in black marble; 455. Good Roman relief of a rustic scene (Augustan period); 456. Greek votive-relief dedicated to Pan (Roman period); **457. Bronze head of a youth, a Greek work of the 5th cent. B.C.; 458. Statue of an athlete, in black marble; 459. Girl loosening her robe, fountain figure in black and white marble, a good Roman work; 448a. Head of a laughing satyr, in green basalt (late-Hellenistic); 463. Bronze statue of the young Zeus (Etruscan work of the 2nd or 3rd cent. B. C.); 441. Tripod with a statuette of Silenus in bronze (Etruscan; 4th or 5th cent. B.C.); 466. Young satyr, in black marble; 444. Bronze statue of a lady, a good early Roman work (head modern); 448. Head of Socrates.

XIII. *Hall of Modern Masters.* To the left, *484. *Canova*, Paris; 485. *R. Schadow*, Woman fastening her sandal; 478. *Wolff*, Bust of Gen. von Heydeck; 486. *Spalla*, Bust of Napoleon (1808); 487. *Thorvaldsen*, Bust of Louis I. when crown-prince (1821); 488. *Canova*, Bust of Paris; 489. *Eberhardt*, Cupid and Muse; 492. *Wind*,

Boy with canopic vase; 501. *Wrba*, Bust of a woman; 491c. *C. Meunier*. The puddler, bronze head; 490. *Hahn*, Eve; 493. *Hirt*, Arethusa; 494. *Dittler*, Archer; 489a. *Wrba*, Diana on the stag — To the right of the exit: 497. *Taschner*, Parsifal; no numbers, *Stuck*, Athlete, *Gaul*, Goats resting; 499. *Bermann*, Bust of F. von Lenbach; 472. Head of a young man (not Raphael), a good Florentine terracotta of the 15th cent.; 476. *Flossmann*, Motherhood, a group. Busts: 477. *Dannecker*, Elector Palatine Frederick the Victorious; 491. *Eberhardt*, The Russian marshal Münnich; *495. *Rauch*, Admiral Tromp; 479. *Freund*, Count Stolberg; 475. *Schadow*, Iffland; 471. *Tieck*, Barbarossa; 481. *Busch*, Catharine II. of Russia; 482. *Tenerani*, Vesta, marble statue; no number, *Hildebrand*, *Bust of a girl; 483. *Thorvaldsen*, Statue of Adonis. In the centre: 469. *Carlès*, Abel, bronze; 470. *Ruemann*, Ludovica, Duchess of Bavaria, monumental figure; 474. *Algardi* (1602-54), Christ as a child.

The **Exhibition Building** (Pl. C, 3), opposite the Glyptothek, in the Corinthian style, with a porticus of eight columns, was completed by *Ziebland* in 1845. In the tympanum is Bavaria, bestowing wreaths on artists, by *Schwanthaler*. It contains the permanent exhibition of works by the members of the Munich 'Secession' (p. 195).

The handsome Königs-Platz is appropriately terminated by the ***Propylæa** (Pl. C, 3), a magnificent gateway, with Doric columns outside, and Ionic inside, designed by *Klenze*, and completed in 1862. The reliefs by *Schefzky* (after *Hiltensperger*) represent scenes from the Greek War of Independence and the régime of King Otho. On the inner walls are inscribed the names of the heroes of the war and of famous philhellenists. — On the day after its inauguration (30th Oct., 1862) the ex-monarch of Greece (d. 1867) returned to his native city. — From the Propylæa to the *Basilica* and to the *Crystal Palace*, see p. 248.

The ***Schack Picture Gallery**, Aeussere Brienner-Str. 19 (Pl. C, 3; adm., see p. 197; illustrated catalogue, 1905, 50 pf., bound 1 *M*.), bequeathed by *Count Adolf von Schack* (d. 1894), the poet, to the German Emperor, consists of choice modern works of German masters, such as Genelli, Schwind, Feuerbach, and Böcklin, and of copies (often admirable) of the great Italian and Spanish masters by Lenbach and others. It forms a valuable complement to the New Pinakothek.

Ground Floor. Opposite the entrance: *Seeboeck*, Bust of Count Schack. — Room I. To the left: *Böcklin*, 12. Ideal landscape, *18. Murderer pursued by the Furies, 14. Pan frightening a shepherd, 25. Autumn-landscape, with Death on horseback, 19. The dragon's cave, *17. The shepherd's complaint, *15. Villa on the sea, 24. A Roman tavern in spring. *71. *Lenbach*, Shepherd-boy; 16. *Böcklin*, Italian villa; 1. *Bamberger*, Gibraltar; 164. *Spitzweg*, Hypochondriac; 3. *Bamberger*, The bridge of St. Miguel, near Toledo; 93.

Feuerbach, Laura at mass at Avignon, watched by Petrarch; 172. *Steinle*, The watchman; 31. *Dreber*, Sappho. — 104. *Preller*, Ulysses and Leucothea; above the door, *78. *Lenbach*, Portrait of Count Schack; 103. *Piloty*, Columbus discovering the New World. — 42. *Feuerbach*, Idyll from Tivoli; 72. *Lenbach*, Portrait of a lady; 117. *Rottmann*, Greek coast with rising storm; *Feuerbach*, *40. Hafiz at the fountain, 32. Garden of Ariosto; 61. *Henneberg*, The Wild Huntsman; *Feuerbach*, 37. Children bathing. 35. Francesca da Rimini and Paolo, *34. Pietà. *22. *Böcklin*, Ideal landscape with the journey to Emmaus; above, *Feuerbach*, 33. Roman woman, 36. Nymph listening to children performing music; *Böcklin*, 13. The anchorite, 27. Nereid and Triton, 21. Ideal landscape in spring, 20. Shepherdess with her flock; 41. *Feuerbach*, Mother and children at a well.

Room II. Copies from Giov. Bellini, Titian, Palma Vecchio, Veronese, etc., by *A. Wolf*.

First Floor. Room I. *M. von Schwind* (to the left), 137. The Erl-King; 143. Forest-chapel; 140. Morning; (to the right) 151. Number Nip. *139. The wedding-trip; 158. The captive's dream; 135. Nymphs watering a stag. — To the right, Room II. (right), *M. von Schwind*, 147. Duel by night, 160. Hero and Leander, *129. Count Gleichen returning from the Crusades. — *M. von Schwind*, 141. Youth on his travels, 153 (above), Father Rhine, 156. The Jungfrau. — 48. *Genelli*, Ezekiel's vision. — We return to R. I. and enter —

Room III. *M. von Schwind*, 130-133. Morning, Noon, Evening, Night, 150. Wieland the Smith, 164. Hermit in a rock-grotto.

Room IV. *Copies from Titian, Giorgione, Murillo, Velazquez, Rubens, etc., by *Lenbach;* to the left of the door, 73. *Lenbach*, Portrait of himself.

Room V. Left wall: 175. *Steinle*, Lorelei; 84. *H. von Marées*, Watering horses; 173. *Steinle*, Tartini playing the violin on a tower of Padua; 185. *Zimmermann*, Brocken scene from Goethe's Faust (figures by *Schwind*); *Genelli*, *49. Rape of Europa, *52. Lycurgus fighting with Bacchus and Bacchantes; 115. *Rottmann*, Greek landscape; 182. *A. Wolf*, Lovers in a garden at Venice. — End-wall: 80. *Lenbach*, Study of a head; 70. *Larson*, Norwegian harbour under the midnight sun. — Right wall: 163. *Spitzweg*, Serenade (from the Barber of Seville); above, *62. *Hess*, Thorvaldsen; 51. *Genelli*, Abraham receiving the news of Isaac's birth; 2. *Bamberger*, Toledo; *Lenbach*, 75. View of the Alhambra, 74. View of the Vega, from the Torre de las Infantas at Granada; *50. *Genelli*, Hercules and Omphale; *81. *W. Lindenschmit*, The fisherman (Goethe); *53a. *Genelli*, Composition for the curtain of a theatre; 76. *Lenbach*, The Tocador de la Reina at the Alhambra; above, 176. *Steinle*, Adam and Eve; 167. *Spitzweg*, Hermit; 114. *Rottmann*, The Hintersee, near Berchtesgaden; above, 53. *Genelli*, Bacchus and the Muses;

116. *Rottmann*, The spring of Calirrhoë, near Athens; 166. *Spitzweg*, Turkish coffee-house; 126. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, The Erl-King; 66. *L. von Klenze*, Interior of a Saracenic château near Amalfi; *168. *Spitzweg*, Herd-girls on an alp; *30. *P. von Cornelius*, Flight into Egypt (of his early Roman period; the landscape in the background is painted by J. A. Koch); 79. *Lenbach*, Portrait of Count Schack; 67 *J. A. Koch*, Lime-kiln near Olevano.

Room VI. Copies from Bellini, Titian, Michael Angelo, Velazquez, etc., by *Liphart*, *Marées*, *Schwarzer*, *Wolf*, and others. — We now return to Room V and descend the stairs to the right.

Ground Floor. — Room I. (to the left) 94. *Naue*, Return of Kallias and Arete from the battle of Salamis (after Count Schack's poem 'The Pleiades'); *Neureuther*, 97. The nun (from Uhland), 101. Dream of Rezia (from Wieland's Oberon); 46. *Führich*, Introduction of Christianity into ancient Germany. Copies of Titian, P. Veronese, Correggio, and Seb. del Piombo, by *Wolf*.

Room II. (to the left), 184. *A. Zimmermann*, Golgotha at the time of the Crucifixion; 102. *Neureuther*, Reminiscence of the Villa Malta at Rome; 181. *Wolf*, Venetian banquet; 10. *Bode*, Alpine fay; landscapes by *Bamberger* (4), *Max Schmidt* (124). Copies from Venetian masters, by *Wolf* and others.

The **Bronze Foundry** (Pl. B, 1; adm., see p. 196; tramway-lines 1 & 4, p. 193), in the Erzgiesserei-Str., enjoys a high reputation. Founded in 1825 by *Stiglmayer* (d. 1844), it was afterwards managed by his nephew *Ferd. von Miller* (d. 1887), and now belongs to the sons of the latter. The *Museum* contains the original models of most of the statues cast here, including the head of the Germania on the Niederwald Monument. Visitors are not admitted to the workshops. — A few paces to the N.W., in the Ferdinand-Miller-Platz (Pl. B, 1), is the *Church of St. Benno*, in the Romanesque style.

Beyond the Arsenal lie the *Military Hospital*, the *Maximilian Barracks*, and the *Artillery Workshops*. — Other large military structures have recently been erected in the Marsfeld (Pl. A, 2, 3), to the W. of the Stiglmayer-Platz. Among these are the buildings of the *Corps of Cadets* (façade 735 ft. long), in the Mars-Platz; the *Military School* (façade 465 ft. long), in the Blutenburger-Str.; and the *Military Academy*, in the Pappenheimer-Str., the last with a collection of weapons and models on the first floor.

Farther to the N.W. is the *Grünwald-Park* (garden-restaurant; tramway-lines 1 & 4), in the Nymphenburg hollow at the E. end of the Schloss Canal, along which avenues lead to (1 M.) Nymphenburg (p. 255). By the hollow is the handsome new *Orphanage*, in the German baroque style by Grässel, and to the E. of it, in the Dom Pedro-Platz, rises the Prot. *Christus-Kirche*, in the Gothic style by Th. Fischer. A branch-line of the tramway runs to the N. from the Grünwald-Park to the new *Moosach Cemetery*, with a portico in the Italian Renaissance style and Lenbach's grave (d. 1904), the monument by G. Seidl.

The ***Basilica** of *St. Boniface* (Pl. C, 3; adm., see p. 197), in the Karl-Str., 2 min. to the S. of the Propyläa (p. 245), is an admirable imitation of an early-Christian Italian basilica of the 5th or 6th cent., designed by *Ziebland* (completed in 1850). Nave 75 ft., four aisles 41 ft. in height. The sixty-six columns are monoliths of grey Tyrolese marble with bases and capitals of white marble. Open timber roof with gilded beams.

On the right of the entrance is a sarcophagus of gray marble, the burial-place of Louis I. (d. 1868) and his queen Theresa (d. 1854). The choir, the side-altars, the spaces between the windows, and the walls of the nave are decorated with fine frescoes by *H. von Hess* and his pupils *Schraudolph* and *Koch*: scenes from the life of St. Boniface and Bavarian saints, Madonna enthroned, Stoning of St. Stephen, etc. Above the columns in the nave, are thirty-four medallion-portraits of the popes from Julius III. to Gregory XVI. — Adjoining the choir of the church is a Benedictine monastery, with a fine fresco of the Holy Eucharist, by *H. von Hess*, in the refectory.

The **Botanic Garden** (Pl. C, 3, 4; adm., see p. 196; also entered from the Sophien-Str.), opposite the Basilica, contains a large fresh-water aquarium (Victoria Regia, etc.), a palm-house with a lofty glass dome, a botanical museum, etc. At the S.W. corner of the garden, almost opposite the girls' school (Luisen-Str. 9) erected by Th. Fischer (comp. p. 214), is the *Germania Fountain* by Bernauer. — In the Sophien-Str. is the **Crystal Palace** (Pl. C, 4; 255 yds. long; central part 75 ft. high), erected in 1854 entirely of glass and iron, under *Voit's* direction, for exhibitions. Since 1888 it has been used for the *Annual Exhibition of Art* (see p. 195). — A little to the S. are the Courts of Law and the Karls-Platz (p. 251). To the E., at the corner of the Arco-Str. and the Barer-Str., is the bronze **Monument of F. X. Gabelsberger* (d. 1849; Pl. D, 4), inventor of a well-known system of stenography, by Eberle (1890). From this point we proceed to the E. to the —

Maximilians-Platz (Pl. D, 4), the pleasure-grounds of which were laid out by *K. von Effner*. In the middle stands the ***Liebig Monument**, by *Wagmüller* and *Ruemann*, erected in 1883. The seated marble figure of the great chemist (1803-73) rests upon a pedestal of grey granite with laurel-wreaths and marble reliefs. Adjacent is a marble bench with a *Bust of Effner* (1886). Opposite rises the polychrome new building of the *Exchange & Chamber of Commerce ('Haus für Handel und Gewerbe')*, designed by F. Thiersch.

At the S.W. end of the grounds rises the handsome ***Wittelsbach Fountain** by *Hildebrand* (1895), with groups emblematical of the destructive and fertilizing powers of water and masks symbolizing its different 'temperaments'. — To the W., opposite the fountain, is the *Bernheimer Haus*, a baroque edifice by Thiersch (1890), with the *German Bank*, in the Lenbach-Platz, on one side of it, and the *Bavarian Bank* on the other, both erected by A. Schmidt in 1901-02. To the S., at the corner of the Pfandhaus-Str., is the *Herzog-Max-*

Burg, built after 1578 by Duke William V., now occupied by the military authorities and the Commission for Extinguishing the National Debt. Farther to the S.W. is the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 251).

To the E. of the Liebig Monument (Pranner-Str. 20) is the *Landtagsgebäude* (Pl. E, 4), or House of the Diet, remodelled in 1885 in the German Renaissance style. Farther on, at No. 7 Promenade-Str., is the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. E, 4), a handsome baroque edifice of 1720, and facing the N. end of the street is the *Greek Church* (St. Salvator's), built in the Gothic style in 1904. — In the Pfandhaus-Str. (see above; No. 7) is the **Kunstgewerbe-Haus** (Pl. D, 4; adm., see p. 196), built in 1877 in the Renaissance style, with a façade by *Knabl* and *Voit* and a fine exhibition-hall (exhibits all for sale). The handsome banquet-hall, designed by *B. Gedon*, is adorned with paintings by *F. A. Kaulbach*. — The Pfandhaus-Strasse ends at the Promenade-Platz (Pl. D, E, 4), in which are five bronze statues. In the middle is *Elector Max Emmanuel* (1679-1726), conqueror of Belgrade, by Brugger (1861). To the right are *Westenrieder* (1748-1829), the historian, by Widnmann (1854), and *Gluck* (1714-87), the composer, by Brugger; to the left are *Kreittmayr* (1705-90), the statesman, by Schwanthaler (1845), and *Orlando di Lasso* (1520-94), the composer (properly Roland de Lattre, of the Netherlands), by Widnmann. — The Maffei-Str. leads to the E. from the Promenade-Platz to the busy Theatiner-Str., whence we may follow either the Perusa-Str. to the N.E. to the Max-Joseph-Platz (p. 200), or the Wein-Str. to the S. to the Marien-Platz.

c. The Inner, W., and S. Quarters of the City.

The **Marien-Platz** (Pl. E, 5; formerly called the Schrannen-Platz), the centre of old Munich, is adorned with a *Column of the Madonna*, erected in 1638 by Elector Maximilian I. from a design by Peter Candid, to commemorate the victory on the Weisse Berg near Prague (1620). Enthroned on the column is the Virgin, the tutelary saint of Bavaria; four genii at the corners contend against a viper, a basilisk, a lion, and a dragon (plague, war, famine, and heresy).

The **Old Rathaus** (Pl. E, 5), on the E. side of the Platz, dates from the 14th cent. and was restored in 1865. The tower, under which runs the road to the Tal (p. 253), is adorned with paintings by *F. Seitz*. The gables in front bear zinc statues of Henry the Lion and Louis the Bavarian by *Knoll*. The great hall, restored in 1898, has a vaulted wooden ceiling and frieze with coats of arms and good figures of dancers carved in wood (15th cent.); on the walls are 23 standards of the Munich guilds (17-18th cent.). — On the N. side of the Platz is the ***New Rathaus**, a handsome Gothic edifice by *Hauberrisser*. The E. portion was completed in 1874, the W. portion, with a tower 246 ft. high, in 1905. The façade towards the Marien-Platz has a balcony in three sections on the right,

terminating in a lofty gable; to the left of it, under a canopy, is a bronze equestrian statue of Prince-Regent Luitpold, by F. von Miller (1906).

Below the portal of the E. wing, to the left, are two tablets, with handsome bronze trophies, in memory of citizens who fell in the war of 1870-71. On the second floor are the *Council Chambers*, on the left that of the town-council, on the right that of the magistrates (adm., see p. 197). In the former, filling the whole wall, is a large allegorical painting of 'Munichia' by *K. von Piloty*, illustrating the history of Munich (explanation of the portraits on the table); also portraits of Louis II. by *F. Piloty* and Prince Regent Luitpold by *Kaulbach*. The '*Magistrates' Room* is adorned with a mural painting by *W. Lindenschmit* (progress of Munich under Louis I.) and admirable stained-glass windows by *R. Seitz* (nine departments of civic administration). Portraits of Prince-Regent Luitpold by *Holmberg* and Louis II. by *Lenbach*. Bust of Burgomaster von Ehrhardt (d. 1888), by *F. von Miller*. Splendid carved timber ceiling; fine mantelpiece and chandelier. — To the left of the portal is the Hauptwache or guard-house. In the sunk-floor (entrance in the Diener-Str.) is the *Ratskeller* (p. 192).

A room in the W. wing contains a collection of arms of Bavarian veterans (open on week-days except Sat., 2-3., free).

At the N.E. corner of the Marien-Platz rises the **Fischbrunenn*, in bronze, designed by Knoll (1865). The figures allude to an old Munich custom called the 'Metzgersprung'.

A few yards to the S.E. of the Marien-Platz is the **Church of St. Peter**, of 1170, the oldest in Munich, but repeatedly restored and modernized. To the original building belongs the Romanesque tower (p. 197; fine view from the gallery; a white flag signifies that the Alps are visible). Altar-pieces by *Sandrart*, *Loth*, etc.; fine organ by Abt Vogler.

The Tal (p. 253) leads from the Marien-Platz to the S.E. to the Ludwigs-Brücke and the suburbs of Haidhausen and Au (pp. 217, 253), while the Kaufinger-Str. and Neuhauser-Str. (with handsome new buildings in the modern baroque and Renaissance styles) lead to the N.W. to the Karlstor and the Central Railway Station (tramway-lines 1 & 9, p. 193). — To the right is the *Frauen-Platz*, with the —

***Frauen-Kirche** (Pl. E, 5), or Church of Our Lady, the cathedral of the Archbishopric of Munich and Freising, a brick edifice (320 ft. long, 118 ft. broad; vaulting 108 ft. high) in the late-Gothic style, erected by *Jörg Gangkofer* in 1468-88 and restored in 1858-68. The two uncompleted towers, 318 ft. high, were covered at the beginning of the 16th cent. with clumsy helmet-shaped roofs (ascent, see p. 196). On the outside walls of the church are many ancient tombstones.

Interior (adm., see p. 197; music, see p. 194). The nave and aisles are of equal height, borne by twenty-two slender octagonal pillars; rich groined vaulting. The windows, each 65 ft. high, are filled with fine stained glass, including the remains (sometimes wrongly arranged) of the old glazing of the 15-16th centuries. The high-altar-piece shows the Coronation of Mary, in carved wood, by *Knabl*, and paintings on the wings by *Schwind*. The archiepiscopal throne and pulpit, a modern continuation of the ancient choir-stalls (see below), are by *Knabl*. Most of the modern side-altars are by *Sickinger*, the statues by *L. Foltz*. Above the choir-stalls are carved wooden

figures of the 15th cent. (Apostles and Prophets). — The large Turkish flag on a pillar of the nave (l.) was captured by Elector Max Emmanuel at Belgrade in 1688. — At the W. end of the nave, under the organ-loft, is the *Monument of Emp. Louis the Bavarian (d. 1347), erected in 1622 by Elector Maximilian I. (designed by *P. Candid*, cast by *H. Krumper*), a catafalque in dark marble, with figures and decorations in bronze; four knights at the corners guard the tomb; at the side are statues of the Wittelsbach princes Albert V. and William V.; an admirable brass of the 15th cent. is inserted in the pedestal, which is open at the sides. Behind this monument, opposite a relief-monument of Bishop Gebsattel (d. 1816) by Schwanthaler, is a spot from which none of the thirty windows of the church are visible except the great window behind the altar.

At the corner of the Neuhauser-Str. and the Ett-Str. rises the **Church of St. Michael** (*Hofkirche;* Pl. D, 5; adm., see p. 197), formerly a church of the Jesuits, erected in 1583-97 in the Roman baroque style, with grand barrel-vaulting. The front is adorned with a St. Michael in bronze, by *Hubert Gerhard*. The left transept contains the *Monument of Eugène Beauharnais (d. 1824), Duke of Leuchtenberg, and once vice-king of Italy, by Thorvaldsen. In the royal burial-vault under the choir reposes King Louis II. (d. 1886). Church-music, see p. 194.

The old Jesuits' College, adjoining St. Michael's, contains the **Academy of Science** (Pl. D, 5), with its valuable collections (adm., see p. 195).

The **Palaeontological Collection*, under the direction of Prof. Dr. Zittel, is probably the most complete in Europe (nine rooms); the specimens from the animal kingdom are arranged zoologically, those of plants geologically. — The *Prehistoric Collection* contains many objects of the stone period and interesting relics of lake-dwellings from the Starnberger-See and Rohenhausen. — The **Collection of Minerals* is unequalled in the world for its complete representation of Alpine minerals. Special collections illustrate the characteristics and crystalline formations of minerals (by the windows), their chemical formation (in the central glass-cases), their origin (wall-cases to the right of the door), and their industrial uses (to the left of the door). — The *Zoological-Zootomical Collection* is hampered for want of suitable accommodation. — Of ancient Greek coins alone the *Cabinet of Coins* (adm. p. 196) contains 20,000.

The narrow Herzog-Max-Strasse, at the end of the Neuhauser-Strasse, leads to the right to the **Synagogue** (Pl. D, 4; adm., see p. 197), built in the Romanesque style by *Alb. Schmidt* in 1884-87. Adjacent, to the right, is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. D, 4), built from Seidl's designs in 1896-1900 and artistically fitted up in the interior (adm., see p. 196; restaurant). — The Neuhauser-Str. ends in the *Karlstor* (Pl. D, 5). Outside the gate is the *Karls-Platz*, with the **Courts of Justice** (Pl. C, D, 4), an imposing baroque building by *Thiersch* (1897; adm., see p. 196). The most noteworthy parts of the interior are the *Central Hall, with its huge dome of glass, the High Court, the Jury Court, and the Library. The *New Courts of Justice* (1905), by the same architect, are Gothic with mouldings and other details of coloured tiles. — Nearly opposite, at the corner of the Maximilians-Platz, is a *Statue of Goethe*, by Widnmann (1869). — *Botanic Garden*, see p. 248.

From the Karls-Platz the broad *Sonnen-Strasse*, planted with trees, runs to the S. to the Sendlinger-Tor-Platz. In the grounds at the beginning of it is the pretty *Gasteiger Fountain*. Farther on is the Protestant *Church of St. Matthew* (Pl. C, 5; 1827-32).

The **Schwanthaler Museum** (Pl. C, 5; adm., see p. 197), Schwanthaler-Str. 90, contains models of almost all the works of the talented and prolific sculptor *Ludwig von Schwanthaler* (d. 1848). Catalogue 30 pf. — Adjacent, in the *Schwanthaler Passage*, is the elaborately decorated *Deutsches Theater* (p. 194).

In the Sonnen-Strasse are the new building of the *Volks-Theater* (Pl. C, D, 5; p. 194), *Reisingerianum* (University Clinical Institute; No. 17, to the right), and the *Frauenklinik* or *Gynaecological Institute* (Pl. C, 6; No. 16).

In the Sendlinger-Tor-Platz (Pl. C, 6) are the old *Sendlinger Tor* (14th cent.) and a colossal bust of *Alois Senefelder* (d. 1834), the inventor of lithography, by Zumbusch (1877). — The busy Sendlinger-Strasse leads hence to the N., passing the *St. Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. D, 6; 1733-46) and the *Singlspielerhaus*, to the Marien-Platz (p. 249), while the Thalkirchner-Strasse (tramway No. 11, p. 193) runs to the S. to the *Southern Cemetery* (p. 254) and to the large municipal *Slaughter House* and *Cattle Market* (Pl. B, C, 8; adm., p. 197), erected by Zenetti in 1876-78. Beyond these are the *South Railway Station* (Pl. B, 9) and the *Isar Railway Station* (Pl. B, 10, 11; p. 189).

To the S.W. of the Sendlinger-Tor-Platz are the large *General Hospital* (1813) and the *Institute of Clinical Medicine*. In the grounds in front is a marble bust of *J. N. von Nussbaum*, the surgeon (1829-90). — Adjacent, in the Nussbaum-Str., are the new *Clinical Institute of Surgery* (Pl. C, 6) and the *Pathological* and *Pharmacological Institutes*. — To the N. (Schiller-Str. 25) is the *Anatomical Institute*, with important anatomical and pathological collections (adm., see p. 195). In the Pettenkofer-Str. (Nos. 12 & 34) are the *Physiological* and *Hygienic Institutes*. The Kaiser-Ludwig-Platz (Pl. B, 6, 7) is embellished with a bronze equestrian *Statue of Emperor Louis the Bavarian* (d. 1347), by F. von Miller (1905).

The Pettenkofer-Str. ends at the Theresienwiese (Pl. A, 6, 7), the scene of the October Festival (p. 195), which has recently been much diminished by the construction of new streets. On the N.E. side is the *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. A, B, 5), in the Romanesque style. *Prof. Seidl's House*, Bavaria-Ring 10, and the attractive *School*, in the German baroque style, at Bavaria-Ring 40, may be mentioned also among the fine buildings of this region.

The ***Bavaria** and **Hall of Fame** (*Ruhmeshalle*; Pl. A, 7) lie on the W. side of the Theresienwiese, $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.W. of the Karlstor (tramway-line 3, p. 193; adm., see p. 196). The colossal statue of *Bavaria*, in bronze, designed by Schwanthaler, measures 62 ft. to the top of the wreath which the figure holds aloft The ascent, by

an iron spiral staircase of sixty steps, is most comfortably made early in the morning, before the metal has been heated by the sun. *View in clear weather through apertures in the head (room for 5 persons). — The *Hall of Fame*, a Doric colonnade with projecting wings, designed by Klenze, and completed in 1853, contains busts of eighty Bavarian notabilities, among them Francis von Sickingen, Jean Paul Richter, Schwanthaler, the philosopher Schelling, Klenze, Cornelius, etc. (custodian's fee for the statue and the hall, 40 pf.). Adjoining the Ruhmeshalle is a public *Park*.

Towards the E. from the Marien-Platz (p. 249) we pass through an archway under the tower of the Old Rathaus, and enter the broad street called the *Tal*. On the right, at the beginning of it, rises the baroque *Church of the Holy Ghost*, rebuilt in 1885-87, beyond which lies the *Provision Market* (Pl. E, 5, 6). Beyond the latter is the spacious **Corn Hall** (*Schranne*; Pl. D, E, 6), built in 1853. No. 1 in the St. Jakobs-Platz (Pl. D, E, 6) is a building containing the *Historical Museum*, the *Maillinger Collection*, illustrative of the history of Munich, and a *Collection of Models* (adm., see p. 196), all three belonging to the city.

At the E. end of the Tal is the **Isartor** (Pl. F, 6), erected at the beginning of the 14th cent. and restored by Louis I. in 1835. The pediment is adorned with a fresco by Neher, representing the Entry of Emp. Louis the Bavarian after the Battle of Ampfing (1831; spoiled in 1881 by an attempt at restoration). In the Zweibrücken-Str., beyond the gate, on the right, are the *Heavy Cavalry Barracks*, on the bank of the Isar. Opposite is the Steinsdorf-Strasse (see p. 216). The **Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. G, 6, 7), farther on, affords a good survey of the Maximilians-Brücke and the Maximilianeum. The bridge was remodelled in 1891-94 and furnished with allegorical figures of industry and trade (by Eberle), fishing (by Hahn), and art (by Kaufmann). The imposing **Public Baths* (*Städtische Volksbad*; Pl. G, 6; p. 193), immediately to the left of the bridge, endowed by Karl Müller, the engineer, were erected in 1901 by *Hocheder* in the German baroque style (may be viewed on Tues., Wed., & Frid., 1-2.15, 25 pf.).

In the suburb of *Au* (Pl. F, G, 7, 8) are numerous beer-gardens (comp. p. 192). The **Mariahilf-Kirche* (Pl. F, 8; adm. p. 197), or *Auer-Kirche*, was erected in 1830-39 by *Ohlmüller* and *Ziebland* in the earliest Gothic style. Tower 260 ft. high. *Stained glass designed by *Schraudolph*, *Fischer*, and others. The picturesque little old houses in the neighbourhood, known as 'Herbergen', usually belong to more than one proprietor. — Farther to the S., in the suburb of Giesing, is the **Giesinger Kirche* (Pl. E, 11), a Gothic building erected by *Dollmann* in 1866-84, with a tower 315 ft. high and an elaborately decorated interior. A little to the E. is the *Giesing or East Cemetery* (Pl. G, 10), with the grave of the poet

Hermann von Schmid (d. 1880). The rotunda in the colonnade erected here by *Grässel* has ceiling-paintings by *Guntermann*.

From the Auer-Kirche we return into the town by the *Reichenbach Bridge* (Pl. E, 8; tramway-line 5, p. 193). The **Maximilians-Kirche** (Pl. E, 8), about 200 yds. to the left of the bridge, was completed by H. von Schmidt in 1901. In the Gärtner-Platz (Pl. E, 6, 7), with statues of *Gärtner* (d. 1847) and *Klenze* (d. 1864), the architects, is the *Gärtner-Platz Theatre* (p. 194). — With a visit to Giesing may be combined an excursion to the *Isar-Auen* (p. 255), or we may drive hence viâ the *Wittelsbach Bridge* (Pl. D, 9) to the *Southern Cemetery* (tramway-line 12, p. 193).

The ***Southern Cemetery** (Pl. C, D, 7, 8) of Munich, outside the Sendlinger-Tor (p. 252), contains the finest and most artistic tombstones in Germany.

Among the illustrious dead may be mentioned *Fraunhofer*, the astronomer (d. 1826; arcade, W. side), *Senefelder*, inventor of lithography (d. 1834; E. side, by the wall), *Neumann*, the historian (d. 1870; central walk), and *P. von Hess*, the painter (d. 1871; central walk).

On the S. side, from the arcades, we enter the **New Cemetery** (Pl. C, 8), inclosed with arcades in red brick. The first graves on the right and left are those of *Ludwig von Schwanthaler* (d. 1848) and *Fr. von Gärtner* (d. 1847), the two greatest contributors to the splendour of modern Munich. Many other eminent men are also interred here. The centre *Crucifix is by *Halbig*.

The **Old Northern Cemetery**, in the Arcis-Strasse (p. 240; Pl. D, 1), not far from the New Pinakothek, laid out by Zenetti in 1866-69, contains a monument erected by the city to the German soldiers who died of their wounds at Munich in 1870-71, and also a monument to French prisoners buried here during the same period. In the centre is another marble *Crucifix by *Halbig*.

d. Environs of Munich.

The ***English Garden** (Pl. F, G, H, 1, 2, 3), a park of 600 acres, originally laid out about 1800, with fine old trees, and watered by two arms of the Isar, affords delightful walks in summer. From the corner of the Prinz-Regenten-Str. and the Königin-Str. (Pl. F, 3; p. 204) a walk leads along the river to an artificial cascade beside the Brunnhaus. Farther on we pass the *Dianabad* (to the right beyond the stream; café) to the *Monopteros*, a small temple designed by Klenze (to the left, on a height); then the *Chinese Tower* (café) and the little lake of *Kleinhesselohe* (restaurant), used for boating. The *Milchhäusl* and the *Tivoli*, farther on, are both cafés. At the N. end is the *Aumeister*, a forester's house with a restaurant.

To the E. of the park is the *Max-Joseph-Brücke*, leading across the Isar Canal and the Isar to *Bogenhausen* (Pl. I, 2), on the right bank of the Isar, near which is the *Observatory* (adm., see p. 197). From ***Bad Brunnthal**, a health institute with a shady garden, to

the right of the bridge, the charming *Maximilians-Anlagen* extend to the Ludwigs-Brücke (comp. p. 217).

On the right bank of the Isar, above the Reichenbach bridge (Pl. E, 8; p. 254), begin the pretty *Isar-Auen*, through which roads lead up the river past the Wittelsbach bridge (Pl. D, 9) and under the railway (fine view of the charmingly situated *Thalkirchen*, p. 275). Then, to the right, we enter the *Marienklause*, ascend the steps, and follow the bank through fine wood to the (1½ hr.) *Menterschwaige* and to *Grosshesselohe*.

Grosshesselohe (p. 275), 7 M. from Munich, is reached by railway in 22-26 min.; it is also a station of the Isartal Railway (see p. 275). From the Central Railway Station (p. 189) we cross the handsome bridge over the Isar to (1 M.) the *Menterschwaige* (restaurant). The bridge affords a good view of Munich, with the deep and broad valley of the Isar below. — Pleasant walk to the *Grosshesselohe Restaurant*, ascending from the station by a path to the left on the left bank (10 min.); thence through wood past the little château of *Schwaneck*, erected by Schwanthaler (not accessible), to (25 min.) *Pullach* (p. 275). We now descend to (½ M.) *Bad Pullach* (restaurant), on the Isar, and return by the romantic lower path along the river (not advisable in wet weather), traversing fine beech-woods and ascending to the station near the Grosshesselohe bridge. Or from Bad Pullach we may ascend the Isar to (20 min.) *Höllriegelsgereuth* (inn), cross the river by a wire-rope ferry to the (20 min.) old ducal hunting-lodge of *Grünwald* (Schlosswirt, with view, best from the tower, 10 pf.; Lindenwirt), and follow the right bank to (1 hr.) the bridge. There is also a ferry at Bad Pullach, by which route Grünwald is reached in ½ hr.

Nymphenburg, begun in 1663 by Elector Ferdinand Maria, and once a favourite château of Max Joseph I., 3 M. to the W. of Munich (tramway No. 1, see p. 193), has tasteful old grounds, two fountains 100 ft. high, and fine hot-houses (numerous Brazilian plants). In the central part of the château tickets are issued (9-11 and 1-5) for the Nymphenburg itself (uninteresting), and for the Pagodenburg, Amalienburg, and Badenburg (50 pf.; park free). In the nearer part of the park are the *Magdalen Chapel*, built to imitate a ruin, and the *Pagodenburg*, farther to the W., on a small pond. In the farther part of the park are the pretty *Amalienburg* erected by Cuvilliés (1737), the *Badenburg* (1718), on a large pond, and a circular Corinthian temple. — Concerts in the *Volksgarten*, a large popular resort, at the terminus of the electric tramway, with a garden, hippodrome, view-tower etc., and in the *Kurgarten*. Near the château, on the left, is the *Restaurant zum Controlor*. On the N.E. side of the château is a *Porcelain Manufactory* (adm. on week-days exc. Sat. afternoon, 9-12 & 2-6, 1 *M*), founded in 1754, formerly belonging to the king, now in private hands. In the (½ M.) *Deer Park* (restaurant), to the S.E., are kept tame stags and white deer.

The château of **Schleissheim** (*Schlosswirth; Blauer Karpfen; Traveller's Home; Restaurant zum Bergl*, 1½ M. from the Schloss), a station on the Ratisbon railway (p. 189, reached in 20-30 min.), was erected for Elector Max Emmanuel in 1701-4 by *Enrico Zuccali*, in a style recalling that of Versailles. The interior admirably illustrates the transition from the baroque to the German rococo style; most of the ceiling-paintings are by *Amigoni*, the stucco embellishments of the fine staircase by *Dubut*. The extensive Picture Gallery is open daily, except Mon., from Easter till Oct. 30th (ground-floor 9-30 12, upper floor 2-6; on Sun. both open 9-30-6), and from Nov. till Easter on application to the custodian. Catalogue (1905), 1½ *M*. On the groundfloor are the paintings of the Italian (including the 'Gonzaga Cycle' by Tintoretto), and early German and Dutch schools; on the first floor are the later German, Dutch, and Flemish works, portraits, and the Wittelsbach ancestral gallery. The S. pavilion contains modern paintings, including 24 works by *H. von Marées* (d. 1887). Pleasant garden.

Pasing, the first station on the Starnberg, Lindau, and Augsburg lines (see pp. 256, 253, and 185; 4½ M., in 11-16 min.), is the starting-point for a visit to the churches of Pipping and Blutenburg, which possess con-

siderable artistic interest. The church of **Pipping**, 1/2 M. to the N. of Pasing, was built in 1478-79. The interior has remained unchanged, and, with its old stained glass, altars, choir-stalls, and frescoes, affords a charming picture of a late-Gothic country-church of the 15th century. — A few hundred yards to the N. of this lies **Blutenburg**, now a school of English nuns. The church (fee 50 pf.), built in 1490 by Duke Sigismund as a court-chapel, contains a high-altar and two side-altars of 1491, with paintings of the Munich school; fine *Wooden figures of the Apostles, the Virgin, and the Risen Christ, of the same period; and stained-glass windows of 1497 with scenes from the Passion and coats of arms of the Wittelsbach family. — Local railway from Pasing to Herrsching, see p. 258.

Excursion to *Dachau*, see p. 184.

34. The Starnberger-See and Ammersee. The Hohe Peissenberg.

Railway from Munich (*Starnberg Station*, p. 189) to Starnberg (17 1/2 M.) in 32-56 min.; to Peissenberg (38 1/2 M.) in 2-2 1/2 hrs. — Steamboat from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the whole lake), 10 times daily in summer (oftener on Sundays) in 3 hrs. Steamboat-tickets may be purchased at the railway-station in Munich as well as on board the steamers. A circular ticket (2 *M* 80, 1 *M* 60 pf.) entitles the holder to break the journey twice.

Munich, see p. 189. The train quits the Lindau line (p. 259) at (4 1/2 M.) *Pasing*. 8 1/2 M. *Planegg* (Schlosswirt, with garden). — 12 M. *Gauting* (Railway Hotel, with garden; Post), with a sulphur-spring and well appointed Kurhaus (pens., incl. baths, 4 *M*). — 15 M. *Mühlthal*.

17 1/2 M. **Starnberg.** — **Hotels.** Bayrischer Hof, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, pens. 6-8 *M*; Bellevue, R. from 1 1/2, pens. from 6 *M*; Pellet-Mayer, well spoken of; Deutscher Kaiser, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 5-7 *M*; Proschek, plain but good; Sigl's Railway Hotel; Tutzinger Hof. — Müllberg's Kuranstalt Starnberg, pens. 6-9 *M*. — *See-Restaurant*, by the Wellen-Bad; *Restaurant Seehof*; *Rüdesheimer Weinstube*. — *Seebad Hörner*, with swimming-baths; *Undosa-Wellen-Bad*, with artificial waves. — *Rowing Boats*, 1/2-1 *M* per hour.

Starnberg (1925 ft.), a considerable place (3300 inhab.) at the N. end of the Würmsee, dominated by its old castle, is much frequented as a summer-resort.

The ***Lake of Starnberg**, or **Würmsee** (1920 ft.), 12 1/2 M. long, 1 1/4-3 M. in width, and 370 ft. deep, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villas and parks. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the distant mountains to the S. The following are the conspicuous peaks, from E. to W.: Wendelstein, Brecherspitze, Kirchstein, Benediktenwand, Karwendel-Gebirge, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze, and Ettaler Mandl.

Steamboat Journey (different stations are stopped at on the different down and up trips). On the hill to the right, beyond Starnberg, rises the villa of Count Almeida. On the bank, farther on, are a number of other villas. Stat. *Niederpöcking*. **Possenhofen** *(Schauer)* lies about 1/2 M. from the railway-station of that name (p. 257). Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria has a château here. The

Mering
München
AMMER-SEE
STARNBERGER SEE (WÜRMSEE)
Reisch
Pürgen
Finning
Unter-
Ober-
Uting
Ummendorf
Inchstetten
Entracking
Lengenfeld
Hagenheim
Stoffen
Schlegldorf
Memming
Thermalthalheim
Rhaining
Pflugdorf
Sudaul
Issing
Oberhausen
Vilgertshofen
Leitenlingried
Lutterhausen
Kriching
Pesenhausen
Ochsen Filz
Apfelhausen
Rbtz
Perchau
Raubenberg
Ob. Apfeldorf
Kirsau
Alcha
In der Lüsse
Birkland
Rigi
Berg
Sägmühle
Bursch-W.
Finding
Au
Forsten-Filz
Eberstadt
Burgwall
Mitterstadt
Mitterstadt
Leonhard
Linden
Schlitten
Stadswald
Weilheimer Moos
Oderding-Filz
Zell See
Schwaigen
Strehberg
Kellmünzer
Schwaigen
Kreuzberg
Wessobrunn
Hatzl
Altzell
Diessner Lichtenau
Schellenberg
Stullern
Diessner Forst
Michel B.
Wipp B.
Ochsenried
Altsried
Thiergarten
Wengen
Wolfgrub
Gimmelhausen
Pettenschwaig
Pettenhofen
Pitzeshofen
Dachsberg
Filz
Warezi
Oberhausen
Bierdorf
Niederau
Hüttenried
Engumried
Lochen
Dessen
Schorn
Bichlfeld
Ried
Hüttenried
Bauern Moos
Erdmühle
Wilh
Ratzling
St. Johann
Burgleiten
Die Rabenstatt
Klaushof
Schwaltach
Ochsenbach-Filz
Wielenbach
Hattenhofen
Haunkofen
Bernried
Hadorf
Tauernhausen
Bauchmoos
Tauernbach
Unterholz
Holzwaldhof
Fussberg
Jenbuusen
Weilheim
Herrschinger Winkel
Herrsching
Schlagenhofen
Berlbrunn
Berlbrunner Bucht
Waarhof
Rausch
Pilsensee
Widdersberg
Frieding
Seefeld
Gauting
Buchendorf
Buchendorf
Unering
Mamhofen
Mühlthal
Lenting
Wieden
Hanfeld
Pöcking
Söcking
Perchau
Starnberg
Kempfenh.
Tutzing
Berg
Aufkirchen
Possenhofen
Feldafing
Traubing
Mackenring
Wieling
Ascheting
Tutzing
Ilkahöhe
Bernried
Seeshaupt
Seeshaupt
Ammerland
Münsing
Starnberg
Holzhausen
Ambach
Schondorf
Schondorf
Utting
Inchstetten
Entracking
Lengenfeld
Hagenheim
Stoffen
Schlegldorf
Memming
Thermalthalheim
Rhaining
Pflugdorf
Sudaul
Issing
Vilgertshofen
Leitenlingried
Lutterhausen
Kriching
Pesenhausen
Apfelhausen
Rbtz

Perting
Peissenberg
Peissenberg
Brandach
Ammer
Auf dem Moos
Kiental
Kienried
Ramsau
Lechen
Unterau
Hugling
Maienried
Tautzing
Antdorf
Schmauzenberg
Rottenbuch
Wimpes
Ettenberg
Sprengelsbach
Hechenrain
Pfaffing
Prunnthal
Diemendorf
Schönberg
Kirnberg
Eschelsbach
Eschenwend
Bayersoien
Unkumlenwied
Murgenbach
Strauchenbach
Kreut
Kleiner Fils
Schneidberg
Staudgrub
Stritzgrub
Murnau
Staffelsee
Wörth
Riegsee
Froschhausen
Kieswoll
Grossweil
Schlehdorf
Kochel
KOCHELSEE
Walchensee
Atterau
Wirmesau
Schwarzeck
Katzenbg
Hochwildfürer Berg
Bleich Höhe
Dürrenkopf
Bochschergen
Scherenau
Hörnle
Ster Alp
Grünseck
Barmseck
Schuppersecke
Brenneck
Gr. Kl. Aufacker
Apfelbühl
Heuberg
Langer Kochel
Kl. Kochel
Obermühl
Ohlstadt
Mlingstein
Hohe Heimgarten
Jochdl
Jochberg
Walchensee
1 : 250.000
Kilometres

garden, enclosed by a high wall, is not shown; but the park, about 2½ M. in length, is open to the public; a fine road leads through it along the shore to (4¼ M.) *Tutzing* (see below). Pleasant walk through wood, ascending to the right (way-posts), to (1 M.) *Feldafing* (see below). In the lake below lies the *Rosen-Insel*, a wooded island with a royal cottage (reached by boat in 10 min.; admission free).

The first station on the E. bank is **Schloss Berg** (**Hotel am See*, with terrace; *Hotel Schloss Berg*, ¼ M. from the lake).

About ¼ M. from the pier is **Schloss Berg** (adm. daily in summer, 8-11 and 12-7; 50 pf.), a royal château with a large park, where King Louis II. of Bavaria perished in the lake on June 13th, 1886. The château is plainly fitted up, and contains paintings and statuettes, for the most part of scenes and characters from Wagner's operas. — A road leads through the park to (1 M.) *Leoni* (see below) passing the spot where the bodies of King Louis II. and Dr. von Gudden were found (indicated by a stone column with a cross). Opposite is a Romanesque memorial chapel (1901).

Farther on, opposite Possenhofen, lies the neat little village of **Leoni** (**Hôtel Leoni*, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Bayrisches Haus*, 1½ M. to the S.). On the hill above it rises the church of *Aufkirchen*.

Rottmannshöhe (2165 ft.). A cable-railway (fare 30, down 20 pf.) ascends in 7-8 min. from the landing-place to (¾ M.) the **Hotel-Restaurant*, the veranda of which commands a beautiful survey of the lake and Alps. On a platform in front of the hotel-veranda stands a simple monument erected by the artists of Munich to Karl Rottmann (d. 1850), the famous landscape-painter. About ½ M. to the S. of the hotel is the *Bismarck Tower* (view), completed in 1899. — To *Wolfratshausen*, see p. 276.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from Possenhofen to (2¼ M.) *Garatshausen* (Dusold), with a château of Prince Thurn and Taxis. Next stat. **Tutzing** (**Hôtel Simson*, at the station, ⅓ M. from the lake, R. 1½-3½ *M*; **Seehof*, with garden on the lake, R. from 2 *M*), with the château of Count Landberg-Hallberger and a nunnery. — The *Johanneshügel*, ¾ M. to the S., commands a charming view; a still finer one is enjoyed from the **Ilkahöhe* (2390 ft.), near *Oberzeismering* (¾ hr.). The lake, which forms a bay here towards the W., called the *Karpfenwinkel*, has now attained its greatest width (3 M.).

Stat. *Bernried* (Altwirt; Neuwirt), with a château of Baron von Wendland and a fine park, open to the public (good beer at the beer-garden). On the E. bank are the steamboat-stations of *Ammerland*, with the château of Count Pocci, opposite Tutzing, and *Ambad*, opposite Bernried. The banks become flatter and the Alps more conspicuous. Stat. **Seeshaupt** (*Hôt. Seeshaupt*, *Post*, both very fair) lies at the S. end of the lake.

Railway Journey (views to the left). — 20½ M. *Possenhofen*. — 21½ M. **Feldafing** (**Kaiserin Elisabeth*; **Neuschwanstein*), 1 M. from the lake. — Before reaching (25 M.) *Tutzing* (Rail. Restaurant; to *Kochel*, see p. 276) we have a superb view of the lake and mountains to the left. The line turns towards the S.W. — 33½ M. **Weilheim** (1845 ft.; **Bräuwastl*, with garden; **Post*; *Railway Restaurant & Pauli's Hotel*), a small town (4900 inhab.) on the *Ammer*, with

a municipal museum. (Route to Murnau and Partenkirchen, see p. 268; to the Ammersee, see below.) — 38½ M. *Peissenberg* (1930 ft.). About ¼ M. from the station is **Bad Sulz** (2020 ft.; **Hotel*, R. 1¼-2½, pens. 4-5 *M*), with sulphur and mineral springs, a hydropathic, and shady walks.

The best Route to the Hohe Peissenberg from Bad Sulz is either by the easy and well-shaded path (indicated by blue and white marks), which diverges to the left from the road beyond the restaurant and leads viâ the *Sulzbach Waterfall*, the *Quellenhaus*, and the *Schöne Aussicht* (to the top 1¾ hr.); or by the shorter but steeper path (red and white marks) diverging to the right beyond the restaurant and ascending viâ the *Eberlbauer* and *Schwabheiss* in 1 hr. The descent (blue marks) may be made to the S.E., across the ridge (fine views) to the *Weinbauer* (inn, good wine), and thence in windings to (1 hr.) the railway-station of Peissenberg.

The ***Hohe Peissenberg** (3245 ft.) affords a remarkably extensive panorama owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. On the summit are a pilgrimage-church, a school (with an observatory on the roof; adm. 20 pf.), and a plain *Inn*.

*View. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the Wendelstein, Benediktenwand, Jochberg (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowy Venediger), Herzogstand, Heimgarten (in front of which lies the Staffelsee), Karwendel-Gebirge, Kistenkopf, Krottenkopf, Dreitorspitze, Wetterstein range (with the Zugspitze), Daniel, Hochplatte, Hohe Bleiche, Gabelschroffen, Säuling, Grünten, and Stuiben. To the N. an extensive survey of the plain, embracing the Ammersee, Starnberger-See, and innumerable towns and villages as far as Munich and Augsburg.

From Peissenberg to Saulgrub. A carriage-road (diligence daily to Bayersoien in 2¼ hrs.) leads round the E. flank of the Hohe Peissenberg viâ *Böbing* to (9 M.) *Rottenbuch* (Post), with its interesting church (14th cent.), picturesquely situated on the left bank of the deep *Ammer-Tal*. Thence past (4½ M.) *Bayersoien* (inn), near the little *Soien Lake*, to (3 M.) *Saulgrub* (p. 273).

The **Ammersee** (1750 ft.), 10 M. long, 3¾ M. broad, and 255 ft. deep, like the Starnberger-See commands a fine view of the Alps from the Watzmann to the Algäu mountains, with the Zugspitze group in the middle. The lake is most easily reached from Munich by the local railway to Herrsching (see below). Steamboat on the lake, see below.

From Weilheim a railway (Weilheim to Mering, see p. 185) runs in 35 min., viâ *Wielenbach* and *Raisting*, to (8 M.) **Diessen**, or *Bayerdiessen* (**Gattinger; Ammersee; Schlossbrauerei Spann*, with garden; *Tutzinger Hof; Pens. Seerichterhaus*), a market-town (1300 inhab.) and summer-resort at the S.W. end of the lake, with a handsome abbey-church in the baroque style (1739). Baths in the lake (20 pf.), and at *St. Alban*, ¾ M. to the N.

Steamboat (in summer 4 times daily, on Sun. and holidays 6 times; fares 2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 80 pf.) from Diessen to Stegen in 1½-1¾ hr. The boat crosses the lake to *Fischen*, and then skirts the E. bank to *Mühlfeld* and *Herrsching* (Post; Reiner; Seehof).

From Munich to Herrsching, 23½ M., local railway in 1¼ hr. viâ *Pasing* (p. 259), *Wessling* (16 M.), on the small Wesslinger See, (18½ M.)

Steinebach, on the Wörth-See (1835 ft.; 2 M. long, 1¼ M. broad, 110 ft. deep), with a small island, and (20 M.) *Seefeld-Hechendorf*, on the pretty Pilsen-See, dominated by Schloss Seefeld (Count Törring), which lies opposite, near the village (Post).

Herrsching is the station also for (3 M.) *Andechs* (2335 ft.; inn), once the seat of the powerful counts of that name, and now a Benedictine monastery, with a favourite pilgrimage-church. The next stations are *Ried* on the E. bank, *Holzhausen* (Hôt. Panorama) and *Utting* (inn) on the W. bank, and *Breitbrunn* (Belle), on the E. bank. Then, on the W. bank, **Unterschondorf** (*Hotel*, on the lake; rail. station, see p. 185), above which, to the left, are the village and château of *Greifenberg* (1920 ft.; Post); at the foot of the hill, in the pleasant *Windach-Tal*, are the chalybeate and peat baths of *Theresienbad*. The *Amper* emerges from the lake near stat. *Stegen* (inn), at the N. end. A small steamboat plies on the Amper (½ hr.; fares 90, 60 pf.) to *Grafrath* (inn), 1 M. from the railway-station of the same name (see below; omnibus 30 pf.).

35. From Munich to Lindau.

137 M. Railway. Express in 4-5 hrs. (fares 20 *M* 20, 14 *M* 20, 10 *M* 10 pf.); ordinary train in 7-8 hrs. (17 *M* 70, 11 *M* 80, 7 *M* 60 pf.). Views to the left.

Munich, see p. 189. Soon after leaving the station we see on the right the park of *Nymphenburg* (p. 255). 4½ M. *Pasing* (7500 inhab.), a town since 1904, is the junction for Augsburg (R. 31) and Starnberg (R. 34). After crossing the *Würm* (p. 185) and passing (7 M.) *Aubing*, the train enters the boggy *Dachauer Moos* (p. 185). — 14½ M. **Bruck bei München**, or *Fürstenfeld-Bruck (Post; Marthabräu)*, a market-town pleasantly situated on the *Amper*, with a museum of antiquities. To the right beside the railway is the old Cistercian abbey of *Fürstenfeld*, now a school for non-commissioned officers, with a baroque church of 1716. — Then across the Amper to (20 M.) *Grafrath*, station for the Ammersee (see above). — 26 M. *Geltendorf* (p. 185); 31½ M. *Epfenhausen*. The train crosses the *Lech* to (35 M.) **Kaufering.**

From Kaufering to Schongau, 20½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. — 3 M. **Landsberg** (2075 ft.; **Zederbräu; °Goggl; Post*, a quaint old town on the Lech (6500 inhab.), with the late-Gothic *Liebfrauen-Kirche* (15th cent.). The *Rathaus*, recently restored, contains frescoes by Piloty and Schwoiser and an excellent painting, by Hubert Herkomer, of a °Sitting of the Landsberg Magistrates. Herkomer, who is a native of Waal, 6 M. from Landsberg, has built the so-called '*Mutterturm*', in the English castellated style, adjoining the house at Landsberg in which his mother died (fine views of the town and valley). Outside the town the Lech falls over a weir 10 ft. high. On the hill is the *Bayertor*, a picturesque Gothic gate-tower, with carvings in wood. The treasury of the *Malteser-Kirche* is interesting. — 20½ M. **Schongau** *(Post; Stern)*, an ancient little town with an old château, lies picturesquely on a hill on the Lech. The *Johannisbad* (restaurant and pension) here is well fitted up.

From Kaufering to Robingen (Augsburg), 14½ M., railway in 50 min., crossing the *Lechfeld*. 14½ M. *Bobingen*, see p. 260.

42¹/₂ M. **Buchloe** (2030 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Ensslin*, near the station), the junction of the lines to Augsburg and Memmingen.

From Augsburg to Buchloe, 25 M., railway in ¹/₂-1 hr. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 4-7 hrs.). The line traverses the *Lechfeld*, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near (4¹/₂ M.) *Inningen*, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the *Wellenburg*, a château of Prince Fugger. 7¹/₂ M. *Bobingen* (branch-line to Kaufering, see p. 259); 14¹/₂ M. *Schwabmünchen*, a manufacturing place. — The line then crosses the *Gennach*, and reaches *Buchloe*.

From Buchloe to Memmingen, 28¹/₂ M., railway in 1¹/₄ hr. Beyond (2¹/₂ M.) *Wiedergeltingen* the train crosses the Wertach. From (5 M.) *Türkheim* (°Krone; Weisses Ross, etc.), a pleasant little market-village on the Wertach, an electric tramway plies to (2¹/₂ M.; ¹/₄ hr.) **Wörishofen** (2065 ft.; *Kurhotel Kreuzer, Viktoria, Bellevue, Geromiller*, all with baths; *Luitpold; Rössle; Adler; Krone; Sonne;* numerous *Pensions*), a large village (2470 inhab.) on the Wettbach, noted for the hydropathic establishment founded by the *Rev. Sebastian Kneipp* (d. 1897). For lodgings apply to the Kur-Verein in the Casino. Opposite the Casino is the Kurhaus Sebastianeum, conducted by monks; to the S. of it stands the Kneipp Monument, and to the W. lie the Children's Home and the Kneippianum hospital. — 12 M. *Mindelheim* (1970 ft.; Post; Mohren), an old town (4400 inhab.) situated among woods and frequented in summer; in the church is the tomb of Georg von Frundsberg (d. 1528), a distinguished general. Near it is the *Maxen-Bad* with a mineral spring and a medical establishment. — 23¹/₂ M. *Ungerhausen*, whence a branch-line runs to Ottobeuren (see p. 44). — 28¹/₂ M. *Memmingen* (p. 44).

The train enters the broad valley of the Wertach. — 50 M. *Pforzen*. The background of the landscape is here formed by the Zugspitze, the Hochplatte, the Säuling, and other mountains. — The line crosses the Wertach. At (54¹/₂ M.) **Kaufbeuren** (2230 ft.; *Sonne; Hirsch; Rose*), a picturesque old town (8900 inhab.) still partly surrounded by walls and towers, is the interesting *Chapel of St. Blasius*, with altar-pieces and paintings of 1480-1515 (restored in 1896). The *Church of St. Martin* and the *Protestant Parish Church* (both restored), the municipal *Historical Museum*, and the *Museum of Domestic Art* are also worth a visit. New Gothic *Rathaus* by Hauberrisser.

The line now winds between densely wooded hills. — 58¹/₂ M. *Biessenhofen* (Post; branch-line to *Füssen*, see p. 264); 63¹/₂ M. *Aitrang*. A deep cutting penetrates the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. — 69¹/₂ M. *Günzach*, with an old monastery, now a brewery, is the highest point (2630 ft.) of the line; fine view of the Günztal; to the right *Obergünzburg*. — 77¹/₂ M. *Betzigau*. The *Iller* is crossed.

81¹/₂ M. **Kempten.** — **Hotels.** Algäuer Hof, Bahnhofs-Hotel, at the station; °Krone, Post, in the new town; Hase, in the old town. — *De Crignis* and *Fromlet's* wine-rooms; °*Rail. Restaurant.*

Kempten (2220 ft.), the capital of the *Algäu*, with 20,500 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Iller, which here becomes navigable for rafts, consists of two parts, the *Neustadt*, on the high ground, and the *Altstadt* on the Iller. In the Residenz-Platz in the Neustadt are a pretty fountain with a statue of Empress Hildegard and the

old *Palace* of the once powerful Prince-Abbots of Kempten, built in 1656-74 and now partly used as barracks. Adjacent is the handsome *Abbey Church*, with a dome in the Italian style (1652). In front of the Real-Schule is a fine *War Monument* for 1870-71. In the Altstadt are the *Rathaus* and the *Protestant Church* in the St. Mang-Platz. The pretty *St. Magnus Fountain* (1905) and the *Historical Museum* are also interesting.

To the S. of the town, 10 min. from the station, rises the ***Burghalde**, a hill with promenades (restaurant) and remains of old walls and towers. Splendid view of the Algäu Alps. Still finer from the ***Mariaberg** (3035 ft.; inn), 1¼ hr. to the W., best reached viâ *Feilberg* and *Eggen*.

From Kempten to Reutte, 30½ M., branch-railway in 3 hrs. The line diverges to the right from the main line beyond the bridge over the Iller (p. 260) and rapidly ascends, viâ *Durach*, *Sulzberg*, and the iodine baths of (5 M.) *Sulzbrunn* (2685 ft.), to (11 M.) *Oy* (2980 ft.). At (13½ M.) *Morie-Ruin* the *Wertach* is crossed. — 15 M. *Nesselwang* (2845 ft.; Post; Krone, etc.; Rail. Restaurant), a large village, is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Edelsberg* (5330 ft.), the easy and attractive ascent of which may be made in 2 hrs. 17 M. *Kappel* belongs to the parish of *Pfronten* (*Frons Raetiae*), which consists of thirteen villages. 18½ M. *Pfronten-Weissbach* (Haf; Post). — 19½ M. **Pfronten-Ried** (3870 ft.; ***Bahnhofs-Hotel zum Falkenstein**) is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Vils. With the adjoining villages of *Heitlern* (Adler) and *Dorf* (Krone; Trenkle) it is visited as a summer-resort. The attractive ascent of the ***Falkenstein** (4160 ft.; hotel and fine view), at the top of which is a ruined castle, may be made by road in 1½ hr. — The train follows the valley of the *Vils* and crosses the Austrian frontier to (23½ M.) *Schönbichl* (inn), at the base of the Falkenstein (see above). — 26 M. *Vils*, the smallest town in Tyrol (491 inhab.), whence a road runs viâ the Ulrichs-Brücke to Füssen (1½ hr.; p. 264). — The railway now follows the left bank of the *Lech* to (28½ M.) *Musau* (p. 267), beyond which it crosses the river and reaches (29 M.) *Pflach* (p. 267). — 30½ M. **Reutte** (p. 267).

From Kempten to Ulm, see p. 44.

Beyond Kempten, from which the train backs out, the line follows the left bank of the Iller. Finest views to the left. Beyond (85 M.) *Waltenhofen* the *Nieder-Sonthofen Lakes* (2310 ft.) are seen on the right, at the foot of the *Stoffelberg* (3490 ft.). — The line approaches the Iller. To the left is the green and sharp-edged *Grünten* (see below).

94½ M. **Immenstadt** (2390 ft.; ***Bayerischer Hof; Kreuz** or **Post; Hirsch; Drei Könige; Traube; *Friedrichsbad Hydropathic**, pens. 4½-8 *M*), a busy town of 4600 inhab., lies picturesquely on both banks of the *Steigbach*, near the confluence of the *Konstanzer Ach* and the Iller, at the foot of the *Immenstadter Horn* (4890 ft.) and the *Mittag* (4730 ft.).

Fine views from the *Kalvarienberg* (¼ hr. to the N.) and from the *Rotenfels* (½ hr. to the N.W., near the E. extremity of the Alpsee, see p. 262). — The ascent of the ***Stuiben** (5740 ft.; 3½ hrs., guide unnecessary) is recommended. We ascend the *Steigbach-Tal* to the (1½ hr.) *Almagmach Inn*, whence a good footpath leads to the (1½ hr.) *Stuiben-Haus* (5205 ft.; inn), about ½ hr. below the summit, which commands a splendid view.

From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf, 13 M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 2½ M. *Blaichach*; 5 M. **Sonthofen** (2410 ft.; ***Deutsches Haus**, at the rail. station; *Engel*), an imposing market-town with 3900 inhab., pleasantly situated in the broad green valley of the Iller. The ***Grünten** (5700 ft.) may be ascended

hence viâ (2¼ M.) *Burgberg* (2465 ft.; Kreuz), at the S.W. base of the hill, 1½ M. from Blaichach (see p. 261), in 2½-3 hrs. The bridle-path is easily found (guide unnecessary; horse 12 *M*). About ½ hr. below the summit is the *Grünten-Haus* (4945 ft.; bed 1½ *M*). The view (best by evening light) embraces the E. half of the Lake of Constance and the Sentis. — The train proceeds through the pleasant valley of the Iller. 13 M. **Oberstdorf** (2665 ft.; *Luitpold; Mohr; Löwe; Sonne*, etc.), a favourite summer-resort, beautifully situated in the midst of the Algäu Alps, near the confluence of the *Trettach, Stillach*, and *Breitach*, the valleys of which with their ramifications afford a great variety of excursions: To the *Faltenbach Waterfall*, 25 minutes. — *Hoffmannsruhe* (2965 ft.), ½ hr., viâ *St. Loretto* (fine view from the hill; Alpenrose Inn). — **Wasach*, 1 hr. Beyond the Breitach bridge we ascend to the left (inn); beautiful view (best by evening-light). We may return viâ *Tiefenbach* (1¼ hr.). — **Freiberg-See* (3050 ft.; 1 hr.); beyond *St. Loretto* a footpath diverges to the right through meadows, crosses the Stillach, and ascends to the dark-green lake (inn). — *Spielmannsau* (Trettach Valley), 2 hrs., carriage-road viâ St. Loretto, skirting the N. foot of the *Himmelschroffen*, to the hamlet of *Spielmannsau* (3085 ft.; inn), amid grand scenery (Trettachspitze, Kratzer). — **Hölllobel*, in the Dietersbach valley (a side-valley of the Spielmannsau), 1½ hr.; a fine waterfall in a picturesque ravine. — *Oytal* (to the *Stuiben Fall* 3 hrs.), repaying; road to the inn, about halfway. — *Zwingsteg* and *Walser Schanze*, 1½ hr. A carriage-road crosses the Stillach to the W. and leads over the ridge to the *Walser Schanze* (inn), just beyond the Austrian frontier, in the valley of the Breitach or Kleine Walser-Tal. About 8 min. before it is reached, a path descends to the right past the *Zwingsteg*, a wooden bridge 200 ft. above the Breitach, and through the deep and narrow *Gorge of the Breitach* (adm. 50 pf.) to a (¾ hr.) restaurant; thence to Oberstdorf, 1¼ hr. — *Birgsau* (Stillach Valley), repaying, by road 6 M.; new road thence to (40 min.) *Einödsbach*, at the mouth of the *Bacher Loch*, a huge gorge on the W. side of the Madelegabel (½ hr. to the waterfall). — For details, mountain-ascents (*Nebelhorn, Mädelegabel*, etc.) and the passes to the *Schröcken*, the *Lech Valley*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Sonthofen to Reutte, 33½ M. From Sonthofen to (5 M.) Hindelang, motor diligence in ca. ½ hr.; from Hindelang to Schattwald, diligence daily in summer in 1½ hr.; from Schattwald to Reutte, daily in 4¼ hrs. Carriage from Sonthofen to Hindelang 5, with two horses 7 *M*; to Schattwald, 12 or 18 *M*; to (8 hrs.) Reutte, 24 or 40 *M*. — The road follows the valley of the *Osterach* to (5 M.) the large village of **Hindelang** (2705 ft.; *Sonne; Adler*), whence it ascends in curves to the (3½ M.) *Vorderjoch* (3770 ft.). It then traverses a monotonous plateau and descends to (3½ M.) *Vilsrein*, with the Austrian custom-house, in the upper valley of the *Vils*, ½ M. from *Schattwald* (3516 ft.; *Traube; Sonne), with its sulphur-baths. In 4 M. more we reach **Tannheim** (3600 ft.; *Ochs*), the capital of the valley, whence we proceed past (2½ M.) the *Haldensee* (inn) to (3½ M.) *Nesselwängle* (3720 ft.; Kreuz), at the highest point of the road. We then descend through the *Pass Gacht*, the finely wooded gorge of the *Weissenbach*, to (4½ M.) *Weissenbach*, in the Lechtal, and to (6½ M.) *Reutte* (p. 267).

The train now turns to the W. into the valley of the Ach, reaches the village of *Bühl*, on the *Alpsee* (2375 ft.; 2 M. long), and runs through the pleasant *Konstanzer-Tal*, flanked with green hills, to (102½ M.) *Thalkirchdorf*. It then ascends to (105 M.) **Oberstaufen** (2600 ft.; *Büttner; Krone; Adler*), a summer-resort on the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine. At the end of a short tunnel, just before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, we obtain striking views of the deep Weissach-Tal, the wooded mountains of Bregenz, and the Sentis chain beyond.

Before we reach (113 M.) *Röthenbach* (2300 ft.) the valley is crossed by the *Rentershofer Damm*, an embankment 656 yds. in

length and 174 ft. in height. 123 M. *Hergatz* (1815 ft.; branch-line to *Kisslegg*, p. 74). — 132 M. *Oberreitnau*. The line skirts the *Hoierberg* (see below), then turns to the S.E., and crosses an embankment 600 yds. long into the station of —

137 M. **Lindau** (Plan on the Map, p. 78). — **Hotels.** *Bayerischer Hof, on the lake, near the station, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3¼, pens. 6½-10 *M.* — Hôt. Reutemann, R. 2-4, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 *M;* Lindauer Hof, R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Helvetia, R. 1½-1¾, B. ¾ *M;* Krone, R. 2-2½, pens. 5-6 *M*, all by the quay; Christliches Vereinshaus, Paradies-Platz; Sonne, near the Rathaus, well spoken of. — **Restaurants.** *Seegarten*, next the Bayrischer Hof (with rooms); *Schützengarten*, on the ramparts by the Römer-Turm, with view; *Rail. Restaurant.* — Wine at *Frey's* and *Zum Steinacher.* — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town on the inner arm of the lake (30 pf.), and in the military baths on the E. side in the open lake. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Lindau (1310 ft.; pop. 6500), formerly a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages a busy trading place, lies on an island in the *Lake of Constance* (p. 78), 355 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway-embankment and a wooden bridge. On the quay is a *Statue of King Max II.* (d. 1864) in bronze, by Halbig (1856). At the end of the S. pier is a large lion (21 ft. high) in marble, also by Halbig, and on the opposite pier a lighthouse (108 ft. high). The harbour is adjoined to the S. by the *Alte Schanz*, which commands a view of the Alps from the Scesaplana to the Sentis (mountain-indicator). In the neighbouring Reichs-Platz is the *Reichsbrunnen*, erected in 1884 from a design by Thiersch and Ruemann, with a bronze statue of 'Lindauia' and other allegorical figures. The handsome *Rathaus*, painted in front and behind, was erected in 1422-36, and restored in 1885-87; it contains a collection of antiquities (open 9-12 & 3-5; 30 pf.). Pleasant grounds by the Landtor, with a monument for 1870-71.

Excursions. Beautiful view from the (¾ hr.) **Hoierberg** (1496 ft.), reached either by the path parallel with the railway, or by the road from the Landtor through *Aeschach* (Schlatter) to the hamlet of *Hoiren* at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Inn and a belvedere at the top. Return viâ *Enzisweiler* (Pens. Schmid) and *Schachen* (Schlössle). — Pleasant walk on the W. bank of the lake (crossing the railway-embankment, and turning to the left), to the (2 M.) charmingly situated **Bad Schachen** (crowded in summer; pens. 24-32 *M*, board 20 *M*, per week; rooms in private houses, 5-7 *M* per week), with mineral and lake baths. Near it (¾ M.) is the **Lindenhof**, or *Villa Gruber*, with a beautiful park, hot-houses, etc. (adm. Frid., 2-7, free, on other days on application to the gate-keeper 1 *M* per pers., for charitable purposes). Thence along the bank of the lake, by *Tegelstein* (to the right the finely situated *Schloss Alwind*) and *Mitten*, to (2 M.) **Wasserburg** (*Aicheler Garden-Restaurant*, on the lake), a small town with a château and church, situated on a peninsula. Return by steamer or railway (p. 82).

Railway from Lindau to *Constance*, see p. 82; to *Bregenz* (the *Gebhardsberg*, *Pfänder*, etc.), see p. 81; steamboats on the *Lake of Constance*, see p. 79.

36. From Munich to Füssen (Hohenschwangau) and Reutte.

90 M. Railway to Biessenhofen, 58½ M., in 1¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 7 *M* 60, 5 *M*., 3 *M* 20 pf.); from Biessenhofen to Füssen, 23 M., local railway in 1¾ hr. — Diligence from Füssen to Reutte (8½ M.) twice daily in 1¾ hr.; from Reutte to Imst (34 M.) thrice daily in 8-9 hrs. — Omnibus from Füssen to Hohenschwangau in connection with the trains in ¾ hr. (70 pf.; there and back 1 *M* 20 pf.); also omnibuses of the Hohenschwangau hotels (1 *M*). — Carriage from Füssen to Hohenschwangau with one horse 4, with two horses 6 *M*., there and back with 1 hr's. stay 5 or 8 *M*., half-a-day 6 or 10 *M*.; to Neu-Schwanstein 6 or 9 *M*., there and back 8 or 12 *M*.; to Reutte 8 or 12 *M*.; to Lermoos 20 or 30 *M*.; to Linderhof 18 or 30 *M*.; to Oberau 36 or 50 *M*.; to Imst 50 or 70 *M*. Driver's fee 10 per cent. of the fare.

From Munich to (58½ M.) *Biessenhofen*, see pp. 259, 260. A branch-railway runs hence through the valley of the *Wertach* to (4 M.) *Oberdorf* (2390 ft.; Post), a market-town with an old château (branch-line to *Lechbruck*, 13½ M. in 1¼ hr.). — The branch-railway to Füssen runs to the S.E., viâ *Weizern-Hopferau*. To the left appears the *Hopfensee*.

23 M. **Füssen.** — The *Railway Station* lies a short distance from the town, ⅓ M. from the bridge over the Lech. — **Hotels.** Bayrischer Hof (*Post*), at the station, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*.; Hirsch; Alte Post; Mohren; Neue Post; Neu-Schwanstein; Löwe; Sonne; Baumgarten; Schiff.

Füssen (2615 ft.), a small town (4500 inhab.) pleasantly situated on the *Lech*, and dominated by a castle erected by the bishops of Augsburg in 1322, restored by King Max II., and now occupied by the district-court, is a frequented summer-resort. Below the castle are the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *St. Mang*, founded in 629 (now private property), and the *Church of St. Magnus*, erected in 1701 on older foundations. The gate in the town-wall between the castle and the church commands a fine view. — On the Lech, about ½ M. above Füssen, is the small sulphur bath of *Faulenbach*.

On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to (½ hr.) the *Kalvarienberg (3130 ft.), commanding a beautiful view of the valley of the Lech and Füssen, Hohenschwangau, and Neu-Schwanstein. A footpath leads hence, skirting the *Schwansee*, direct to (1 hr.) *Hohenschwangau*.

The Road from Füssen to Hohenschwangau (3 M.) crosses the Lech, turns to the left, and descends the right bank of the Lech. It then turns to the right, passing the (1½ M.) *Alterschrofen Inn* and the *Café Luitpold*, and leads through the park, skirting the Schlossberg, to (1½ M.) Hohenschwangau. — Pedestrians (1¼ hr.) follow the road to Reutte (p. 267), to the right beyond the bridge, for 5 min., then ascend the path to the left on the slope of the Kalvarienberg, which leads past the (7 min.) view-point known as the 'Kanzel', crosses a cart-track, and passes through wood to (6 min.) the saddle between the Kalvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg (to the right, an approach to the Alpenrosen-Weg, see p. 265). In 2 min. more we reach the so-called 'Königstrasse' (driving forbidden), which we

descend to the left, through wood, with a view of Neu-Schwanstein and of Hohenschwangau. Before reaching the (18 min.) *Schwansee* we take the footpath to the right across the (25 min.) ridge, where the 'Alpenrosen-Weg' (see below) joins our route, to (12 min.) the village of Hohenschwangau. — A longer but finer route (1½ hr.) is offered by the *Alpenrosen-Weg*, which begins at the Weisshaus (p. 267) and winds along the wooded slope of the *Schwarzenberg*, commanding beautiful views. This route may be joined from the Schwarz-Brücke or from the saddle between the Kalvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg (see p. 264).

Hohenschwangau. — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, beautifully situated on the Alpsee, R. 3½-5 *M.*, B. 1 *M* 30 pf., pens. 8-10 *M* (in June and Sept. 6½-8 *M*); Hôt.-Pens. Schwansee, ½ M. from the Alpsee, in a quiet situation, similar charges; Zur Liesl, R. 2 4 *M.*

The castles of Hohenschwangau and Neu-Schwanstein are open from May 14th to Oct. 15th, week-days 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. and holidays 10-12 and 2-5; closed on June 13th, the anniversary of King Louis II.'s death. Adm. to Schloss Hohenschwangau 50 pf., to Schloss Neu-Schwanstein 3, Sun. 1½ *M.*

Hohenschwangau (2690 ft.), a small village at the foot of a wooded hill crowned by the castle of the same name, is a pleasant summer-resort with numerous attractive walks in the vicinity. It lies near the beautiful bluish-green **Alpsee*, which is girdled with fine woods, while the steep crags of the Pilgerschroffen rise above its S. end. Opposite the Alpenrose Hotel begins the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (open to pedestrians only), from which (3 min.) a road to the right to Schloss Hohenschwangau and (8 min.) the above-mentioned footpath to Füssen diverge. About 40 paces farther on a footpath leads to the left to the 'Pindar-Platz', a rocky projection with a fine view of the lake (p. 267). Well-made paths make the entire circuit of the lake (1¼ hr.). — The footpath to the old Schloss ascends opposite the Liesl Inn (5 min.). Admission, see above.

***Schloss Hohenschwangau** (2840 ft.), formerly called *Schwanstein*, originally belonged to the house of Guelph, but in 1291 came into the possession of the Hohenstaufen dukes of Swabia and in 1567 passed to the dukes of Bavaria. In the 17th and 18th cent. it was several times besieged and captured, for the last time in 1809. It was sold for a trifling sum in 1820, and in 1832 purchased by King Max II. of Bavaria, then crown-prince, who caused the ruin to be entirely reconstructed and decorated in the interior with frescoes from German legend and history by *Schwind*, *Lindenschmit*, and other artists. The castle commands charming views of the plain, the Alpsee, and Neu-Schwanstein. It was the favourite residence of King Max II. and Louis II., the latter of whom spent his later years almost exclusively here. The little garden, to the left of the entrance to the castle, contains a *Marble Bath*, cut out of the rock, with two nymphs, by Schwanthaler, and a *Lion Fountain*, by the same artist.

Opposite the ascent to Hohenschwangau, near the Liesl Inn,

begins the road to (25-30 min.) Neu-Schwanstein, from which (5 min.) the road to the Blöckenau (p. 267) diverges to the right; 6 min. farther on (opposite the footpath from the Hôtel Schwansee) a steep footpath ascends on the right to the Jugend; and 12 min. farther on a bridle-path diverges to the right, near a stall on the left side of the road, to the Marien-Brücke and the Jugend. The road next passes the *Wirtschaft zur Neuen Burg* and in 8 min. reaches the castle of —

****Neu-Schwanstein** (3165 ft.), begun by King Louis II. in 1869 on the site of the old castle of *Vorder-Hohenschwangau*, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock. The castle, built in the Romanesque style from designs by *Von Dollmann*, *Riedel*, and *Hofmann*, is planned after the style and arrangement of the Wartburg, but on a much larger scale. Through the *Torbau* or *Gatehouse* on the N.E. (adm., see p. 265) we enter the first court, in which to the right (N.W.) is the *Palas* or main building, to the left (S.E.) the *Kemenate* or women's apartments, and in the middle the *Ritterbau*. The visit takes about 1 hr. The castle is splendidly fitted up, and its windows command beautiful views, especially of Hohenschwangau and the Alpsee to the S., and of the profound gorge of the Pöllat and its waterfall, spanned by the Marien-Brücke, to the E.

The imposing Palas has four stories: the groundfloor contains the offices, the first floor is occupied by the attendants, the second is unfinished, and the royal apartments are on the third. Visitors ascend to the third floor by a staircase of 96 steps in the main tower, 195 ft. high. The landing at the top of the staircase is adorned with frescoes by Hauschild, illustrating the legend of Sigurd. To the left we pass through the *Adjutant's Room* to the *King's Study*, with scenes from the story of Tannhäuser by Aigner; and thence through the *Stalactite Grotto* to the former *Winter Garden*, a balcony commanding a view of the plain. Next follow the *Sitting Room*, with pictures from the Lohengrin legend by Hauschild; the *Dressing Room*, with scenes from the lives of Walter von der Vogelweide and Hans Sachs by Ille; the Gothic *Bedchamber*, with illustrations of the story of Tristan and Isolde by Spiess; the *Oratory*, with scenes from the life of Louis IX. of France by Hauschild (fine view of the valley of the Pöllat from the balcony). The *Dining Hall* is embellished with scenes from the Wartburg under the Landgrave Hermann, by F. Piloty. The ante-chamber leads back to the landing, whence we enter the *Throne Room*, with pictures by Hauschild, and an open loggia. — Aigner has also adorned the landing at the top of the staircase on the fourth floor with a series of 12 pictures from the story of Gudrun. On this floor is the **Festsaal* or *Sängersaal* (Minstrels' Hall), 90 ft. long, with pictures from 'Parzival' by Spiess, Munsch, and Piloty.

A footpath, diverging to the left from the road at the N. angle of the castle, leads to the W. round the castle to the above-mentioned bridle-path. [Before the latter is reached (4 min.), a footpath descends to the left to the *George of the Pöllat*, where we have a good view of the castle and of the *Pöllat Waterfall* from below.] We ascend by the bridle-path and in 5 min. reach a point whence two footpaths diverge: one, to the right, leading down to the (1 min.) **Jugend* (2950 ft.), a clearing in the wood commanding a charming view of Hohenschwangau and the Alpsee; the other, to

Hirt
FÜSSEN
Horn
Hornberg
1185
1182
Pechkopf
1480
Rohrkopf
1360
Faulenbach
Marienhilfe
Magnusstein
Mittersee
Lechfall
Kienberg
Königsstrasse
Hallborn
Gelber Wandschrofen
Thorschrofen
1528
1565
Tegelberg-Wirthshaus
1707
Tegelberg K.
1887
Brandschrofen
1681
Schwan-See
730
Hohenschwangau
Neuschwanstein
Marienbr.
Alpenrosenweg
Rothe Wand
1450
1712
Schwarzenberg
Fürstenstrasse
Pindarplatz
Alpe
Alp-See
915
Gassenthomas K.
1366
Vorderer Winterzug
Hinterer Winterzug
Dtsch. Alp.
Reine kaltes Wasser
1530
Kreuz
Alpeleskopf
Marienruhe
Cordonistenhaus
Schlucks
Marienbrücke
Klitzberg
Judenbühel
Ob.-Pinswang
828
Lech
Kriegsfelsen
Kriegpass
Lechschanzen
Luss
Pilgerschrofen
Fleckel
2047
Säuling
Vorgesäss-Alpe
1772
Zundernkopf
Schlagstein
1680
Eisenbergk
Jochberg
1904
Alp
Bernaköpfe
Hoher Strauss-B.
1834
Klöckenau
Königshaus
Schmittenberg
Reuttener
Lechtaler
Reuttener Bergen
Reuttener Berg
Lechtaler Alpen

the left, ascends to the (4 min.) *Marien-Brücke*, a bridge 138 ft. long, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall and affords the best view of the castle of Neu-Schwanstein. — Returning from the bridge, we take the path to the left, which brings us in 2 min. to the Blöckenau road, at which also the bridle-path ends (to Hohenschwangau by this road 1/2 hr.).

From Hohenschwangau an attractive footpath leads to the *Ammerwald Inn* in 3 1/2 hrs., through the *Blöckenau* and across the *Schützensteig* or *Jägersteig*. Thence to *Linderhof*, see p. 274.

To the **Tegelberg Alp**, 3 hrs., a pleasant excursion. We ascend the road to (3 M.) the *Blöckenau* (see above), diverging to the left at the 'Verbotener Weg' placard (permission obtained from the forester) and ascending in windings to the (2 hrs.) royal hunting-lodge on the *Tegelberg Alp* (5500 ft.), which commands a beautiful view of mountain and plain. Hence to the top of the *Tegelberg* (*Brandschrofen*, 5925 ft.), marked by a cross, in 20-30 min. more (guide convenient for the inexperienced).

Other excursions (*Säuling*, *Schlicke*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Pedestrians proceeding from Hohenschwangau to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen, but may either follow the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (p. 265) to the N. high above the Alpsee, or the good path past the 'Pindar-Platz' (p. 265), to the end of the lake, and then return to the road. We pass the (2 1/4 M.) 'Cordonisten-Haus' on the Austrian frontier and descend in windings to the (1/4 hr.) *Schluxen Inn*, on the road from Pinswang to Pflach which we follow viâ the *Knie-Pass* to (3 3/4 M.) *Pflach* (comp. below), 1 1/2 M. from Reutte.

The Road from Füssen to (8 1/2 M.) Reutte leads up the right bank of the Lech to (1/3 M.) a narrow ravine (on the left bank a bust of King Max II.; on the right bank a war-monument). From the iron *König-Max-Steg* a fine view of the fall is obtained. We then cross the (1/4 M.) *Schwarz-Brücke* (p. 265) and reach the Austrian frontier at the (1/2 M.) *Weisshaus* (good inn). The main road then crosses the Lech by the (1 3/4 M.) *Ulrichs-Brücke*, passes *Musau* (railway see p. 261) and *Rossschläg*, and shortly before reaching (5 M.) *Pflach* (p. 261), recrosses to the right bank.

Pedestrians will find it shorter and pleasanter to diverge to the left before reaching the Ulrichs-Brücke, and proceed by *Unter-Pinswang* and the *Kniepass* (3030 ft.), a rocky barrier narrowly confining the Lech, to (4 1/2 M.) Pflach.

At Pflach the *Arch-Bach*, issuing from the Plansee, is crossed. Then through the broad valley of the Lech to (1 1/2 M.) —

3 2 1/2 M. **Reutte** (2800 ft.; *Hirsch*, R. 1 1/2-3 *K.*; *Post*, R. 1 1/2-6 *K.*; *Tiroler Hof*; *Krone*; *Adler*, plain but good; *Glocke*; *Mohren*, well spoken of), a large market-village (1800 inhab.) in the midst of a basin intersected by the Lech, and surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the Säuling and Dürreberg, E. the Zwieselberg and Tauern, S. the Axljoch, Thaneller, and Schlossberg, W. the Gachtspitz, Gernspitz, and Gimpelspitz.

The parish-church of Reutte at *Breitenwang*, 1/2 M. to the E., contains a Dance of Death in relief in the mortuary chapel. Emp. Lothaire died here in 1137 on his return from Italy.

To the ***Stuiben Falls**, 2-2 1/2 hrs., there and back. We ascend gradually by the Plansee road (p. 274) viâ (1/2 M.) Breitenwang and 2 M. farther on, about 80 paces beyond the bridge spanning the second brook,

we reach a stone indicating a path descending steeply to the left to the (8 min.) **Lower Stuiben Fall*, a cascade 100 ft. in height, formed by the Arch, which issues from the Plansee, finely framed with trees. [Another route, preferable in dry weather, leads viâ the (1 M.) small baths of *Mühl* and thence along the *Ache* or *Arch* (numerous rhododendrons) to the (½ hr.) Lower Fall.] From the Lower Fall we ascend the left bank of the Arch to the (¼ hr.) smaller *Upper Fall* (60 ft. high), and turning to the right regain the road, 10 min. from the Little Plansee (p. 274).

From Reutte to *Linderhof*, *Ober-Ammergau*, and *Partenkirchen*, see R. 38. *Upper Lechtal*, *Pass Gacht*, and viâ *Tannheim* to *Immenstadt*, see p. 262 and *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Reutte to Imst, 34 M (diligence, see p. 234). The road passes the (2 M.) *Ehrenberger Klause*, a defile formerly defended by a castle (now in ruins), and leads viâ (3 M.) *Heiterwang* and (3 M.) *Bichelbach* to (5½ M.) **Lermoos** (3265 ft.; **Drei Mohren; °Post*), a village situated in a wide green valley, from which on the E. rise the barren rocky walls of the imposing *Wetterstein Chain*, culminating in the *Zugspitze* (9725 ft.) to the N. (To Partenkirchen viâ *Griesen*, omnibus daily in 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. 12 *M*; comp. p. 274.) — The road to Nassereit, the finest mountain-pass between Bavaria and Tyrol, should be traversed on foot (4¼ hrs.) or in an open carriage (from Lermoos to Nassereit 11 *K*). Beyond (1½ M.) *Bieberwier* (Löwe) it ascends, passing the *Weissensee* (left) and the beautiful *Blindsee* (right), to the (5 M.) **Fern Pass** (3970 ft.; plain inn), and descends in wide curves, which pedestrians may avoid by short-cuts. In the bottom of the valley we pass the picturesque castle of *Fernstein*, on the right; at its base is the *Fernstein Inn*. To the left, the ruins of the *Sigmundsburg* rise from the small, wood-girt *Fernstein Lake*, the outlet of which we cross by a stone bridge. At (5¼ M.) **Nassereit** (2765 ft.; **Post*; *Grüner Baum*; *Lamm*) the road divides, the right branch leading through the *Gurgler-Tal* to (9½ M.) *Imst*, while the left branch (preferable) crosses the saddle of *Obsteig* to the E. and leads viâ *Ober-Mieming* (2840 ft.; °Post) to (13¾ M.) *Telfs*. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

37. From Munich to Partenkirchen and Mittenwald.

Comp. Maps, pp. 256, 264, 268.

71 M. From Munich to *Partenkirchen*, 62 M. Railway in 3-4 hrs.; from Partenkirchen to *Mittenwald*, 11½ M., Motor-Omnibus four times daily in summer in 1¼ hr.; to Kochel, see p. 275.

Beyond (33 M.) *Weilheim* (p. 257) the train diverges to the left from the Peissenberg line, and traverses the wide valley of the *Ammer*. 42 M. *Uffing*. The line runs at some distance from the E. bank of the *Staffelsee* (2160 ft.), with its islands, passing the villages of *Rieden* and *Seehausen*, to —

46 M. **Murnau** (2265 ft.; *Restaurant*), at the S.E. end of the Staffelsee and 140 ft. above it (**Hôtel-Pension Staffelsee*, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Seerose*; good baths in the lake.) About ¾ M. from the station and the lake is the prettily-situated village of Murnau (*Post; Pantlbräu; Griesbräu; Zacherlbräu; Angerbräu*). The *Vier Linden* (lime-trees), to the W., and the *Asamshöhe* (with tower 60 ft. high) command a *View of the mountains (E. the Heimgarten Kistenkopf, and Krottenkopf; W. the Ammergau Mts.; S., in the background of the Loisach-Tal, the Wetterstein range). Electric railway to Ober-Ammergau, see p. 272.

The railway descends via (48½ M.) *Hechendorf* into a marshy valley, crosses the *Ramsau* before its junction with the *Loisach*, and follows the left bank of the latter to (50½ M.) *Ohlstadt*. — At (53 M.) *Eschenlohe* (Altwirt; Brückenwirt) the valley contracts. The *Festbühel*, to the right of the railway, commands a fine view. From (57 M.) *Oberau* (2160 ft.; *Post) a road leads to the right via *Ettal* to *Linderhof* (p. 273).

Beyond (59½ M.) *Farchant* the broad basin of Partenkirchen opens to the S. On the left is the *Kuhflucht*, a gorge with waterfalls, descending from the *Hohe Fricken*. Fine view of the Wetterstein range from the Dreitorspitze to the Zugspitze. To the right, on the slope of the *Kramer*, appears the ruin of *Werdenfels* (2590 ft.). — 62 M. *Garmisch-Partenkirchen* (*Bayerischer Hof, R. 2-3 *M*; Badc-Hotel Stadt Wien; Zum Werdenfelser Michl, all at the station), between the two villages.

Partenkirchen. — **Hotels.** °Bellevue, in an open situation beyond the village, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-10 *M*; °Kainzen-Bad, see p. 271; Post, R. 2-4 *M*, pens. 6-9, omn. 70 pf.; Stern, R. 2-5, pens. 6-10 *M*; Baumgartner, moderate; Zum Rassen; Melber, well spoken of; Werdenfelser Hof, R. 1½-2 *M*. — **Pensions.** *Gibson*, in an elevated situation, 5½-10 *M*; *Villa Bavaria*, 6-12 *M*; *Panorama*, above St. Anton, with café and attractive view, 6-7 *M*. — *Private Apartments* numerous; apply at the official bureau. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Partenkirchen (2350 ft.), a favourite resort both in summer and winter, is beautifully situated at the base of the *Eckenberg*, a spur of the Krottenkopf. It possesses a handsome modern Gothic church (1865-71), a new Protestant church (1890), and a small English church. The district school of carving and design, on the way to Garmisch, is open to visitors on week-days, 8-11 and 2-4. The Villa Orient, above the village, contains various collections (adm. 50 pf.).

Garmisch. — **Hotels.** °Parkhotel Alpenhof, in an open situation, with garden, R. 2½-6, D. 3, pens. 7-10 *M*; °Hôtel-Pens. Neu-Werdenfels, near the former, R. 2-4, pens. 6-8 *M*; °Husaren-Hotel, R. 2-3½, pens. 7-8 *M*; °Post, R. 2-4, pens. 6-8½ *M*; Lamm, pens. 4½ *M*; Zur Zugspitze; Drei Mohren, R. 1½-3, pens. 4-6 *M*; Colosseum, with theatre and concert room, R. 1-1½, pens. 5-7 *M*; Kainzenfranz. — °Hôt.-Pens. Sonnenbichl, finely situated on the road to Murnau, 1 M. to the N. of the station, R. 1½-3, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 *M* (close by is a swimming-bath). — Hôt. Rissersee (see p. 270). — **Pensions.** *Villa Bethell* (English); *Villa Saxonia*, *Austria*, *Alpspitze*, *Bellevue*, etc.

Garmisch (2290 ft.), a thriving village 1 M. to the W. of Partenkirchen, with picturesque old houses, the seat of the district-court, is another favourite resort. On the E. side of the village is the *Wittelsbach Park*, between the Partnach and Loisach.

Carriages are to be obtained at both Garmisch and Partenkirchen and at the railway-station. One-horse carr. to the Badersee 6, two-horse 10 *M*, two-horse carr. to Walchensee (3¾ hrs.) 24, Ober-Ammergau 24, Lermoos 20, Reutte 30, Imst viâ Lermoos 55 *M*. (The driver expects a fee of 10 pf. for each mark of the fare.)

Excursions (for details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Beautiful view from the pilgrimage-church of **St. Anton** (2400 ft.; café); to which a shady

path ascends in 10 min. from Partenkirchen. The peaks, from left to right, are the Wetterwand, Dreitorspitze, Alpspitze, Waxenstein (behind it the Zugspitze), the pointed Upsberg (in the distance, beyond the Eibsee-Törlen); to the right the Kramer, in the foreground Garmisch.

Fauken-Schlucht. Beyond Partenkirchen a path ascends to the E. up the valley to the (20 min.) waterfall of the *Faukenbach*. The 'Scheibenplatz-Weg' leads from St. Anton along the slope viâ the *Paraplwie* to the (25 min.) beginning of the ravine. Through the Fauken-Schlucht to the (¾ hr.) *Lukas Terrasse* (2990 ft.; fine view of the villages and mountains) and thence back in ½ hr. viâ the *Schalmei-Schlucht*.

The ***Risser-See** (2500 ft.) lies ½ hr. from Garmisch. From the post-office we cross the meadows towards the S.W., in the direction of the *Risserkopf* (3690 ft.), a wooded height immediately below the Alpspitze. The charming little ******Risser-See* (boating; baths) lies in a hollow behind the *****Hotel (also Pension), embosomed among wooded slopes.

***Partnachklamm** and **Vorder-Graseck** (1½ hr.; guide unnecessary; omn. to the Partnachklamm Inn thrice daily). After following the Kainzen-Bad road to the S. of Partenkirchen (see p. 271) for about 60 paces, we turn to the right at a finger-post, and in ½ hr. reach the first bridge, at the mouth of the *Partnach Valley*. Beyond the bridge a finger-post indicates our path to the left ('nach Graseck'); at the (¾ hr.) *Partnachklamm Inn* we cross the stream by a second bridge, beyond which the path to Graseck ascends to the left, while the path to the 'Klamm', or gorge, leads to the right; 6 min., third bridge. The (10 min.) fourth (iron) bridge (*Klammbrücke*), 50 ft. long and 220 ft. above the Partnach, is the finest point. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in 8 min. to the forester's house of *Vorder-Graseck* (2920 ft.; Restaurant), where a fine view is enjoyed. — A narrow path (*Triftweg*), constructed for the use of the 'lumberers' and diverging to the left before the third bridge, leads along the bottom of the gorge, close to the water, revealing the grandeur of the ravine to great advantage. It is provided at places with wire-ropes and is quite safe for those reasonably free from giddiness. The best plan to see the ravine is to follow the upper path to Graseck, descend thence into the Partnach valley, and return by the path at the bottom of the gorge (in all 3 hrs. from Partenkirchen). — FROM GRASECK TO MITTENWALD VIÂ THE FERCHEN-TAL, 3½ hrs., attractive (guide unnecessary). From the forester's house we ascend the pastures for a short distance, and then turn to the right. After 20 min. we go straight on (not to the right to *Mittel-Graseck*) to (10 min.) *Hinter-Graseck*; ¾ hr., bridge over the Ferchenbach; then straight on through the wood to (25 min.) *Elmau* (3320 ft.; inn). From this point a road leads viâ the *Ferchen-See* and the *Lauter-See* to (6 M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 271).

The ***Eckbauer** (4065 ft.). We may either follow a steep marked path from the Kainzen-Bad in 1½-2 hrs., or take another steep path (also marked, usually shady in the afternoon) from Graseck (see above), which turns to the left at a (¼ hr.) finger-post, ascends the grassy slopes in windings, passes through wood, and reaches the Eckbauer in ¾ hr. (Sanatorium, belonging to the Kainzen-Bad). The pavilion (refmts.) on the top of the hill, 2 min. farther up, commands an admirable panorama of the mountains: Karwendel-Gebirge, Wettersteinwand, Dreitorspitze with the Schachenalp and Frauenalpe, Alpspitze, Zugspitze, Kramer, and Krottenkopf; below lies the deep, wooded valley of the Ferchenbach.

Gschwandner Bauer (1¾-2 hrs.). From Partenkirchen we ascend to the right through the *Bremstall-Wald* (finger-post) to (1¼ hr.) the *Schlattan Restaurant*, and the (25 min.) *Gschwandner Bauer* (3345 ft.; *Inn), which affords a fine view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel ranges. We may return by the Mittenwald road (shady in the evening).

***Badersee** (2720 ft.; 4½ M. from Garmisch; omnibus from Partenkirchen station in 1 hr., motor-omnibus in ½ hr.; one-horse carriage 6, two-horse 10 *M*). The road diverges to the left from that to Lermoos, a few hundred yards beyond the (2½ M.) *Schnölz* (inn), and leads viâ *Unter-Grainau* (*Inn)

to the small, emerald-green lake, 1 M. round and 60 ft. deep. The **Hôtel-Pension Badersee* (pens. 6-8 *M*), on its bank, is pleasant for a prolonged stay. — Road hence to the (3 M.) Eibsee (see below).

The **Eibsee* (3190 ft.), 7 M. from Garmisch, is reached by the road viâ *Unter-Grainau* (omnibus from the Post at Partenkirchen five times daily in 2 hrs., returning in 1½ hr.; fare each way 1½ *M*.); or, from Garmisch, by the path to the left at the W. end of the village, which leads across meadows to (1¼ hr.) *Ober-Grainau* (Post), and thence to (1¼ hr.) the lake. The Eibsee, 3 M. long, 2 M. wide, and 90 ft. deep, has seven small islands and is enclosed by dark, wooded hills, above which tower the enormous rocky walls of the Zugspitze (*Terne's Inn*, with veranda, boats, and baths, R. 1½-3, pens. 6-7 *M*). Travellers are rowed (50 pf. each) to the *Ludwigs-Insel* in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a shot (50 pf.). The huge Zugspitze is seen to great advantage from the lake, but on summer-afternoons is usually shrouded in clouds.

The **Krottenkopf* (6345 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 5, if a night is spent, 7 *M*). A marked bridle-path leads from Partenkirchen viâ St. Anton, passing the parsonage, to the (2 hrs.) *Esterberg-Bauer* (4055 ft.; poor inn). Bridle-path thence, steep and stony at places, through the hollow between the Bischof and the Krottenkopf to the (2¼ hrs.) *Krottenkopf Club Hut* (6415 ft.; *Inn in summer), on the saddle between the Krottenkopf and the Oberrisskopf, and to (¼ hr.) the top (pavilion; fine *View).

**Königshaus am Schachen* (6125 ft.; 5-5½ hrs.; guide, 5 *M*., unnecessary). We follow the Triftweg (p. 270) through the Partnachklamm in 1 hr. to the bridge over the *Ferchenbach*, the left bank of which we skirt to (¾ hr.) the *Steilenfälle* (sometimes dry). The path then ascends rapidly to the right through the Wettersteinwald to a small shrine, turns to the left, and crosses a clearing after a few minutes, from which a broad path through the wood leads past the *Wetterstein-Alp* (4820 ft.; rfmts.), to the (3 hrs.) *Schachen-Alp*, with the small *Schachen-See*, and (¾ hr.) the *Königshaus*, built by King Lewis II. (adm. 50 pf.; restaurant, with 22 beds). The *Pavilion*, a few hundred paces to the W., on the brink of the abyss, commands a magnificent *View of the Reintal below us, with the Plattach-Ferner, Schneefernerkopf, and Wetterspitzen, the Hochblassen to the right, and (to the S.) the Dreitorspitze and Wetterstein. To the N. stretches the vast Bavarian plain. — From *Elmau* (p. 270) a good bridle-path (driving practicable, but not agreeable; carr. and pair for 2 pers. 15, for 3 pers. 18 *M*) ascends to the Schachen-Alp in 3½ hrs.

Longer Excursions (*Höllental-Klamm*, *Raintal* and *Blaue Gumpen*, *Zugspitze*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

To Lermoos (p. 268), 18 M., by a good road through the wooded *Loisach-Tal* (omn. twice daily in 3½ hrs.; carr. 10-12 *M*). The frontier-inn at *Griesen* (p. 274) lies 10½ M. from Partenkirchen and 7½ M. from Lermoos (p. 268). — A shorter, but unattractive path leads from the Eibsee over the *Törlen* (5230 ft.) to (3 hrs.) *Lermoos*. — To *Reutte*, see p. 267.

The new road to Mittenwald passes near the (1 M.) *Kainzen-Bad* (*Kurhaus & Hotel, pens. 6-10 *M*), with a spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur) used as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases, and then ascends through undulating pastures. The old road is shorter and more picturesque, though steeper. Beyond (3 M.) *Kaltenbrunn* the bold peaks of the Karwendel range appear in front. 2 M. *Gerold*; 1½ M. *Klais* (Schöttl's Inn; to the *Barmsee* and *Krün*, see p. 277). The road passes the small and marshy *Schmalsee*, and winds down into the *Isar-Tal*. Then (1½ M.) —

9 M. **Mittenwald** (3020 ft.; *Post*, with clever animal-paintings by Paul Meyerheim in the veranda, well-spoken of; *Wetterstein*; *Traube*; *Zum Karwendel*, all plain but good; *Pension Villa Neuner*),

the last Bavarian village (1800 inhab.), overshadowed by the precipitous *Karwendel-Gebirge* (7825 ft.). The manufacture of violins and guitars, which are chiefly exported to England and America, forms the main occupation of the inhabitants. A bronze statue of *Michael Klotz* (d.1743), who introduced the violin-industry, has been erected in front of the church.

Excursions. To the *Lauter-See* (3315 ft.), ¾ hr., and the *Ferchen-See* (3400 ft.), ½ hr. farther up (see p. 270); to the *Hohe Kranzberg* (4565 ft.; inn), 1¼ hr. (splendid view); to the *Leutasch-Klamm*, near the Scharnitz road (see below; 1 hr. there and back); *Barmsee*, 1½ hr.; *Leutasch Valley*, *Vereins-Alpe*, *Karwendel-Spitze*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Mittenwald to Ziri, 16½ M., diligence daily in 5 hrs. (carriage with one horse 17, with two horses 22 *M*). The road crosses the Isar (before the bridge, to the right, the path to the Leutasch-Klamm, see above) and traverses the level bottom of the valley as far as the (3 M.) *Defile of Scharnitz*, the boundary between Bavaria and Tyrol, formerly protected by a strong fortress which was completely destroyed by the French in 1805. Beyond the adjacent village of *Scharnitz* (3160 ft.; *Adler*) the road quits the Isar and ascends to the left to (9 M.) **Seefeld** (3860 ft.; *Post*), a summer-resort beautifully situated on the watershed between the Isar and Inn. It then leads past the small *Wildsee* to (12 M.) *Reith*, beyond which it descends viâ *Leiten* in wide curves, affording magnificent views of the Inn valley and the Tyrolese Alps, to (16½ M.) **Zirl** (*Löwe*; *Stern*), whence a railway runs to (9½ M.) *Innsbruck*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

38. From Munich to Ober-Ammergau and viâ Linderhof to Füssen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 256, 268, 264.

a. To Ober-Ammergau viâ Murnau and Kohlgrub.

61 M. From Munich to *Murnau*, 46½ M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 *M* 20, 4 *M* 10, 2 *M* 70 pf.; from Murnau to *Ober-Ammergau*, 14½ M., electric railway in 1 hr. 10 min. (3rd cl. fare 1 *M* 20 pf.).

From Munich to (46½ M.) *Murnau*, see p. 268. The line thence to Ober-Ammergau describes a wide curve to the W., and skirts the side of the ridge that divides the Staffel-See from the plain of the Loisach. To the S. opens a fine mountain view (Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Ettaler Mandl, etc.; in the background the Wetterstein group with the Dreitorspitze). — 50½ M. *Grafenaschau* (2255 ft.). — Beyond a wood and an embankment, 46 ft. in height, we reach (53 M.) *Jägerhaus*, above which, on the right, is the small château of Herr von Busseck. The line now ascends more steeply along the mountain-slope. 54 M. *Kohlgrub*, station for the picturesquely situated village of that name (2715 ft.; Lehmann's Inn, Schwarzer Adler, both plain but good). We again ascend by a lofty embankment and in a deep cutting reach (54½ M.) **Bad Kohlgrub** (2820 ft.). About ⅓ M. to the S., at the base of the Hörnle (p. 273) are the prettily situated chalybeate and peat baths (2940 ft.; **Kurhaus*, pens. 6-10 *M*; **Hôt.-Pens. Lindenschlösschen*, with garden, pens. 5-8 *M*; **Hôt.-Pens. Bayrischer Hof*, R. 1-3, pens. 4 *M*), frequented also as a mountain health-resort.

The *Olga-Höhe*, near the Lindenschlösschen, commands a fine view to the N. of the hills and lakes of Upper Bavaria. — The highly attractive ascent of the Hörnle (5080 ft.) may be made in 2 hrs.; splendid mountain-view (Zugspitz group); the Bavarian plain, with Munich, is visible to the N.

From (55½ M.) *Saulgrub* a road leads to the right via *Bayersoien* and *Rottenbuch* to Peissenberg (p. 258). Soon reaching its highest point (2870 ft.). the line now descends to the S. into the *Ammer-Tal*. 56½ M. *Altenau* (2750 ft.; Pens. Limmer), charmingly situated at the W. base of the Hörnle, contains the generating station of the railway. — 57 M. *Scherenau;* 58½ M. *Unter-Ammergau* (2740 ft.; Schuhwirt). — We cross the Ammer.

61 M. **Ober-Ammergau** (2745 ft.; **Wittelsbacher Hof; Alte Post; Bahnhofs-Hotel; Osterbichl; Lamm; Pens. Veit; Pens. Edel**), a large village celebrated for the Passion plays performed here every ten years (1910, etc.). Wood and ivory carving is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. — About ¼ hr. to the W., on a hill at the N. base of the *Kofel* (4405 ft.), stands a colossal group of the Crucifixion in sandstone, executed by Halbig, and presented by King Louis II. in 1875. — From Ober-Ammergau to (7¼ M.) *Linderhof*, see below.

b. To Linderhof and Füssen viâ Oberau.

From Munich to *Oberau*, 57 M., railway in ca. 3 hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 10, 5 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 50 pf.; return-tickets 13 ℳ 10, 8 ℳ 30, 5 ℳ 30 pf.). Omnibus (15 seats) twice daily in summer from Oberau to Linderhof (2¾ hrs.; 2 ℳ 70 pf.) and Füssen (12¼ hrs.; 8 ℳ 50 pf.); 2¾ hrs. halt at Linderhof. From Linderhof an omnibus runs in connection to Ober-Ammergau (once daily in 1¾ hr.; 1 ℳ 60 pf.). Stage-coach from Partenkirchen-Garmisch to Linderhof daily in summer in 4¾ hrs. (2 ℳ 70, return-ticket 4 ℳ 50 pf.). — CARRIAGE from Oberau to Ober-Ammergau with one horse 10, with two horses 15 ℳ; to Linderhof 18 and 30, to Reutte 30 and 40, to Hohenschwangau 36 and 50 ℳ; from Füssen to Plansee 12 and 18, to Linderhof 20 and 35, to Oberau 35 and 50 ℳ; driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare.

From Munich to (57 M.) *Oberau*, see pp. 268, 269. The road to Ober-Ammergau leads to the W., passing the *Untermberg Inn*, crosses the *Giessenbach*, and ascends gradually, at first in a wide sweep to the right, along the S. side of a wooded gorge (short-cuts for pedestrians). At the bottom of the valley runs the steep old road. The upper end of the gorge is closed by the *Ettaler Berg*, which the new road circumvents by curving to the left. — 3 M. **Ettal** (2875 ft.; *Landes Inn*), a Benedictine convent founded by Emp. Louis the Bavarian in 1330, and rebuilt after a fire in 1844. The church, with a massive dome, was remodelled in the baroque style; it contains altar-pieces of the 17th cent. and a famous organ. The ascent of the *Ettaler Mandl* (5360 ft.) is difficult (2½-3 hrs., with guide).

About ¾ M. farther on the road forks, the right branch leading to (2¼ M.) *Ober-Ammergau* (see above). The direct road to (7½ M.) Linderhof (to the left; driving preferable to walking) unites ¾ M. farther on with the road from Ober-Ammergau to Linderhof. — 2 M. *Graswang* (2715 ft.: inn), beyond which we

ascend through the *Graswang-Tal*, or upper valley of the Ammer; to the left opens the wide *Elmauer Gries*, above which peeps the Zugspitze. We pass the (3¾ M.) forester's house of *Linder* (restaurant and beds) and the Bavarian custom-house (right), and then cross the Ammer to the right to (½ M.) the royal ***Schloss Linderhof** erected in the rococo style by Dollmann for King Louis II. in 1870-78 (adm. from May 15th to Oct. 15th daily, 9-12 & 1.30-5; fee 3 *M*, Sun. 1½ *M*, including grotto and kiosque; closed on June 13th). To the left of the entrance are the office and the *Schloss Restaurant*, with 80 beds (1½-2 *M*).

The *Vestibule* of the château (adm. in parties of 12 pers.) contains an equestrian *Statue of Louis XIV. of France, in bronze after Bosio. On the *First Floor* is a series of finely fitted up rooms with paintings of French celebrities and events in the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. — The extensive *Gardens* are embellished with fountains, statuary, etc., and contain the *Monopteros*, a small temple with a figure of Venus (good view), and the *Blue Grotto*, with a subterranean lake, which is illuminated with electric light every ½ hr. from 9 to 11.30 and from 2.30 to 5. Near the grotto is the *Kiosque*, in the Moorish style, with stalactite vaulting, enamelled bronze peacocks, etc. Behind the palace are the *Cascades*, where the fountains play at noon and at 6 p.m. — A visit to the palace and gardens, including the grotto and the kiosque, takes about 2 hrs.

We continue to ascend the finely-wooded Ammer-Tal to the (4½ M.) *Grenz-Brücke*, or frontier bridge, about ½ M. to the left of which is the *Hundings-Hütte*, a blockhouse in the old German style (comp. Wagner's opera of the 'Walkyrie'; adm. 50 pf.), erected by King Louis II. — We then skirt the N. base of the *Geyerkopf* (7095 ft.), traversing the thickly wooded *Ammerwald-Tal*, and reach (3 M.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Ammerwald* (3550 ft.), whence the 'Schützensteig' (p. 267) leads to the right to (3½ hrs.) Hohenschwangau. About 3 M. farther on the road emerges from the wood and near the *Austrian Custom House* reaches the dark-green **Plansee** (3200 ft.; *Hôt. Plansee* or *Forelle*), a fine sheet of water, 3½ M. long by ⅓-⅔ M. broad and 250 ft. deep, enclosed by wooded mountains.

From the Plansee to Partenkirchen, 5¼ hrs. by road through the wooded *Naidrach-Tal* viâ the Bavarian custom-house of *Griesen*, see p. 271.

The shadeless road to Reutte skirts the N. bank of the Plansee, passing the *Kaiserbrunnen*. At the (3¾ M.) W. end of the lake is the *Seespitz Inn* (pens. 5-7 *K.*). Farther on we skirt the *Kleine Plansee*, cross the *Arch*, and reach (1 M.) a chapel, near a spring.

A footpath descends ¼ M. farther on to the right, through wood, to the *Upper* and (20 min.) **Lower Stuiben Fall* (p. 268). Thence we may ascend to the left and join the road again (10 min.), or we may follow the Arch to the baths of *Mühl* and (1 hr.) *Reutte*.

The road crosses the *Rossrücken*, affording a fine view of the Lechtal, with the Glimspitze and Hochvogel in the background. We then descend the N. slope of the *Tauern*, where the path from the lower Stuiben Fall (comp. above) joins the road at a stone with an inscription. The road afterwards proceeds past the small bath of *Krekelmoos* and viâ *Breitenwang* to (4½ M.) *Reutte* (see p. 267). From Reutte to *Füssen* and *Hohenschwangau*, see R. 36.

39. From Munich to Mittenwald viâ Kochel. Walchensee.

a. Isartal Railway from Munich to Kochel.

36½ M. Railway (Isartalbahn) in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 *M* 20, 4 *M* 20, 2 *M* 70 pf.). Motor-Omnibus (twice daily in the height of summer) from Kochel viâ (18½ M.) *Mittenwald* to *Garmisch-Partenkirchen*, 30½ M., in 3½-4½ hrs. (to Walchensee in 1 hr. 5 min., to Mittenwald in 2½-3 hrs.). Fares: to Walchensee 2 *M*, to Mittenwald 5 *M*, to Garmisch-Partenkirchen 8 *M*. Ordinary Omnibus twice daily from Mittenwald to *Zirl* (5¼ hrs.; 3 *M* 60 pf.; comp. p. 272).

Munich, see p. 189. The trains start from the *Isartal Station* (rail. restaurant; p. 189), reached from the Marien-Platz by electric tramway no 11. — 1¼ M. **Thalkirchen** (*Deutsche Eiche, Restaurant Gierlinger*, both with garden), a prettily situated place with a hydropathic (Dr. Ulbeleisen). — Beyond (2½ M.) *Maria-Einsiedel* the line ascends to (3 M.) *Prinz-Ludwigs-Höhe*, with its numerous villas and wooded environs, and crosses the state-railway near the Grosshesselohe station (p. 278). — 3½ M. **Grosshesselohe** (1710 ft.; p. 255); foot-path to the state-railway-station (p. 278), 8 min.; past the brewery to the Grosshesselohe beer-restaurant, 10 min. — Farther on we traverse wood and pass the little château of *Schwaneck* (left; p. 255). — 4½ M. **Pullach** (1905 ft.; **Rabenwirt*, with view-terrace; *Restaurant zum Isartal*, with garden), charmingly situated on the high left bank of the Isar. The Gothic church dates from the 15th century. On the Isar, 8 min. below, is the well-equipped *Pullach Hydropathic* (p. 255).

5½ M. *Höllriegelsgreuth-Grünwald* (1955 ft.; inn). A road descends from the station to the left to the *Höllriegelsgreuth Inn*, whence a ferry crosses to *Grünwald* (p. 255). — 8 M. *Baierbrunn* (2035 ft.; Konradshöhe); 10 M. *Hohenschäftlarn* (2145 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a high-lying village to the right.

At (11 M.) **Ebenhausen-Schäftlarn** (2170 ft.; *Post*), with a view of the Alps, the railway reaches its highest point. About ¾ M. to the N.W., above *Zell* (Inn zur Schönen Aussicht), is the *Röschenauer Höhe* (2295 ft.), with the well equipped **Sanatorium Ebenhausen*, a favourite health-resort commanding a beautiful view of the Alps from the Wendelstein to the Zugspitze.

From the station we may descend through wood in ¼ hr. (or from Hohenschäftlarn in 20 min.) to the convent of **Schäftlarn** (1830 ft.; *Inn and Beer-Garden*), a Benedictine priory, with a boys' boarding-school and a richly ornamented church in the baroque style. Picturesque paths lead through wood to Baierbrunn (1½ hr.), Icking (1 hr.), etc. — From Ebenhausen a marked path leads to (2½ hrs.) *Schloss Berg*, on the Lake of Starnberg (p. 257).

Farther on we enjoy a fine view of the Isar valley and the mountains. From (13½ M.) *Icking* (2135 ft.; inn) a road leads in ½ hr. to the Schöne Aussicht Inn (2335 ft.), above *Walchstadt*, with a belvedere (43 ft. high; 10 pf.) and extensive view of the Alps. — The line descends through deep cuttings and along the slope of the

Schletterleiten, affording a survey of the wide valley of the Isar, with its grey sandy and gravelly islets, and the confluence of the *Loisach*.

16 M. **Wolfratshausen** (1886 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms), the station for which is $^1/_2$ M from the prettily-situated village (2000 inhab.; *Kronmühle*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, pens. $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ *M*; *Haderbräu; Humplbräu*). Above, on the *Kalvarienberg*, are shady walks affording pleasant views.

The Lake of Starnberg may be reached hence by pleasant routes viâ *Münsing* (2180 ft.; inn) to (2 hrs.) *Ammerland* (p. 257); viâ *Dorfen*, *Höhenrain*, *Aufhausen*, and *Aufkirchen* to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Schloss Berg* or *Leoni*; or from the Kalvarienberg viâ *Buchsee* to the (2 hrs.) *Rottmannshöhe* (p. 257).

The railway crosses the winding Loisach to (18 M.) *Degerndorf* (Bruckmaier's Restaurant) and follows the left bank viâ ($19^1/_2$ M.) *Bolzwang* (1900 ft.). The ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Hochbreite* (2365 ft.) and the ($^1/_2$ hr. farther) *Degerndorfer Höhe* (2350 ft.) command fine views. — 21 M. *Eurasberg* possesses a handsome château on a wooded eminence, near which ($^1/_4$ hr. from the station) is the *Eurasberg Beer Garden*, with a picturesque view. — At the prettily situated village of (23 M.) **Beuerberg** (2005 ft.; *Post*) is a conventual school for girls.

A road leads hence to the W. to *St. Heinrich* and (6 M.) *Seeshaupt* (p. 257). To the S. of the road, about 3 M. from Beuerberg (viâ *Buch* and *Maierwald*), are the view-points of *Hohenleiten* and *Oedbauer*. An attractive path leads viâ Hohenleiten to Seeshaupt in $2^1/_2$ hrs.

Farther on we traverse the swampy and wooded left bank of the Loisach, but cross to the right bank before ($26^1/_2$ M.) *Fletzen*. The mountains (Benediktenwand, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten) approach nearer to the line. Beyond an extensive swampy district we reach (30 M.) *Bad Heilbrunn* (Rail. Restaurant), whence an omnibus plies thrice daily to the baths of that name, $1^1/_4$ M. to the E. (p. 278). At ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Bichl* the Isartal railway unites with the state-line. Thence viâ *Benediktbeuern* to ($36^1/_2$ M.) *Kochel*, see below.

b. From Munich to Kochel and Mittenwald viâ Tutzing.

Bavarian State-Railway to Kochel, $46^1/_2$ M. in $2^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 6 *M* 20, 4 *M* 20, 2 *M* 70 pf.). — Motor-Omnibus from Kochel to Mittenwald, see p. 275.

From Munich to (25 M.) *Tutzing*, see pp. 256, 257. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Bernried*; $31^1/_2$ M. *Seeshaupt*, both $^3/_4$ M. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninteresting. On the right lies the little *Ostersee*. — $35^1/_2$ M. *Staltach*. — $38^1/_2$ M. *Neu-Pensberg*, station for the market-town of **Penzberg** (1980 ft.; *Bernrieder Hof*; *Zur Eisenbahn*), with coal-mines. — The railway crosses the *Loisach* at (41 M.) *Schönmühle*, and at (42 M.) *Bichl* (*Löwe; Grüner Hut) joins the Isartal railway (see above).

43 M. **Benediktbeuern** (2025 ft.; *Post*; *Zur Benediktenwand*); on the right lies the former monastery, founded in 740. To the E. rises the *Benediktenwand* (5910 ft.; 4-$4^1/_2$ hrs. by a red-marked path; guide not indispensable for experts).

Beyond Benediktbeuern the railway skirts the side of an extensive marsh, and leads viâ *Ried* and *Ort* along the *Rohrsee* (now drained)

to (46½ M.) **Kochel** *(Prinz Ludwig; Stöger; Post)*, the terminus of the railway, separated by a hill from (¾ M.) the lake (**Bad Kochel*, with grounds on the lake). A bronze statue in the village, erected in 1900, commemorates *Balth. Maier* (d. 1705), the 'Smith of Kochel'. The **Kochelsee** (1970 ft.), 3¾ M. long and 2½ M. broad, is fed by the Loisach, and is bounded on the S. by the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten. The pavilion near Bad Kochel affords a good view.

On the opposite bank of the lake lies (3 M.) the pleasant village of *Schlehdorf* (2015 ft.; Klosterbrauerei & Hôt. zum Herzogenstand, with beer-garden; Heimgarten), reached by omnibus in ½ hr. The *Herzogstand* (see below) may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. by the 'Pionier-Weg'.

The Road to Walchensee (motor-omnibus, p. 275) approaches the lake at the (1¼ M.) **Hôtel Seehof* and skirts it, passing the finely situated **Hôtel Grauer Bär*, to the (1¼ M.) *Kesselberg Hotel* (½ M. to the S. of which lies the *Alljoch Hotel*). It then ascends in easy windings (shorter way by the old road) to the (2¼ M.) pass of the **Kesselberg** (2825 ft.). To the right of the road are the pretty falls of the *Kesselbach*, along which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. From the culminating point we obtain a view of the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges in the distance, and, below us, of the deep-blue **Walchensee* (2630 ft.), 4¼ M. long, 3 M. broad and 645 ft. deep, surrounded by wooded mountains. At the N. end (½ M.) is the hamlet of *Urfeld* (Jäger; Fischer).

The **Herzogstand* (5695 ft.) presents an easy and attractive ascent of 2½-3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). A road ascends to the (2 hrs.) *Herzogstand-Häuser* (5165 ft.; bed 2 & 3 *M*), belonging to the German Alpine Club, ½ hr. below the summit, which commands an admirable view of the mountains as far as the Tauern, and of the plain with its numerous lakes. — A narrow arête, protected by a wire rope at one place, but advisable for persons with steady heads only, connects the Herzogstand with the (¾ hr.) *Heimgarten* (5875 ft.), to the W. — Beyond the Herzogstand-Häuser a narrow path to the right, affording fine glimpses of the Walchensee and the mountains, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in 1½ hr.

The road skirts the W. bank of the lake to (3 M.) —

5 3½ M. **Walchensee** *(Post)*, on a bay of the lake. On the opposite bank are the school and parsonage of *Klösterl*.

It is preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee by boat in 40 minutes. From the middle of the lake a fine view is enjoyed. Travellers bound for Mittenwald row from Urfeld (without going to Walchensee) in 1½ hr. to Obernach.

The road passes the (2¼ M.) *Einsiedl Hotel* by the forester's house of *Obernach*, at the S. end of the lake. Thence through a lonely pine-clad valley. — Near (3¾ M.) *Walgau* (Neuner), the broad valley of the *Isar* is reached (road to Vorder-Riss, see p. 279). — 1½ M. **Krün** (Post).

From Krün a road leads past the picturesquely situated *Barmsee* to (2¼ M.) *Klais*, on the highroad from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen (p. 271).

On the S. the precipitous Karwendel-Gebirge is conspicuous; to the W. rises the Wetterstein-Gebirge. — 5 M. —

66 M. *Mittenwald* see p. 271.

40. From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald.

74 M. Railway to (36 M.) *Tölz* in 1½-2¼ hrs. Motor-Diligence from Tölz to (6 M.) *Lenggries* seven times daily, in 40 min.; to (9½ M.) *Bichl* five times daily, in 50 min. Diligence from Lenggries to (11½ M.) *Vorder-Riss* daily in 4 hrs., going on to Hinter-Riss in 2 hrs. One-horse carriage from Tölz to the Walchensee 18 *M*, to Mittenwald 30 *M*.

The train starts from the *Central Station* (p. 189) in *Munich* and curves towards the S. — 3½ M. *Mittersendling*. At (7 M.) *Grosshesselohe* (p. 255) the *Isar* is crossed; to the left we obtain a view of the deep bed of the river, with Munich in the distance. Then through wood. — 16 M. *Sauerlach*. The *Teufelsgraben* ('devil's dyke'), a deep, dry hollow, is crossed, and the train reaches (22½ M.) **Holzkirchen** (2240 ft.; *Oberbräu; Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the lines to Rosenheim (p. 283) and Schliersee (p. 282).

The line skirts the E. side of the town. — 29 M. **Schaftlach**. Branch-line to Tegernsee, see p. 279). — 32½ M. *Reichersbeuern*, with a château. 36 M. *Tölz;* the station (2255 ft.; *Bellevue*) lies to the N. of the town, ½ M. from the Isar bridge (omnibus 20 pf.).

Tölz (2155 ft.; *Post; Kolberbräu; Bruckbräu*, etc.), with breweries, and a trade in timber, is prettily situated on a hill on the *Isar*. Many of the houses are frescoed with Biblical subjects. The *Kalvarienberg (¼ hr.) commands a fine survey of the Isar valley, stretching far into the distance; in the background, to the S.W., the long Benediktenwand (p. 276) and the cone of the Kirchstein. — On the left bank of the Isar are the frequented baths of **Krankenheil** (**Kur-Hotel; *Aktien-Badhaus; Sedlmair*, R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. 6-7½ *M*; **Kaiserhof*, pens. from 6 *M*; *Hôt. Villa Germania; Pension Spenger*, 6-8 *M*; *Pens. Emilia, Thorstein, Villa Johanna, Villa Bellaria*, etc.), with a *Conversations-Haus, Trinkhalle*, and *Bath House* (bath 2 *M*). The water is conducted in pipes from the springs, 3½ M. distant, and contains natron and iodine. About 1½ M. to the W. is the *Zollhaus* (*Hotel, with baths), near which is the *Alpenhaus Kogel* (restaurant, D. 1½ *M*). The left bank of the Isar, close to the town, is laid out with extensive woods and promenades. Visitor's tax 10, 2 pers. 15, a family 18 *M*.

From Tölz to the Walchensee there are two roads: viâ *Kochel* (21 M.), or through the *Jachenau* (25 M.). The Kochel Road (motor-omnibus to Bichl 5 times daily in 50 min.) leads to the W., past the *Zollhaus* (see above), *Stallau*, and (5½ M.) the baths of *Heilbrunn* (Kurhaus; Bellevue), with the *Adelheidsquelle*, containing bromine and iodine, 1¼ M. from the railway-station of *Heilbrunn* on the Isar-Tal railway (p. 276). We then pass *Enzenau* and *Steinbach*, and reach (8½ M.) *Bichl* (p. 276).

The Lenggries and Jachenau Road crosses to the left bank of the Isar beyond (6 M.) Lenggries (*Post; Altwirt;* on the opposite bank is the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg's château of *Hohenburg*), and reaches (3 M.) *Wegscheid* (inn, rustic). The road now skirts the flanks of the *Langenberg* to the right, enters the Jachenau, a secluded valley, 12 M. in length, and reaches (10½ M.) the village of *Jachenau* (2590 ft.; Post). The road to Urfeld ascends a little further and then descends through wood to (4½ M.) *Sachenbach*, at the E. end of the Walchensee, and (1¾ M.) *Urfeld* (p. 277)

From Tölz to Mittenwald, 38 M. To (6 M.) *Lenggries*, see p. 278. The road continues to follow the right bank of the Isar viâ *Anger* and *Fleck* (2275 ft.; hotel) to (4½ M.) *Winkel*. The valley contracts and turns to the W. The road crosses the *Walchen* or *Achen*, on the left bank of which a road leads to (9 M.) *Achenwald* (p. 281), and reaches (6 M.) *Fall* (2430 ft.; hotel). — 6 M. **Vorder-Riss** (2650 ft.; *Post; Steigenberger's Inn*), a royal forester's house surrounded by pines, at the confluence of the *Riss* with the Isar.

Through the Riss to the Achensee, 9-9½ hrs., attractive; comp. the Map, p. 280. The road ascends the valley past the *Oswald-Hütte* to (10½ M.) **Hinter-Riss** (3055 ft.), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, in finely-wooded environs. At the foot of the small Gothic château are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (*Inn*, adjoining the monastery; *Alpenhof*, 20 min. farther on). — From Hinter-Riss to (6 M.) *Hagel-Hütte* (3575 ft.) the road is still available for carriages; beyond that it ascends (steep at places) to the (7½ M.) *Plumser Joch* (5410 ft.), and then descends through the wooded *Gerntal* to (7½ M.) *Pertisau* (p. 281).

The road to Mittenwald crosses the Isar, and follows the left side of the secluded valley to (9 M.) *Walgau* (p. 277), on the highroad from the Walchensee to (5¼ M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 271).

41. From Munich to Jenbach *(Innsbruck)* viâ Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee.

94½ M. Railway to (36½ M.) Tegernsee in 2-2½ hrs. Diligence from Tegernsee to Kreuth twice daily in 2¼ hrs.; from Kreuth to the Achensee (Scholastika) every afternoon in 4 hrs. Omnibus from Tegernsee (Guggemos) to Achensee daily at 9 a.m. in 9 hrs., including 3 hrs. halt at Bad Kreuth. — Carriage from *Tegernsee* to Bad Kreuth one-horse 7, two horse 12 *M.*, to the Scholastika 16 or 24 *M.*; from the *Scholastika* to Kreuth 14 or 22 *K.*, to Tegernsee 18 or 30; from *Jenbach* to Kreuth 32 or 42, to Tegernsee 34 or 50 *K.* (fees and tolls included). — Steamboat on the Achensee from the Scholastika to the *Seespitz* (and back) eight times daily in summer in 50 minutes. — Railway from the Seespitz to *Jenbach* (8 trains daily in ¾ hr.) in connection with the steam-boat (see p. 281).

From Munich to (29 M.) *Schaftlach*, see p. 278. The branch-line to Tegernsee diverges to the left from the line to Tölz (on the right, the Benediktenwand) and reaches the *Tegernsee* (2380 ft.; 33¾ M. long, 1¼ M. broad) at (34 M.) *Gmund* (Herzog Maximilian; Oberstöger; Bahnhofs-Hotel), where the *Mangfall* issues from the lake.

Kaltenbrunn (restaurant), a farm of Duke Charles Theodore, at the N.W. end of the lake, 1 M. to the W. of Gmund and 4½ M. from Tegernsee (motor-launch; rowing-boat in 1 hr., 1 *M* 40 pf.), commands the best survey of the lake.

From Gmund the line runs along the E. bank, viâ *St. Quirin*, to — 36½ M. **Tegernsee.** — **Hotels.** *Serben-Hotel; *Bahnhofs-Hotel Niggl; *Steinmetz, R. 2-4, pens. 6-8 *M.*; Post, R. 1½-3 *M.*; Guggemos, R. 1½-3 *M.*; *Tegernseer Hof. Lodgings may also be procured. — At *Rottach:* Plendl. — At *Egern*, at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreuth: Bachmair; Gasthof zur Ueberfahrt; Höss. — Beer at the *Bräustübl*, in the brewery of the ducal château; *Sommerkeller*, with veranda, near the château. *Café am See*, with view-terrace; *Café am Alpbach*, etc. — Visitor's Tax (for a stay of more than three days) 1-6 *M.*

Tegernsee (2400 ft.), a small market-town (1800 inhab.), 1 M. long, with many villas, attracts numerous visitors in summer owing to its charming situation and beautiful walks. The *Schloss*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded in 719, and suppressed in 1803, now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria; the N. wing contains a brewery. Above the portal of the *Church* is an ancient relief in marble (1455) representing the princely founders of the abbey.

°Environs (numerous guide-posts). A favourite point is the **Grosse Parapluie**, an open 'rondel', 20 min. to the S.E. The path ascends the right bank of the Albach, and in 3 minutes crosses a bridge (to the right) at the edge of the wood. Or the steps ascending to the left, about ½ M. to the S. of the S.E. angle of the Schloss, passing a memorial to the poet Carl Stieler (d. 1888), may be followed to the rondel (2680 ft.), which affords an admirable view of the lake and the encircling mountains. A path leads hence to the *Lehberger* (°Restaurant); fine view of the head of the lake. — The *Pfiegihof* (2755 ft.; rfmts.), 10 min. to the E. of the Parapluie, also commands a fine view.

The **Falls of the Rottach** are situated in a picturesque ravine, 5½ M. from Tegernsee. The road leads from (½ hr.) *Rottach* (see below) on the left bank of the Rottach (or footpath on the right bank viâ the Café Angermair), passing (¼ hr.) *Hagrain* (°Hahn) and *Elmau*, to (1 hr.) *Enter-Rottach* (2565 ft.; inn); ½ M. farther on (finger-post) the path to the falls descends to the right and rejoins the road higher up. The road ascends hence to the (1¼ hr.) *Wechsel* (3390 ft.), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the *Weisse Falepp* to (1¼ hr.) the forester's house of *Falepp* (p. 282). Thence by the *Spitzing-See* to *Schliersee* 12 M., and from Schliersee to Tegernsee 10 M. The whole round forms a pleasant drive of 10 hrs. (carriage 20 *M*, with two horses 30 *M*).

The °**Neureut** (4115 ft.), to the N.E., is ascended from Tegernsee in 2 hrs. by a path passing the *Sengerschloss*. At the top is the *Neureut-Haus* (°Inn, bed 1½ *M*). Splendid view (to the S. the Venediger). We may then keep along the ridge to the E. to the (1 hr.) *Gindelalm-Schneid* (4350 ft.), with fine views of the Schliersee, the Kaiser-Gebirge, etc., and descend by the (10 min.) *Gindel-Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Schliersee* (see p. 282).

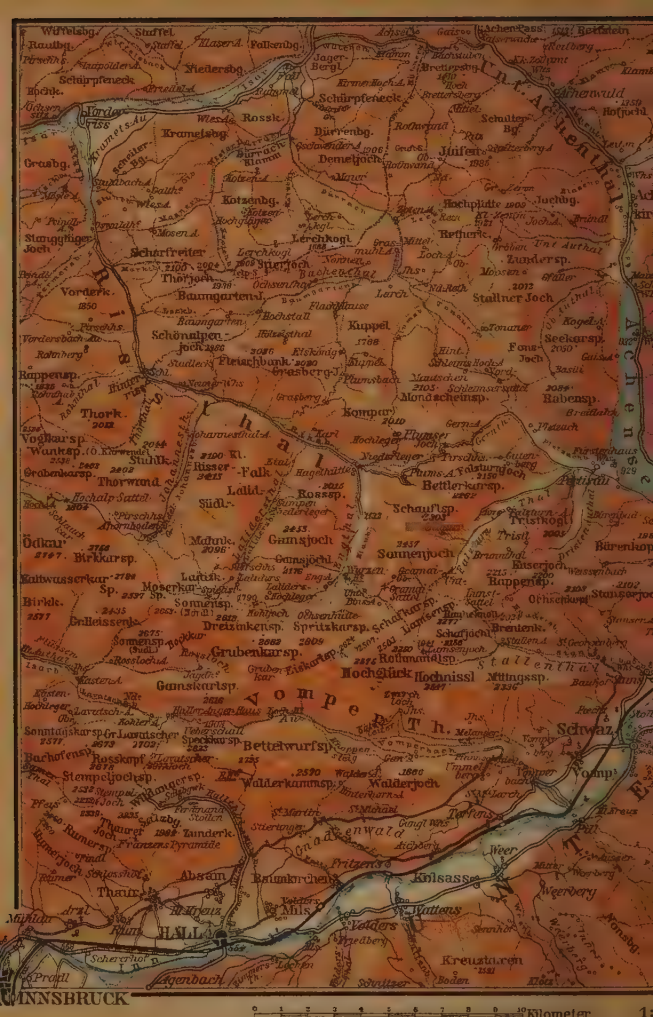
The °**Hirschberg** (5480 ft.; 4 hrs.) is an admirable and easily reached point of view. The ascent is best made from *Scharling* (Hœgg), on the Kreuth road, 3 M. from the ferry at Egern (see below). Here, or 1 2 M. before, on the other side of the *Lohbach Fall*, we diverge to the right from the road, pass a marble-quarry, and follow a marked path through wood viâ the *Holzpoint-Alp* (3705 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) *Ringberg-Sattel* and the (¾ hr.) *Hirschberg-Haus* (4950 ft.; °Inn), 25 min. below the summit. Splendid view at the top (panorama by Waltenberger, 50 pf.).

Other excursions (*Riederstein*, *Risserkogel*, *Walmberg*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The highroad from Tegernsee to Kreuth passes the baths of *Schwaighof* (sulphur-spring), crosses the Rottach, and leads through (1¾ M.) *Rottach* (Plendl). About 1 M. farther on, at the Weissach Inn, it crosses the *Weissach*.

Pedestrians save 1½ M. by taking the ferry from Tegernsee across the lake to *Egern*; the road on the other side reaches the highroad at (1 M.) the Weissach bridge.

The valley contracts near the village of (3¾ M.) *Kreuth* (2530 ft.; Lehmann), to the right of which rises the conical *Leonhardstein* (4760 ft.). On the left is (¾ M.) the prettily-situated **Inn zur Rainer Alpe*, about ¾ M. beyond which a road to the left diverges to the (½ M.) —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Juifen
Grasbg.
Demetjoch
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Hochplatte
Juchbg.
Stangghöger Joch
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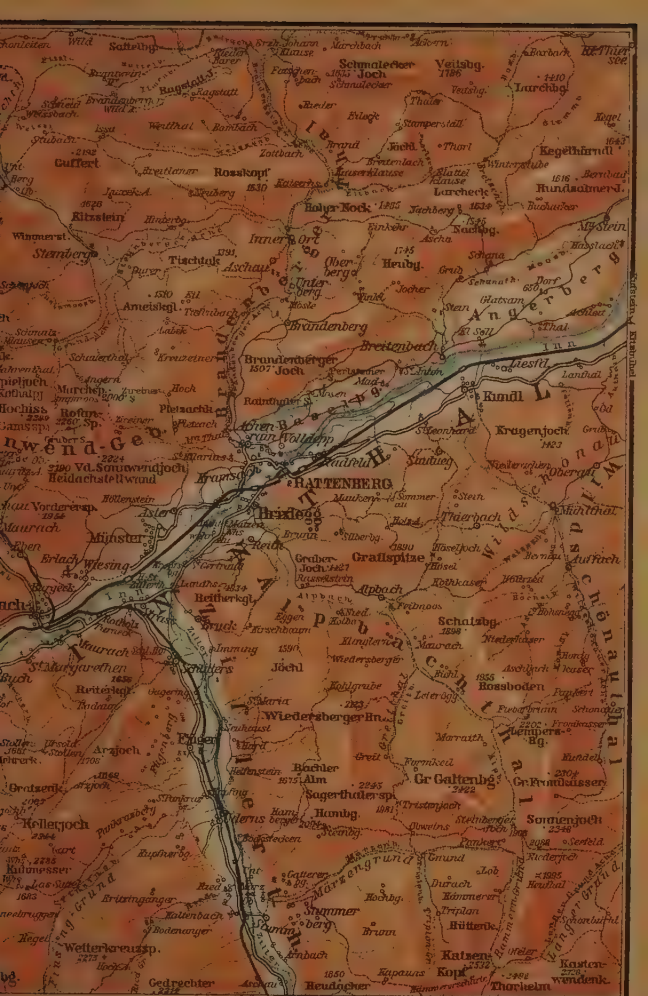
Vorderk.
Baumgartenl.
Stallner Joch
Schönalpen Joch
Kuppel
Seekarsp.
Rappenssp.
Fleischbank
Grasberg
Rabenssp.
Thork.
Vogljarsp.
Wankssp.
Stuibk.
Grabenkarsp.
Thorwand
Lalld.
Rossp.
Südl.
Risser Falk
Bettlerkarsp.
Schaufelsp.
Trischkogl
Ödkar
Birkkarsp.
Gamsjoch
Sonnenjoch
Kaltwasserkar
Moserkar
Sonnensp.
Birkle.
Grubenkarsp.
Rothlahmalsp.
Hochstückl
Hochnissl
Mittagssp.
Gamskarsp.
Vompe
Schwaz
Sonntagskarsp.
Bettelwurfsp.
Stempeljoch
Walderkamm
Walderjoch
Voldp.
Grabenwald
Pritzens
Absam
Baumkirchen
Kolsass
Weerberg
Thaur
Amis
Vatters
Hall
Kreuzjoch
Innsbruck
Kilometer


Schmittecker Joch
Veitsbg.
Larcherbg.
Rundschmerl.
Kegelhaimdl
Rossknpf
Rossknpf
Holzknock
Kitzstein
Tischlalp
Aschaualp
Heuby
Angerberg
Aneiselgl.
Brandenberg
Breitenbach
Brunnenberger Joch
Kundl
Kragenjoch
Pletschalp
Hattenberg
Hattenberg
Vd. Sonnwendjoch
Heidachstellwand
Brixlegg
Münster
Erlach
Wiesing
Graflspitze
Alpbach
Reitherkgl.
Schatzbg.
Rossboden
Wiedersberger Hn.
Pfaffenbichl
Jochl
Bacher Alm
Gr. Galtenbg.
Gr. Rundlasser
Sonnenjoch
Kellerjoch
Hundsalm
Hundsalm
Sagerthalersp.
Wetterkreuzsp.
Gedrechter
Reuchner
Kapaun Kopf
Thurnheim
Kaisers
Rütten
Mayrhofen
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

44½ M. **Wildbad Kreuth** (2595 ft.), a large bath-house and hotel (R. 2½-3 *M.*), the property of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, situated in a broad green basin. The springs, containing salt and sulphur, have been known since 1500. Fine grounds by the Kurhaus. Excursions to the *Gaisalp*, the *Königsalp*, ascent of the *Schildenstein*, *Schinder*, etc.

The road from Bad Kreuth to the W. crosses the Weissach and joins the main road. The latter gradually ascends the wooded Weissach-Tal, passing the (1 hr.) Bayerwald Hotel and the (1 hr.) hamlet of *Glashütte* (2925 ft.; inn), with the Bavarian custom-house of *Stuben*. Beyond the *Stuben-Alp* (3090 ft.), about 1 M. farther on, the road descends rapidly through profound ravines, and in the once strongly fortified defile of *Achen* (2875 ft.), crosses the Tyrolese frontier. The Austrian custom-house is near the village of (3¾ M.) *Achenwald* (2695 ft.; Hagenwirt). The road then ascends along the *Achen* or *Walchen*, the outlet of the Achensee (p. 279). To the E. rise the rocky horn of the *Guffert* (7190 ft.) and the long ridge of the *Unnütz* (see below).

59 M. **Achenkirch** (3025 ft.; *Kern; Post*, with baths, ¾ M. farther on; *Adler*), a long village extending almost to the Achensee. At the N. end of the lake, 3 M. from the Achenkirch post-office, is *Mayer's Hotel*, a little beyond which is the *Hôtel Scholastika*. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Hôtel Seehof*.

The ***Unnütz** (6815 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 6 *K.*) is ascended on the E. by a good path leading to the (1¼ hr.) *Kögl-Alp*, whence the summit (*Vorder-Unnütz*) is reached in 1¾ hr. Extensive and magnificent view.

The ***Achensee** (3050 ft.), 5½ M. long, about ½ M. broad, and 430 ft. deep, a dark-blue lake, is the finest in N. Tyrol. The road leads on the E. bank to (6 M.) *Buchau*, at the S. end of the lake (a drive of 1 hr.). Preferable is the STEAMER, which plies eight times daily from Scholastika to Seespitz (and back) in 50 minutes. Rowing-boat from the Scholastika to Pertisau in 1½ hr.; to the Seespitz in 2 hrs. On the S.W. bank of the lake is the *Pertisau*, a green promontory frequented as a summer-resort (Fürstenhaus, on the lake, the property of the Benedictine abbey of Fiecht; *Alpenhof; *Hôtel Stephanie, pens. 8 *K.*; Pfandler, Karlwirt, ½ M. from the lake, unpretending). Charming view of the lake; to the S. the mountains of the Inntal and of the lower Ziller-Tal.

A road leads from Pertisau to the (1½ M.) *Seespitz Hotel*, at the S. end of the lake. Thence we may either follow the road through the *Kösbach-Tal* (3¾ M.), or proceed by railway (adhesion and rack-and-pinion line) viâ *Maurach* and the pilgrimage-resort of *Eben* to (4 M., 7½ M. from Munich) **Jenbach**, on the railway to (9½ M.) *Innsbruck* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Baedeker's Austria*).

42. From Munich to Kufstein viâ Schliersee and Bayrisch-Zell.

Comp. Map, p. 278.

68½ M. Railway to (38 M.) Schliersee in 1½-2¼ hrs. From Schliersee to (10 M.) Bayrisch-Zell Post-Omnibus twice daily in 2¼ hrs. (railway under construction); thence to (20½ M.) Kufstein carriage-road, but no public conveyance. Carriage and pair from Schliersee to Kufstein in 6 hrs.. 45 *M.*

From Munich to (22½ M.) *Holzkirchen*. see p. 278. At (26½ M.) *Darching* the line enters the picturesque *Mangfall-Tal*. Opposite is *Weyarn*, formerly a monastery, now a school. — 29 M. *Thalham*. The train crosses the Mangfall, and traverses the wooded *Schlierach-Tal*. — 33½ M. **Miesbach** (2290 ft.; *Miesbacher Hof; Waitzinger*, R. from 1½, pens. from 4 *M.; Post; Kreiterer*), a market-village and summer-resort, prettily situated. The train crosses the Schlierach twice and passes *Agatharied* and *Hausham*, with coal-mines.

38 M. **Schliersee** (2575 ft.; **Seehaus; *Wittelsbach; Seerose*, at the station; *Wendelstein; Post; Rote Wand; Kegelstein*), prettily situated on the *Schliersee* (2 M. long), and much frequented in summer. Peasants' theatre on Sat., Sun., and holidays in summer at 7 p.m., in the Seehaus garden. The (5 min.) *Weinberg-Kapelle* affords the best view of the environs (from E. to W., the Schliersberg, Rohnberg, Alpelspitz, Jägerkamp, Brecherspitze, Baumgartenberg, and Kreuzberg). Baths in the *Gasthaus zum Bad* at the S. end of the village.

The road skirts the E. side of the lake. 2¼ M. *Fischhausen* (Hotel & Café on the lake) lies at the S. end of the lake. At (¾ M.) **Neuhaus** (2640 ft.; *Hotel*) the road divides, the right branch leading to Falepp, the left to Bayrisch-Zell. To the E. rises the Wendelstein, with the chapel on its summit.

The Road to Falepp leads through the *Josephs-Tal* and ascends in numerous windings between the *Brecherspitze*, on the right, and the *Jägerkamp*, on the left, to the (1¾ hr.) lonely *Spitzing-See* (3550 ft.). Thence it follows the *Rote Falepp*, which issues from the lake, to (½ M.) the forester's house of **Falepp** (2860 ft.; *Inn* at the forester's), prettily situated at the union of the Rote and Weisse Falepp. In the vicinity is the *Erzherzog-Johanns-Klause*. A path (comp. the Map, p. 280) leads hence through the *Brandenberger-Tal* to (8-9 hrs.) *Brixlegg* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

Wendelstein (see below), 4¼ hrs. From Neuhaus we ascend to the E. viâ the *Fischeralm Inn* to (1 hr.) *Stauden*; thence the summit is reached either viâ (¾ hr.) *Birkenstein* (Kramerwirt; Oberwirt), or viâ the (10 min.) *Hôtel Hammer*.

The road to Bayrisch-Zell next passes *Aurach* and (4½ M.) *Geitau* (inn), and crosses to the right bank of the *Leitzach*, before reaching (1¼ M.) *Osterhofen*. — 1¾ M. —

48½ M. **Bayrisch-Zell** (2625 ft.; Post or *Altwirt; Wendelstein* or *Neuwirt*), prettily situated in a basin enclosed by the Wendelstein, Seeberg, and Traiden.

Wendelstein (6030 ft.; 3-3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary), a much frequented and very fine point of view. Starting opposite the schoolhouse we ascend past some isolated farms to the (2 hrs.) *Upper Wendelstein Alp* and the (¾ hr.) *Wendelstein-Haus* (5655 ft.; *Inn, with 40 beds at 2-3 *M.*),

whence a safe path, cut in the rock, leads to the (20 min.) summit, on which stands a chapel. Fine panoramic view. Descent to (3 hrs.) *Feilnbach* or (3 hrs.) *Brannenburg* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

From Bayrisch-Zell to Oberaudorf, 4½ hrs. A road leads by the *Tanner-Alp* and the *Grafenberg-Alp* to the *Auer-Brücke*, and through the *Auerbach-Tal* to the (2½ hrs.) *Tatzelwurm* (2510 ft.; inn), near a fine fall of the *Auerbach*. Then past *Rechenau* to (2 hrs.) *Oberaudorf* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The road to Kufstein follows the finely-wooded *Ursprung-Tal* and crosses the Austrian frontier at the (5¼ M.) *Bäcker-Alp* (2790 ft.). ½ M. *Ursprung Inn* (good wine). About ½ M. beyond (3 M.) **Landl** (2255 ft.; *Inn*), a small village in the *Thiersee-Tal*, the road forks. The branch to the left leads through the valley of the *Thierseer Ache* to (5¼ M.) the *Thiersee* or *Schrecksee* (2020 ft.; Seewirt). Thence it crosses the *Marblinger Höhe* (fine view of the Kaiser-Gebirge), and descends through wood, to (6 M.) **Kufstein**.

The more attractive road to the right from Landl ascends viâ (2¼ M.) *Hinter-Thiersee* (2840 ft.; Grasshoff) and (2¼ M.) *Vorder-Thiersee* (Pfarrwirt; Kirchenwirt), to the (1½ M.) *Thierses* (see above).

Kufstein, and thence to *Innsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

43. From Munich to Salzburg and Reichenhall.

To *Salzburg*, 95 M., express in 2½-3 hrs.; ordinary trains in 5½ hrs. (fares 14 ℳ 10, 9 ℳ 90 pf. 6 ℳ, or 12 ℳ 40, 8 ℳ 20, 5 ℳ 30 pf.); to *Reichenhall*, 100 M., express in 3½, ordinary trains in 6 hrs. (fares 14 ℳ 70, 10 ℳ 30, 7 ℳ 20, or 13 ℳ, 8 ℳ 60, 5 ℳ 80 pf.). Best views to the right.

Munich, see p. 189. The railway skirts the town. Beyond the (3 M.) *Munich S. Station (Thalkirchen)* the train crosses the Isar. At (6 M.) *Munich E. Station (Haidhausen)* the Simbach-Braunau line diverges to the left (see p. 295). Stations *Trudering*, *Haar*, *Zorneding*, *Kirchseeon*. — 23 M. *Grafing*. A branch-line runs hence to the N.E. viâ (2 M.) *Markt Grafing* and (4 M.) *Ebersberg* to (15½ M.) *Wasserburg* (p. 306); another runs to the S. to (7 M.) *Glonn*. — Between *Assling* and *Oster-München* the broad dale of the *Attel* is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaiser-Gebirge, in the background the Gross-Venediger. — 36½ M. *Gross-Carolinenfeld*.

40 M. **Rosenheim** (1470 ft.; **Kaiser-Bad*; **Zum Wendelstein*; **Deutsches Haus*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *König Otto*), the junction of the Innsbruck, Holzkirchen, and Mühldorf lines, a town of 15,400 inhab., with salt-works, lies at the influx of the Mangfall into the Inn. The salt-water is conveyed hither from Reichenhall, upwards of 50 M. distant. About ¾ M. from the station are the *Kaiserbad*, with a large park, the *Bismarck-Bad*, and the *Dianabad*, all with salt and other baths. Pretty view of the Inntal and the Alps from the (½ hr.) *Schlossberg* (restaurant), on the right bank of the Inn.

From Munich to Rosenheim viâ Holzkirchen, 46 M., in 2¼ hrs. To (23 M.) *Holzkirchen*, see p. 278. We here diverge from the line to Schliersee and enter the *Teufelsgraben* (p. 278), which ends at the valley of the *Mangfall*. Stations *Westerham*, *Bruckmühl*, *Heufeld*, and (40 M.) **Aibling**

(1575 ft.; *Ludwigsbad*; *Hôtel Duschl*; *Schuhbräu*; *Johannisbad*; *Alexanderbad*; *Theresienbad*; *Wilhelmsbad*), a small town on the *Glonn*, with salt and mud baths. An electric railway runs from Aibling to (38 min.) *Feilnbach* (1770 ft.; Wendelstein; Obermaier; Schmid), at the N. base of the *Wendelstein* (p. 282; ascended hence in 4 hrs.; shortest route from Munich). — The Kaiser-Gebirge, and beyond (43½ M.) *Kolbermoor*, with a large cotton-factory, the Gross-Venediger, become visible on the right. — 46 M. *Rosenheim*, see p. 283.

The train crosses the *Inn*, passes (44 M.) *Stephanskirchen*, the *Simsee* (3¾ M. long), and (50 M.) *Endorf* (Post; Wieser), and runs to the S. through a hilly district to (56 M.) **Prien** (1745 ft.; *Hôtel Chiemsee*, at the station; *Bayrischer Hof*; *Kronprinz*; *Hôt. Kampenwand*, near the station and also a halting-place on the Chiemsee line; *Railway Restaurant*), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling *Priental*.

From Prien a Steam Tramway runs in 8 min. to (1 M.) *Stock* (*Strand-Hotel; Hôtel Dampfschiff, with lake-baths), the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies ten times daily in ¼ hr. to the Herren-Insel and eight times daily in ½ hr. to the Frauen-Insel (return-ticket to the Herren-Insel, 2nd class in the steam-tramway, 1st class on the steamer, 1 *M* 80 pf.; to the Frauen-Insel 2 *M* 60 pf.; rowing-boat there and back 1 *M*, with a stay of some time 1½ *M*). — The **Chiemsee** (1700 ft.), 8½ M. long and 6½ M. broad, contains three islands: the large *Herren-Insel*, with a monastery (now the old castle) and the new palace; the *Frauen-Insel*, with a nunnery (now a girls' school) and an interesting church; and the *Kraut-Insel* ('vegetable island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The Frauen-Insel (20 acres in area) a favourite resort of artists, is also the site of a fishing-village and a good *Inn*. On the extensive Herren-Insel (9 M. in circumference) rises the large ***Schloss Herrenchiemsee**, built in the style of Louis XIV. by King Louis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. daily from 14th May to 15th Oct., 9-5; fee 3 *M*, Sun. and holidays 1½ *M*; closed on 13th June). A few min. walk from the pier, where tickets for the palace are obtained (to the right), is the *Hôtel-Restaurant Artmann*, with a veranda and garden. Thence we proceed through the grounds of the *Old Castle* and then through wood to (10 min.) the *New Palace*, built on three sides of a square (open on the E.), adjoined on the N. by a wing (unfinished) 480 ft. long. In front of the W. façade are ornamental *Water-Works* (without water at present), with the basins of Fortune, Fame, Latona, etc. The pillared *Vestibule*, adorned with an enamelled group of peacocks, opens on a *Court*, paved with black and white marble, on the right side of which is the magnificent **Staircase*, richly adorned with imitation marble, stucco, and painting. On the first floor, turning to the right, we enter successively the *Salle des Gardes du Roi* (blue and gold), the *Première Antichambre* (lilac), the *Salon de l'Oeil de Boeuf* (green; with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., by Perron), and the magnificent **Chambre de Parade*. This last apartment, an imitation of Louis XIV.'s Bed Chamber at Versailles, adorned in purple and gold, with a lavishly gilded bed, is said to have cost alone over 125,000*l*. Of the remaining rooms the chief are the **Galerie des Glaces* or *Spiegelgallerie*, 245 ft. long and illuminated with 35 lustres and 2500 candles, the *Salon de la Guerre* and the *Salon de la Paix*, opening on the right and left of the Galerie, the royal *Bed Chamber* and *Study*, the *Dining Room* (with the table descending and ascending through the floor), the *Small Gallery*, the *Oval Saloon*, and the *Bath Room*. — The woods clothing the S. part of the island afford pleasant promenades. The long chain of the Bavarian and Salzburg Alps forms the S. background of the landscape.

From *Seebruck* (inn), at the N. end of the lake (steamer from Stock to Seebruck and Chieming in summer twice daily, except Frid.), a road leads to (3 M.) **Seeon**, an old monastery on an island in the small *Seeoner See*. About 4½ M. to the E. is the railway-station of *Stein an der Traun* (p. 285).

Traisenberg
Schwabring
Trutting
Unterhof
Bamhang
Hainhard
Putzen
Mayering
Edting
Mayerling
Baierbach
Sollenberg
Rosshaus
Kirchen
Riedering
Thannau
Gogging
Ruting
Lauterbach
Ruhrdorf
Thalmann
Neubeuern
Torwang
Grainbach
Neubeuern
Holzmann
Rattenberg
Rechriss
Russdorf
Reuberg
Teltenau
Buchberg
Spitzstein
Kranshurst
Erl
Schalchberg
Mühlgraben
Reisch
Kirchholz
Niederndf
Ebbs
Kussenberg
Fohlstatt
Oberndorf
Kufstein
Unterkofen
Thalham
Ebersberg
Wasserberg
Ebersberg
Hart
Antwort
Thalkirchen
Aich
Thann
Berg
Greimharting
Hausen
Hechling
Thanning
Warngtdorf
Voglreuth
Wilden-wart
Rothhuben
Pfaffenbichl
Reibach
Batting
Grasdorf
Westerndf
Leitenberg
Wilkenhy
Fellern
Tauern
Niederndf
Aschau
Schwarzenbg
Hub
Hainbuchbach
Riesenberg
Zellerberg
Bach
Klausen
Zinnenberg
Hohenstein
Weitsulzer
Trattenbach
Mühlberg
Spitzenberg
Rochkopf
Sachring
Bremkogel
Schwarzleo
Waldsee
Walchsee
Oed
Mäsen
Hahnbergl
Pyramiden-Spitze
Kaunspitze
Rosskogel
Scheibenbichel
Hochsteig
Stripe
Grieser A.
Kaisergebirge
Hinterkaiser
Kufstein
Lenggrieser
Obr. Kranzing
Kranz-Inn.
Hofen
Heimwerth
Vernehmensee
Gstadt
Warras
Felden
Dumberger
Filz
Irschen
Herrau
Rutau
Grassau
Fiesch
Hochplatte
Schlechting
Stuffen
Ettenhausen
Frenzenau
Rudersberg
Dichler
Kossen
Achen
Schwend
Schnappenberg
Scheibenbichel
Geograph Anstalt von
Geographische Meile.
Kilometres

Trostberg
Waging
Chieming
Traunstein
TRAUNSTEIN
Hirschau
Seibolds
Achsdorf
Marwang
Wiesmühl
Kalvarienberg
Wiesperting
Hörpolding
Maukirchen
Achthal
Wasserburg
Steinhögl
Bergen
Eisenärzt
Kaelstein
TRIESENBERG
Mooseck
Eggenmann
Zwicking
Hinnkopf
Wiesenbuch
Schwarzberg
Pommern
Zellerberg
Sulzbach
Einzell
Aschenau
Kienberg
Falkenstein
Schärfenkopf
Weisbach
Reckenberg
Eisenberg
Peterbg
RAUSCHBERG
Angenstein
Ostfeichet
Kienberg
Richtstrich
Allerc
Sonntagsch
Westfeichet
Knogelsberg
Mühlbrachkopf
Hochjuntpoint
Hochgeng
Niederland
Sonnenberg
Unken
Primsberg
Unkenberg
Ob.-Rain
Schwibelberg
Archberg
Dietrichshorn
Leutzenkopf
Hirschwand
Steinplatte
Schönbühel
Grubhornalp
Spitzhorn
Mühlsturzh
Waldring
Unt.Wasen
Loferer
Staufhorn
Engl.Miles.
Österr.Meile.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

A Branch Railway runs from *Prien* to the S. through the richly wooded *Priental*, in 32 min., past the station of *Umratshausen*, to the charmingly-situated village of (6 M.) **Nieder-Aschau** (2020 ft.; **Rest* and other inns), another summer-resort. About 1 M. to the S., in the middle of the valley, is the château of *Hohen-Aschau*, picturesquely situated on a rock, 100 ft. in height (at the foot a brewery and the "Inn zur Burg, R. 3 *M.*). Pleasant excursions to the *Hofalpe* (3350 ft.; 1½ hr.), the *Hochriss* (5115 ft.; 3½ hrs.), the *Kampenwand* (5136 ft.; 3½ hrs.), etc.; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 59½ M. *Bernau*. From (64 M.) *Uebersee* (Railway Inn) a branch-railway runs to *Marquartstein*. The train crosses the *Grosse Ache*. — 69 M. *Bergen* (Meindl); the village (*Huber) is prettily situated 1½ M. to the S.

Carriage-road from the railway-station (diligence twice daily in ½ hr.) viâ *Bernhaupten* to the baths of **Adelholzen** (2155 ft.), charmingly situated 1½ M. to the S.E., well fitted up, and possessing three different springs (saltpetre, sulphur, and alum). The hilly neighbourhood affords many pleasant walks. About 2 M. to the S.W. are the foundries and blast-furnaces of the *Maximilians-Hütte* (2000 ft.; *Zum Eisenhammer; Hütten-Schenke). — The easy and attractive ascent of the *Hochfelln (5480 ft.) may be made from the Maximilians-Hütte in 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary; horse 10, there and back 16, overnight 20 *M.*), viâ the *Brünnling-Alpe* (3800 ft.; inn). About 65 ft. below the summit is the *Hochfelln-Haus* (inn; post and telegraph office and telephone to Bergen). On the summit is the *Tabor-Kapelle*. The splendid View commands the entire chain of the Salzburg, Bavarian, and Tyrolese Alps, the Chiemsee with four other lakes, and to the N. the plain as far as the Bavarian Forest.

73½ M. **Traunstein** (1935 ft.; *Traunsteiner Hof; Krone*, at the station; *Wispauer; Post*), a thriving place with 7500 inhab., on the *Traun*, is frequented as a summer-resort. It possesses several monuments and fountains and a historical museum of the Chiemgau. The extensive salt-works are situated on the Traun; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from Reichenhall, a distance of 22½ M. Baths at Bad Traunstein and at the Marienbad.

From Traunstein to Trostberg, 13 M., railway in 1-1¼ hr., through the pretty Trauntal, viâ (2 M.) *Wildbad Empfing*, (10 M.) *Stein an der Traun*, and (11 M.) *Altenmarkt*. The two last-named are both charmingly situated.

From Traunstein to Reichenhall, 18½ M. Railway in 26 min. to (3¾ M.) *Siegsdorf*. Beautiful road thence viâ (7 M.) **Inzell** (2275 ft.; *Post*), a village in the bed of an ancient lake, and through a succession of magnificent mountain-scenes to *Weissbach* and (16 M.) **Mauthäusl* (inn), a very fine point of view, much frequented from Reichenhall. Then through the *Nesselgraben* and past the *Thumsee* to (18½ M.) *Reichenhall* (p. 286; two-horse carr. 22 *M.*).

The Salzburg train skirts the hills with their woods or pasture-land, to the right above which towers the Stauren, and farther on, the Untersberg. — 84 M. *Teisendorf* (1650 ft.; Wieninger; Post), a summer-resort with the ruined castle of *Raschenberg*, — 90½ M. *Freilassing* (1380 ft.; Föckerer; Schmidthäusl), another summer-resort, the junction of the lines to the S. to Reichenhall (p. 286) and on the N. viâ *Laufen* to *Tittmoning* (23 M., in 2 hrs.). The train crosses the *Saalach* (the Austrian frontier); to the right is *Schloss Kleshcim;* to the left, the church of *Maria-Plain*. The *Salzach* is then crossed.

95 M. **Salzburg**, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Baedeker's Austria*.

The Reichenhall Line diverges to the left at *Freilassing* (p. 287) and ascends the left bank of the *Saalach*. On the right is the wooded *Högelberg*; on the left the Gaisberg and Untersberg. 93 M. *Hammerau*. On the right, near (95 M.) *Piding*, at the base of the abrupt Hochstaufen (p. 288), stands the ruin of *Stauffeneck*. The train then crosses the Saalach to —

103½ M. **Reichenhall.** — **Hotels:** *Kurhaus Achselmannstein, with garden, R. from 3, D. 3, pens. from 9 *M*; *Grand-Hôtel Berkert, adjoining the Kur-Park, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 3½-4 *M*; *Central Hôtel, Luitpold-Str.; *Hôtel Panorama; *Louisenbad; *Lilienbad; Ludwigsbad, all suitable for a prolonged stay. *Deutscher Kaiser, with garden-restaurant, R. 2-5, pens. 7-10 *M*; *Goldner Löwe, adjoining, cheaper; *Kaiserhof, R. 1½-2½, pens. from 5 *M*; *Post or Krone, R. 2-4 *M*; Hab-berg, Bahnhof-Str., pens. 6-9 *M*; Deutsches Haus; Münchner Hof, pens. 4-5 *M*; Hôtel Bahnhof, with garden-restaurant; Goldner Hirsch, R. 1½-4, B. ½ *M*, unpretending. — *Hôtel Bavaria, at the Reichenhall-Kirchberg station, R. from 1½, D. 2½, pens. 6½-8 *M*. — *Hotel am Forst, at *Bayrisch-Gmain* (p. 289). — Apartments with pension at numerous villas (list on application to the baths' office).

Cafés and Restaurants: *Kurhaus Restaurant; Achselmannstein; Thalfried*, Bahnhof-str., opposite the Kur-Garten; *Tivoli*, above the old Kur-Garten; *Niedermayer*, prettily situated ¾ M. to the N. of the Kur-Park, in the direction of the Saalach. — *Fella, Schäffmann*, confectioners.

Visitors' Tax (for a stay of more than a week) 15 *M* (less in proportion for members of a family).

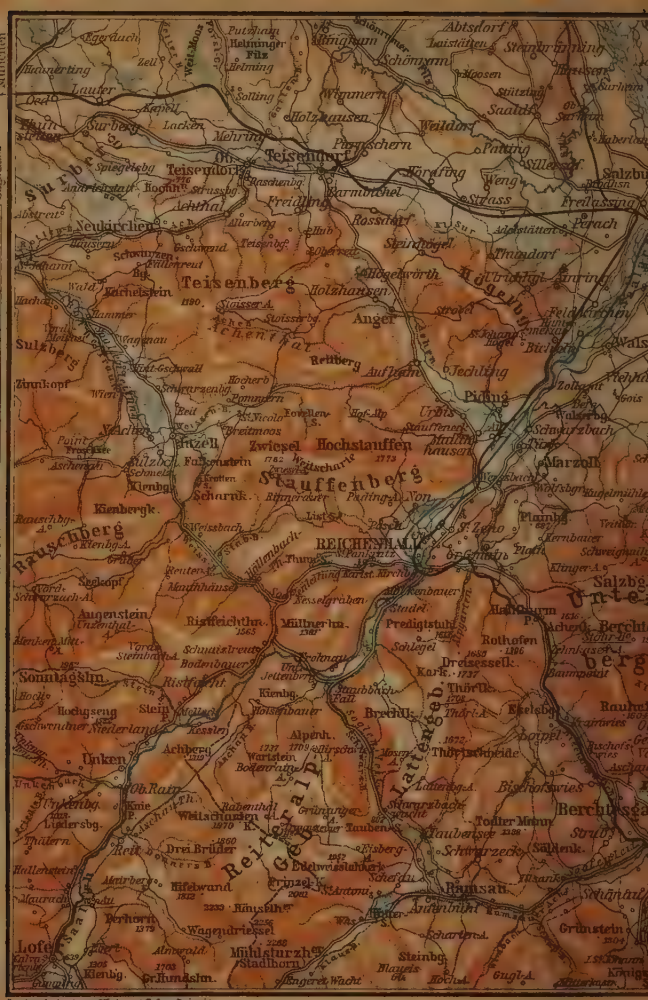
Baths (with inhalation and pneumatic cabinets) at the *Dianabad, Elisenbad, Hygieia, Lilienbad, Katharinabad, Reyher, Salus, Thalfried, Wilhelmsbad*, and *Wilcke*. — Bath-Establishments at the *Nordend-Bad, Deutsche Kaiser, Maximiliansbad, Rosenhof, Villa Mann, Marienbad, Guelabad*, and *Puchner's Baths*.

Post and Telegraph Office at the station (poste restante) and in the colonnade of the Kur-Garten.

English Church Service in summer.

Reichenhall (1545 ft.), a favourite watering-place on the *Saale* or *Saalach* (6100 inhab.), is picturesquely bounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of mountains, the *Untersberg* (6480 ft.), *Latten-Gebirge* (5700 ft.), *Reiter-Alpe* (6460 ft.), *Müllnerhorn* (4500 ft.), *Ristfeichthorn* (5315 ft.), *Sonntagshorn* (6430 ft.), and *Hochstaufen* (5815 ft.). This is the central point of union of the four principal Bavarian salt-works, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate length of 50 M. The large *Salinen-Gebäude*, or salt-work buildings, in the market-place, contain the offices on the right, and four *Sudhäuser* ('boiling-houses', from 'sieden'; comp. Engl. seethe, suds) on the left, opposite which is the handsome *Hauptbrunnhaus*, or pump-house. In the latter (second door to the left) tickets of admission (80 pf.) to the springs and the salt-pans are obtained.

The sources of the saline springs of Reichenhall, sixteen in number, are about 50 ft. below the surface of the soil, and are reached by a flight of 72 steps. Six of them are so strongly impregnated (Edelquelle, 24½ per cent) that they are at once conducted to the salt-pans. The water of the other ten springs is conducted to the Gradirhaus (p. 287), and also supplies the fountain in the Gradir-Park. The fresh-water springs are conveyed to the Saalach by means of a shaft 1½ M. in length and 8 ft. in height. The pump-house contains the two huge wheels by which


Teisenberg
Anger
Teisendorf
Neukirchen
Surberg
Lauter
Deel
Surbg.
Mehring
Lacken
Holzhausen
Wigmern
Pasnschern
Weildorf
Patting
Sillerdf
Horfing
Weng
Strass
Salzbg
Freilassing
Perach
Rossdorf
Freidling
Ob. Teisendorf
Teisendorf
Schönram
Steinbrünning
Stützing
Sauldf
Thimdorf
Amring
Hügelwörth
Holzhausen
Auftecht
Jechling
Piding
Zwiesel
Hochstauffen
Stauffenberg
Schwarzbach
Marzoll
Plumbg.
Kienbergk.
Rauschberg
Schwarnk.
Reichenhall
Salzbg
Unte
Augenstein
Ristfeichthn.
Müllnerhn.
Predigtstuhl
Rothofen
Berch
berg
Sonntagshn.
Dreissessell.
Thurnb.
Hochgsang
Steig
Ristfeichthl.
Kienbg.
Brechh.
Eiselfg.
Rauh
Unken
Achberg
Alpenh.
Thurnbschneide
Ob. Ratz
Bischofswies
Berchtesg
Todter Mann
Weitschachen
Grünsteinsee
Reiter Alpe
Gr. Reiter Alpe
Lattengebirge
Drei Brüder
Edelweisshütte
Schneck
Salzbg.
Hirschbühel
Eibg.
Matterberg
Eifelwand
Prinzess
Ramsau
Hochkalter
Ahornbüchsenkopf
Ahornbüchse
Ahornbüchsenhütte
Ahornbüchsenalpe
Ahornbüchsenalpe
Ahornbüchsenalpe

Linz
Seekirchen
Neundorf
Grafenau
Kotzmanns
Montdorf
Eugendorf
Plainfeld
Anzerbg.
Koppel
Fuschl
Schoberbg.
SALZBURG
Ebenau
Lidaun
Strombg.
Faistenau
Schwarzenbg.
Elsbethen
Ochsenbg.
Schaffberg
Mühlsteinbg.
Schattbeck
Sendlbg.
Sonnbg.
Ebenstein
Krispl
Wieser Hörndl
Hintersee
Leuchten
Königsbg.
Adnet
Knoggenbg.
Ladenbg.
Schmittenstein
HALLEIN
Scheffken
Grubenlun.
Holzeck
Dürnberg
Vigaun
Hohe Zirken
Hohe Fürst
Sommereck
Tau
Jadorf
St. Koloman
Tragberg
Hochwiesler
Kuchl
Wilhelm
Unterwand
Seewald-S.
Alibühl
Klingelbg.
Gaißstein
Schwarzer Bg.
Rigausbg.
Raher Göll
Kl. Göll
Gollinghorn
Scheffau
Archenk.
Hochthron
Lammer
Zell

the pumps are worked. On the second floor is a chapel in the Byzantine style, with stained-glass windows. In the court are two fresh-water fountains adorned with statues of SS. Virgilius and Rupert.

The *Church of St. Nicolas*, well restored in the Romanesque style, is adorned with frescoes by *Schwind*. A *Protestant Church* adjoins the Kur-Garten; beside it is the *Bismarck Fountain*, by Th. Haf. Above the town rises the old castle of *Gruttenstein* (1680 ft.).

Reichenhall is resorted to by patients suffering from general debility, chronic rheumatism, pulmonary affections, asthma, etc., who find relief in the mild and highly ozonized air, as well as from the salt-baths, saline and pine-needle inhalation, etc. The chief rallying-point of visitors (about 13,000 per annum) is the *Kur-Garten*, beside the *Gradierhaus*, with a covered promenade, a café, etc., where a band plays daily from 6.30 to 8 a.m. and also on Sat. afternoon (other afternoons at Bad Achselmannstein). The Kur-Park contain the *Soolsprudel*, a salt-water fountain 20 ft. in height. The *Gradierwerk* (evaporating-house), 180 yds. long, is devoted to the purposes of the inhalation cure.

Near the station of Reichenhall-Kirchberg (p. 289), a handsome bridge crosses the Saalach to the *Kirchberg Bath House*, with salt and mineral baths and whey-cure (closed in 1906).

Environs. One of the chief attractions of Reichenhall for invalids consists in the numerous shady woodland walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, some level and some gently ascending, *e.g.* in the *Nonner Wald*, *Forstplantage*, *Kirchholz*, etc. These are all marked by guide-boards and distance-posts. — On the Salzburg road, ½ M. to the N.E. of the Kurhaus, lies **St. Zeno** *(Hofwirt)*, once an Augustine monastery, of very ancient origin, but suppressed in 1803, and fitted up in 1853 as a nunnery and school. — The *Königsweg*, a winding path among the fine pines of the *Kirchholz*, begins behind the monastery and ascends gradually to (½ hr.) the *Klosterhof* (1735 ft.; café). Hence across the hill to **Gross-Gmain**, 20 minutes.

To **Gross-Gmain**, a pleasant walk of 40 minutes. The route (footpath past the Tivoli café, or road past the Hôtel Panorama and the Villa Hessing) commands a fine view of the Untersberg and Latten-Gebirge all the way. The pleasant little village (1710 ft.; *Hôt. Untersberg; Kaiser Karl*) lies on the right bank of the *Weissbach*, just beyond the Austrian frontier. The picturesque ruined castle of *Plain* (popularly called *Salzbüchsel;* with belvedere) lies 1½ M. to the E., at the base of the Untersberg.

To the W. of the Gradier-Park, beyond the (¾ M.) *Nonner Steg* (bridge across the Saalach), extends the *Nonner Wald*, which is intersected by numerous paths. The most frequented leads straight on (where it forks, we pass through the fence to the right) to (¾ M.) **Nonn** (1590 ft.; *Hôtel Fuchs; Hohenstaufen*), a village at the foot of the Hochstaufen, with an old church containing a Gothic *Altar of the 15th century. — The **Padinger Alpe* (2175 ft.; café) may be reached from Nonn in 50 min.; splendid view of the Reichenhall valley. — The **List-See** (2055 ft.; 1 hr.), a small lake embosomed among woods at the foot of the Zwiesel, is reached by ascending beyond the Buchenhof, chiefly through wood, passing the (1 hr.) *Café-Restaurant Listsee*. — The **Mölkenbauer** (1625 ft.; Inn), on the left bank of the Saalach, reached viâ *Kirchberg* in ½ hr., affords a good view of the Saalach-Tal. — The **Burgermeister-Alp** (2420 ft.; 1 hr.) is ascended by a zigzag path from the Mölkenbauer through wood, and through the *Teufels-Höhle* to the *Kirchberg-Kanzel* (view of Reichenhall). — Other pleasant promenades, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Among the nearer mountain-excursions, the ascent of the *Zwiesel (5840 ft.), the W. and highest peak of the *Staufen-Gebirge*, is particularly recommended (3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). Road to the (3 M.) farm of *Langacker* (rfmts.), at the foot of the mountain; bridle-path thence, for the most part through beautiful beech and pine woods, to the (2 hrs.) *Zwiesel-Alp* (4550 ft.; inn) and the (1 hr.) summit, which commands a magnificent mountain-panorama. — The ascent of the *Hochstaufen* (5810 ft.), the E. peak of the Staufen-Gebirge, is laborious (2½ hrs. from the Zwiesel-Alp; the ascent from *Mauthausen*, on the N. side, is preferable).

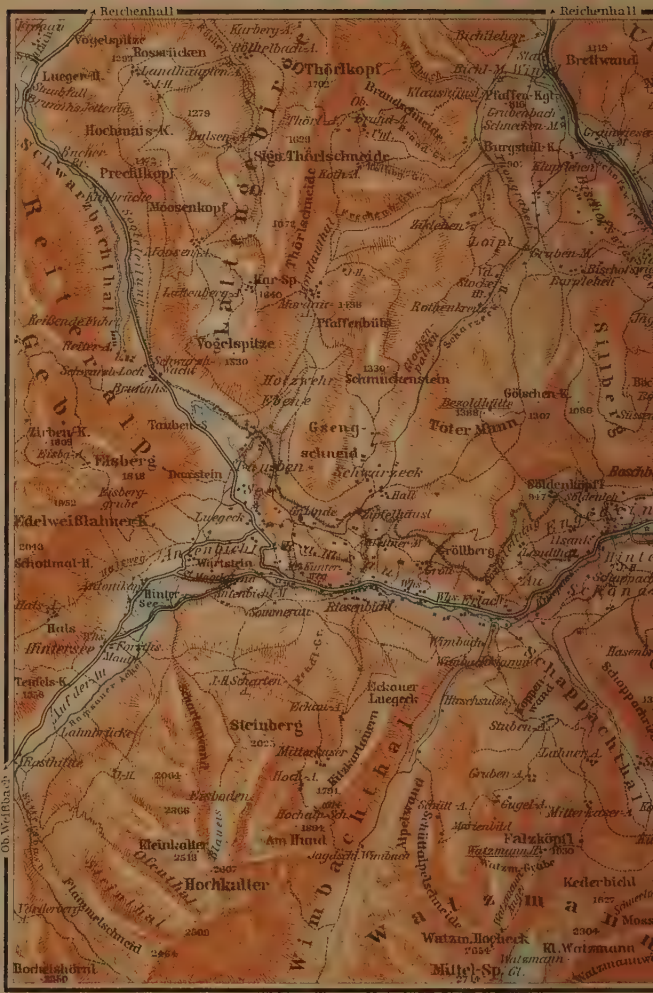
To THE MAUTHÄUSL, 2½ hrs., a very attractive excursion (carr. with one horse 6, carr. and pair 10½ *M.*; omnibus daily in summer, return-fare 1½ *M.*). The old Lofer road leads to the W., passing *Bad Kirchberg* (p. 287), and ascends a wooded ravine. About 2½ M. from Reichenhall, on two rocky eminences, are the *Chapel of St. Pancras* (1970 ft.) and the ruin of *Karlstein*, two good points of view. About ¾ M. farther on we reach the pretty *Thum-See* (1730 ft.), ½ M. long and ¼ M. broad (restaurant on the opposite bank). The road ascends through the picturesque *Nesselgraben* to the (3 M.) pump-house of *Ober-Nesselgraben* (2120 ft.), and ¼ M. farther on divides. The left branch descends to *Schnaizlreut* and *Lofer* (see below); while the right branch, known as the *Neuweg*, maintains its high level above the valley of the *Weissbach* (opposite rises the huge *Ristfeichthorn*, 5315 ft.; to the S.E. the Watzmann), and reaches the (½ hr.) *Mauthäusl (2075 ft.; *Inn*), in a most picturesque situation above the profound gorge of the Weissbach. A path leads down to the *Gorges of the Weissbach* and the *Schrainbach Fall* in the ravine beneath. — Beyond the Mauthäusl the road goes on, past *Weissbach* and *Inzell*, to *Traunstein* (p. 285).

FROM REICHENHALL TO LOFER (16 M., diligence daily in 4 hrs.; carr. with one horse 17, with two horses 27 *M.*) is a very attractive excursion. The new road leads through the valley of the Saalach, viâ *Fronau*, to (7½ M.) *Schnaizlreut* (see below). Pedestrians are recommended to follow the old road viâ the Thum-See (see above). From the point where this road divides, beyond the pump-house, the left branch descends to (8 M. from Reichenhall) *Schnaizlreut* (1610 ft.; inn), a hamlet in the Saalach valley, beyond which it crosses the *Bodenbühl* to (2¼ M.) *Melleck* (2015 ft.; with the Austrian and Bavarian custom-houses) and (2¼ M.) **Unken** (1850 ft.; *Post; Krämerwirt*), a favourite health-resort. About 2 M. to the S. are the small baths of *Oberrain* (hotel). A visit should be paid to the imposing gorge of the **Schwarzberg-Klamm*, 2¾ hrs. to the W., and to the *Staubfall* (3 hrs.). The **Sonntagshorn* (6436 ft.), easily ascended in 4½ hrs., commands a magnificent view. — From Unken the road traverses the *Kniepass* to (6 M.) **Lofer** (2096 ft.; *Post; Bräu; Schweizer*), beautifully situated between the *Loferer Steinberge* to the W. and the *Reitalp-Gebirge* to the E. Pleasant excursions to the *Loferer Hochtal*, the *Loferer Alpe*, etc. About 6 M. to the S., on the Oberweissbach road (p. 294), is the interesting **Vorderkaser-Klamm*. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*, or *Baedeker's Austria*.

44. From Reichenhall to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

Comp. Map, p. 286.

12 M. RAILWAY in 1¼ hr. (2nd class 1 *M* 60 pf., 3rd class 1 *M*). The tickets are sold by the conductor on the train. The view-carriages, for which 2nd class passengers have to take an additional 3rd class ticket, are scarcely recommended. — CARRIAGE from Reichenhall viâ Hallthurm to Berchtesgaden (preferable in fine weather) in 3 hrs., with one horse 11 *M* 20 pf., with two horses 17 *M* (fee included); viâ Hintersee and Ramsau (much better than viâ Hallthurm), 15 or 27 *M*; see p. 293. — OMNIBUS (1 *M*) and CARRIAGES for the Königs-See (tariff, see p. 290) meet the trains at Berchtesgaden.


Reichenhall
Reichenhall
Vogelspitze
Rossrücken
Thörlkopf
Bretlwand
Lueger-H.
Hochanalis-K.
Steinthörlschneide
Brandstätter
Klausingkopf
Pfaffen-Kgl.
Grubenbach
Schneiden-M.
Burgstall-K.
Prechtlkopf
Moosenkopf
Thörlschneide
Thörlbach
Thörlthal
Reiteralpgebirge
Schwarzbachthal
Mar-Sp.
Rothenbühl
Pfaffenbühl
Vogelspitze
Schmuckenstein
Gsengschneid
Toter Mann
Göschen-K.
Felsberg
Dreistein
Edelweißblatthorn-K.
Schottmal-H.
Wartstein
Hinter See
Teufels-K.
Steinberg
Eckauer Lueg
Eckauer Lueg-Sch.
Stuben-A.
Graben-A.
Schappachthal
Wimbachthal
Reinkaller
Am Hund
Falzköpfl
Hochkaller
Kederbichl
Watzm. Hocheck
Kl. Watzmann
Mittel-Sp.
Hochalmhorn
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Oehsen-B.
Rappelstein
HALLEIN
Stein
Brandlbg
Dürren-berg
Knäufel-Sp.
Zinken K.
Grisstallhöhe
Hochkreuz
Haarpoint
Hennenkopf
Ahornbüchsen
Ob. Salzwand
Göhlstein
Vd. Salzwand
Rauchfang
Hohes Göll
Archenköpfe
Hohes Brett
Jägerkreuz
Jenner
Tarrenc-Joch
Königsb. H.
Am Buck
Schneibstein
Scheibe
Brennezeck
Roiwand-K.
Büchsen-K.
Falkenstein
Rabenwand
Vd. Vorderbrand
Brand-K.
Dürreck-K.
Apelthal
Schartlskehl-A.
Wilder Freithof
Langgasse
Trescher Alpe
Eckersattel
Mühlbergalpe
Königs-see
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

FROM SALZBURG TO BERCHTESGADEN: Steam Tramway to (7½ M.) *St. Leonhard-Drachenloch* in 50 min.; omnibus thence to *Berchtesgaden* thrice daily in 1¾ hr., and to *Königs-See* four times daily in 2-2½ hrs. Through-ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden, 2nd cl. 2 *K.*; to Königs-See 3 *K.*, there and back 6 *K.* Circular tour, Salzburg-Drachenloch-Berchtesgaden-Reichenhall-Freilassing-Salzburg, 2nd cl. 5 *K.* 80, 3rd. 4 *K.* 20 *h.* — CARRIAGE from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 10 or 16 *K.*, there and back 13 or 20 *K.*; to the Königs-See and back 16 or 24 *K.* (visit to the salt-mines included in each case; the drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-works, occupies 8 hrs.). — For details of this route, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

Reichenhall (1545 ft.), see p. 236. The train skirts the W. side of the town to (1 M.) *Reichenhall-Kirchberg* (*Hôtel Bavaria, at the station; *Bad Kirchberg*, to the right, beyond the Saalach, p. 286) and then ascends to the left through the valley of the *Weissbach* (4 : 100). To the left is the château of *Gruttenstein* (p. 287). At (2 M.) *Bayrisch-Gmain* (1765 ft.; *Hotel am Forst) we obtain a view of the Untersberg (left) and the Latten-Gebirge (right). To the left lie the village of *Gross-Gmain* and the ruin of *Plain* (p. 287). The train then steadily ascends along the base of the Latten-Gebirge, crosses the *Weissbach* and the old moraine of the *Fuchsenstein*, and proceeds through fine wood to (4½ M.) **Hallthurm** (2270 ft.; **Hôt.-Pens. Hallthurm*, R. 2-7, pens. 7½-12 *M*), picturesquely situated on the saddle between the Untersberg and the Latten-Gebirge, with an old tower. We then descend (2 : 100) through a wide green valley (in front, to the right, the Hochkalter, with the Blaueis glacier, to the left the Watzmann) and skirt the *Bischofswieser Ache*, which descends from the right. In front rises the Hohe Göll, to the right the Hagen-Gebirge. 7 M. *Winkel.* Below (8½ M.) *Bischofswiesen* (2015 ft.; Brennerbascht Inn, Neuwirt, p. 291) the train crosses to the left bank of the Ache. The next part of the line leads through the wild *Tristram Ravine* (short tunnel) to (11 M.) *Gmundbrücke* (1805 ft.), at the confluence of the Bischofswieser Ache with the *Ramsauer Ache.* The train runs along the bank of the latter to (12 M.) *Berchtesgaden* (1770 ft.); the station lies to the S. of the town, near the salt-works (omnibuses for the principal hotels and the Königs-See in waiting).

Berchtesgaden. — **Hotels.** *GRAND HÔTEL KURHAUS, R. 4-7, board 6 *M*; KUR-HOTEL WITTELSBACH; *BELLEVUE, R. 3-7, B. 1, pens. 8-11 *M*; *LEUTHAUS OR POST, R. 2-4 *M*, B. 80 pf., pens. 6-9 *M*; *VIER JAHRESZEITEN, with view; DEUTSCHES HAUS; HÔT. BAHNHOF, at the station, pens. from 6 *M*; SCHWABENWIRT; HÔT. STIFTS-KELLER, KRONE, BAYRISCHER HOF, Bahnhof-Str.; WATZMANN, R. 2 *M*; NEUHAUS; NONNTHAL; BÄR; HIRSCH; TRIEMBACHER. — **Pensions:** *Geiger; Villa Franz Joseph; Park-Hotel; Minerva; Luitpold; Reinbold; Berghof; Göhlstein; Malterlehen; Pension Gregory* in Schönau (p. 291); *Moritz, Regina*, etc., on the Upper Salzberg (p. 291; 1¼-1½ hr.).

Cafés. **Forstner; Grassl, Wittelsbach*, both in the Maximilian-Str., with view. — **Munich Beer** at the *Krone* and the *Vier Jahreszeiten.* — READING ROOM in the Rathaus (1st floor), adm. free.

Baths. Fresh and salt water baths at most of the hotels and pensions; *Huber*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Wilhelmsbad, Giselabad*, Maximilian-Str.; Bathing Establishment (swimming-bath for ladies and gentlemen) at the *Aschauer Weiher*, 2 M. to the N.W. of the town. — Tax (for the maintenance of

the footpaths) for a stay of more than four days 5 *M*, families of not more than 5 pers. 8 *M*.

Carved Wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety by *S.* and *P. Zechmeister*, *Kaserer*, and others.

Carriages. Within the town-limits, from the market-place or the station to the place of destination, per ¼ hr. with one horse 70 pf., with two horses 1 *M* 20 pf.; each addit. ¼ hr. or fraction of it 50 pf. or 1 *M*. To the *Königs-See* and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 *M*, two-horse 12 *M*; to *Ramsau* and back (½ day) 11 *M* 10 or 15 *M* 70 pf.; *Hintersee* 12 *M* 20 pf. or 18 *M*, there and back 13 *M* 40 or 20 *M* 40 pf.; *Reichenhall* viâ Schwarzbachwacht, returning viâ Hallthurm, 17 *M* 50 or 26 *M* 50 pf. Fees included, but tolls extra. — **Omnibus** from the station to the *Königs-See*, 1 *M* per pers.; to the *Wimbach-Klamm* (Ramsau), twice daily in summer from the station, 1 *M* 20 pf., there and back 2½ *M*; to the *Hintersee* once daily in July and August from the Hôt. Bellevue, 2 *M*, there and back 3½ *M*.

English Church Service in summer.

Berchtesgaden (1870 ft.), a small Bavarian town with 2800 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provostry or ecclesiastical principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and so limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad (interesting relief-map in the Rathaus reading-room, p. 289). One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. The handsome old abbey is now a royal *Château*. The early-Gothic *Abbey Church* possesses Romanesque cloisters, carved stalls, marble tombs of the Abbots of Berchtesgaden, and an interesting crypt. The *Luitpold Park*, in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, was embellished in 1893 with a bronze **Statue of Prince Luitpold*, regent of Bavaria, by F. von Miller. This point commands a fine view: to the left the Schwarzort, Hohe Göll, and Hochbrett, in the background the Stuhl-Gebirge and Schönfeldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann. In the valley, on the Ache, are situated extensive *Salt Works* and the *Station* of the Reichenhall Railway (p. 289). Berchtesgaden is a very favourite summer-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions.

Walks (comp. the guide-book issued by the local Alpine Club). About ¾ M. to the E., on the Salzburg road, is the **Salt Mine**, a visit to which requires about 1 hr. Ticket for the regular trips at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., 2 *M* each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., in parties of not less than 4, at the same rate, with an additional fee of 3 *M* for the party. Warm clothing is recommended; the miners costumes supplied at the mine are not scrupulously clean. The mine, which is lighted by electricity, is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. The 'Salz-See' is traversed in a boat. The party then passes through several other chambers and galleries, the most interesting of which is the huge Kaiser-Franz chamber, now deserted, and reaches the tramway by which the mine is quitted.

The **Lockstein** (2235 ft.; ½ hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of Berchtesgaden, particularly by evening-light. We turn to the right by the abbey-church and ascend the *Doktorberg* by the old Reichenhall road; at the former hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the path divides at the *Villa Weinfeld*, and proceeding through wood to the restaurant. — A few hundred paces before the old hospital,

a charming path to the left skirts the precipitous *Kälberstein* (see below) by the **'Solenleitung'**, or salt-water conduit, to the (¼ hr.) *Kalvarienberg* (fine view), and proceeds thence, passing above the royal villa, to the new Reichenhall road. — Another pleasant excursion may be made by following the old Reichenhall road, or the path diverging to the right viâ the *Rostalm* (café), to the (½ hr.) *Rosthäusl* (2485 ft.), and then proceeding to the right through the *Rostwald* to (¼ hr.) the Aschauer Weiher (2135 ft.), with swimming baths (¼ M. to the N.E. is the *Restaurant Dietfeldkaser*, picturesquely situated). — A pleasant return-route from the Rosthäusl to Berchtesgaden is offered by the **Königsweg**, extending for 1½ M. along the wooded slopes of the Kälberstein, and joining the old Reichenhall road at the hospital (see above). — A very pleasant walk may be taken to **Bischofswiesen** (p. 289) by following the old Reichenhall road to the (3 M.) *Neuwirt* (¾ M. farther on, near the station, the *Brennerbascht Inn*), returning by the new Reichenhall road. A fine return-route is also afforded by the beautiful **Maximilians-Reitweg**, which is reached through meadows (marked path) in about 10 min. from the railway-station of Bischofswiesen. This bridle-path traverses the *Rostwald*, on the slope of the Untersberg, and ends at the Dietfeldkaser near the Aschauer Weiher (see above). — Another excursion leads to the (1 hr.) **Böckl Weiher** in the *Strub* (1985 ft.; baths), viâ the new Reichenhall road as far as (½ hr.) *Reitofen*, then to the left viâ *Urbanlehen* to the Bischofswieser Ache, the right bank of which we ascend (from the pond to the Neuwirt, 25 min.).

The **Schlössl-bichl** (½ hr.; 2075 ft.), an inn with a pretty view, at the mouth of the *Gerner-Tal*, is reached from Nonnthal by the *Hilgerberg;* in the vicinity are the *Etzerschlössl*, a villa belonging to Prince Urusoff, and the *Etzer-Mühle*, with a waterfall. A road leads hence to (20 min.) the village of **Gern** (2390 ft.; *Inn*), with the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Gern* (good ceiling-paintings and old votive tablets). A path (red marks) ascends to the right between the school and the inn to the (23 min.) *Marxen-Höhe* (2566 ft.), affording a splendid view.

Schönau is a scattered village on the plateau between the *Königsseer Ache* and the *Ramsauer Ache* (pensions, see p. 289). A picturesque walk leads from the station past the château of *Lustheim*, to the (1 hr.) *Café-Restaurant Panorama* (°View), or to the (¾ hr.) *Pension Gregory* (café and shady grounds) and (¼ M.) the *Café Kohlhiesl*. Charming views of the Hohe Göll, Brett, Kahlersberg, etc.

The **Upper Salzberg** (to Hintereck or Pens. Moritz, 1½ hr.; carr. and pair 12 *M*) may be reached by crossing the Ache at the rifle-range, and proceeding by a road, shaded the greater part of the way, past (1¼ hr.) the *Pension Steiner* (café). Beyond this point the road divides, the left branch leading past the lodge at *Vordereck* to the (20 min.) *Hintereck Inn* (near it, to the left, the *Pension Regina*), the right to (¼ hr.) the *Pension & Restaurant Moritz* (3135 ft.), in a beautiful situation (pens. from 9 *M*). The pensions on the Upper Salzberg are steadily growing in reputation as health-resorts.

The °**Almbach-Klamm**, a picturesque gorge through which the *Almbach* descends in cascades from the Untersberg, is an interesting object for an excursion (½ day; carr. to the hotel in ½ hr.). We follow the Salzburg road to (3¾ M.) the *Almbach-Klamm Hotel*, turn to the left to (5 min.) a bridge over the Ache, descend the left bank for 5 min., and near the *Hammerstiel-Mühle* ascend on the left side of the gorge (adm. 30 pf.). The **Pionier-Weg* (1½ M. long), with wire ropes or railings at all dizzy points, leads through the gorge to the (1 hr.) *Theresienklause* (2335 ft.). The finest point is the *Gumpe*, a rocky basin with a cascade 33 ft. high falling into a dark-green pool, about 8 min. from the entrance of the gorge.

°**Vorderbrand** (2 hrs.; carr. and pair there and back 18-20 *M*). From the (10 min.) Park Hotel, on the Königs-See road, an easy road leads to the left to (¾ hr.) *Vorderbrand* (3485 ft.; inn). Thence in 20 min. to the *Brandkopf* (3795 ft.), which affords a magnificent view.

°**Scharitzkehl-Alp** (2-2½ hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3 *M*, donkey and attendant 10 *M*). From the rifle-range we ascend the *Herzogberg* to the right, passing the *Kalte Keller* (a deep rocky cleft), or (preferable) we may

follow the Vorderbrand road to within about ½ M. of the inn, where a path, diverging to the left, leads past the *Brüggenlehen* (°View) to (35 min.) Scharitzkehl. The Alp (3360 ft.; rfmts.) lies in an extensive meadow, surrounded by trees, between the Göhlstein and the Dürreckkopf. About ¾ hr. farther up is the *Endstal*, a desolate valley at the W. base of the Hohe Göll, containing rocky débris and patches of snow. From the Scharitzkehl-Alp to the *Hintereck-Inn* 1½ hr. (p. 291).

Mountain ascents (*Knäufelspitze*, *Tote Mann*, *Jenner*, *Brett*, *Göhlstein*, *Hohe Göll*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green ****Königs-See** (1975 ft.), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 6 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500 ft. in height above the lake. The new road crosses the Ache near the station by the *Adelgunden-Brücke*, gradually ascends past the *Wemholz* (branch-road to *Unterstein*), and then continues fairly level as far as (3½ M.) the lake. On the N. bank lies the village of *Königssee* (Grösswang's Inn; Schiffmeister), with a small bath-house. The *Malerwinkel*, ½ hr. to the S. on the E. bank, commands a charming view.

The 'Schiffmeister' presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. The fares are paid to him on returning; the rowers usually receive a small gratuity. The latter are sometimes stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by heroes of the Isis or the Cam. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are four or five regular trips daily round the lake, occupying about 3½ hrs., including ½ hr. at the Sallet-Alp and ½ hr. at St. Bartholomæ (fare for each pers. 1½ *M*). Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to St. Bartholomæ 3 *M*; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomæ 4½, to the Sallet-Alp 7½ *M*; with three rowers (7 pers.) 7½ and 12 *M*; for parties of 10 or upwards 1 *M* and 1½ *M* each. The best plan is to row direct to the Sallet-Alp (1½ hr.), and call at St. Bartholomæ in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

Lake Voyage. To the left, on a promontory, among trees, is the *Villa Beust;* in the lake lies the islet of *Christlieger* or *St. Johann*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the *Falkenstein* (on the right), a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims in 1742. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grünsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitze* (8700 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff (about 2625 ft.) into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616 ft.), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the *Brentenwand* (50 pf.). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel Fall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch*, from which a streamlet enters the lake. The boat touches at the **Kessel**, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path, leading through the Kesselgraben, ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the *Kesselbach* (bridle-path to the *Gotzen-Alm*, see p. 293).

The boat now proceeds to the W. to **St. Bartholomæ**, a green

promontory, with a chapel and a former royal hunting château. At the garden-restaurant (clean) good salmon-trout *(Salmo salvelinus*, Ger. *Saibling)* may be obtained. In the cellar is a large tank for keeping the fish.

On the S.W. bank of the lake the *Schrainbach* is precipitated into it from a rocky gorge. The *Sallet-Alp*, a poor pasture $^1/_2$ M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the Königs-See from the beautiful ***Obersee** (2005 ft.), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed on three sides by lofty precipices of limestone. To the left rises the sheer *Kaunerwand;* beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7745 ft.), from which a brook descends over the *Rötwand* in several arms from a height of 1800 ft. On the E. bank is the *Fischunkel-Alp*, to which a narrow path (not recommended) leads on the S. bank in $^1/_2$ hr. Boating is not allowed on the Obersee. — Fine view of the huge Watzmann on the return-route to the landing-place.

From the Kessel (p. 292) a good path in long windings ascends to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5 *M*) ***Gotzen-Alm** (5530 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomæ (rustic quarters, with 5 beds, in the *Springel Hut*). Magnificent view of the Uebergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Göll, Untersberg, etc. The view towards the N. is imperfect until we reach the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Feuerpalfen* (5640 ft.) on the N.W. margin of the Alp. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomæ are visible 3300 ft. below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) *Kessel*, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting.

To the Ramsau a road leads direct from the Königs-See viâ *Schönau* (p. 291) to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Ilsank* (see below).

From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall (12 M.), railway viâ *Hallthurm* in 1 hr. 10 min.; see p. 289. A far preferable route, however, is the Road by the Ramsau and the Schwarzbachwacht (20 M.; omn. daily to the Hintersee, see p. 290). The road passes the Luitpold Park and joins the new Reichenhall road. Near the Grand Hôtel ($^3/_4$ M.; direction-post) it descends to the left, crossing the ($^1/_3$ M.) *Gmund-Brücke* over the *Bischofswieser Ache* (p. 289). At (3 M.) **Ilsank** (1910 ft.; *Hotel zum Watzmann*, R. $1^1/_2$ *M*) a brook descending about 400 ft. works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the *Söldenköpfl*, 1200 ft. higher, and over the Schwarzbachwacht to Reichenhall, a distance of 20 M.

A flight of steps ascends to the *Söldenköpfl* (3110 ft.; simple refreshments in the pump-house), whence a good path with fine views leads along the brine-conduit to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Zipfelhäusl* (rfmts.) and the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) Schwarzbachwacht (p. 294).

The fine new road now runs along the left bank of the foaming Ache through the gorge of the *Kniepass* (short tunnel); to the left a grand view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg. The ***Ramsau** is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and picturesquely-shaped grey mountains. — On the left ($1^1/_2$ M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Jagdschloss Wimbach'.

A path crossing the bridge (2050 ft.; restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) ***Wimbach-**

Klamm. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines about noon. About ½ M. from the upper end of the ravine a view is disclosed of the romantic *Wimbach-Tal*, enclosed by huge mountains (Watzmann, Hundstod, etc.).

The ascent of the ***Watzmann** *(Vorderer Gipfel* or *Hocheck* 8700 ft.; 6-7 hrs. from Ilsank; guide 10 *M*) is not difficult for experts. We ascend from (1¼ hr.) Ilsank by the (½ hr.) *Hammerstiel-Lehen* (rfmts.) to the (1¾ hr.) *Mitterkaser-Alpe* (4570 ft.) and the (1½ hr.) *Watzmann-Haus* on the *Falzköpfl* (6320 ft.; Inn in summer). Thence we ascend over the arête between the *Watzmann-Grube* and the *Watzmann Glacier* to the (2-2½ hrs.) *Watzmann-Hocheck* (8700 ft.), on which is a shelter-hut. The *View embraces the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimmler Tauern, the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbach-Tal below, and the Königs-See and Obersee to the S.

On the road, ½ M. above the finger-post (p. 293), is the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm*, and a little beyond it the *Inn zum Hochkalter*. Then (¾ M.) **Ramsau** (2190 ft.; *Oberes Gasthaus*, well spoken of). About ¾ M. farther on the road divides, the branch to the Hintersee and the Hirschbühl (see below) leading to the left. The Road to Reichenhall ascends straight on (right), past the small *Taubensee* (2845 ft.) and through beautiful pine-woods, to the (2¼ M.) **Schwarzbachwacht** (2910 ft.), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the *Brine Conduit* (p. 293) runs parallel with the road (¼ M. farther on is the small *Inn zur Schwarzbachwacht*). The road then descends into the deep wooded valley between the *Reiter-Alpe* on the left and the *Latten-Gebirge* on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the *Schwarzbach*. At the (1 M.) *Jettenberg* pump-house (1795 ft.; rfmts.), at the foot of the imposing Alpenhorn, another bridge crosses the Schwarzbach, which forms a fine cascade *(Staubfall)* here and falls into the Saalach immediately below. The road skirts the right bank of the Saalach, passing opposite *Fronau*, to (4½ M.) *Reichenhall* (p. 286).

The Road to the Hintersee and Ober-Weissbach crosses the Ache and again forks. The new road leads to the left, partly through wood, making a wide curve to the S., with fine views of the Reiter-Alpe, etc., and reaching the picturesque **Hintersee** (2590 ft.; ⅔ M. long) at the (2¼ M.) *Hintersee-Klause*. At the (¾ M.; ¼ M. from the upper end of the lake) forester's house of *Hintersee* and the Bavarian custom-house, opposite *Auzinger's Hotel*, it rejoins the old road. The latter, to the right at the fork, follows the W. bank of the lake, past two good hotels, the *Post* and the *Gemsbock*, affording a beautiful view of the Hochkalter with the Blaueis, the Hohe Göll, etc.

Excursions from the Hintersee (*Blaueis, Edelweisslahnerkopf, Stadelhorn, Hochkalter*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Those who desire to proceed to Reichenhall from the Hintersee take the road to the left at the N. end of the lake, skirting the W. side of the *Wartstein* (ascended in 25 min.; pretty view), turn to the left again 10 min. farther on, and in ½ hr. reach the Reichenhall road below the Taubensee (see above).

The beautiful valley between the *Hochkalter* (left) and the *Reiter-Alpe* (Grundübelhörner, Mühlsturzhorn; right) is now ascended to

the (6 M.) **Hirschbühel** (3780 ft.; *Inn*), with the Austrian custom-house of *Mooswacht*.

The *Kammerlinghorn (8045 ft.), ascended from the Hirschbühel in 3½-4 hrs. (somewhat fatiguing; guide, desirable, 5 *M*, from Ramsau 11 *M*), is an admirable point of view (Steinerne Meer, Tauern, etc.).

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870 ft.), and then descends into the Saalach-Tal (the marked footpath saves ¼ hr.). Before us rise the imposing *Leogang Steinberge*. About 2¼ M. from the Hirschbühel, near a saw-mill, a finger-post indicates the way to the ***Seisenberg-Klamm**, a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. At the (25 min.) *Binder-Mühle*, at the lower end of the ravine, we reach the Saalach-Tal; a road leads hence to (½ M.) **Ober-Weissbach** (2145 ft.; *Auvogl*), where we rejoin the road from the Hirschbühel (to the left). The *Inn zur Frohnwies* lies ½ M. to the S.

The road to Saalfelden (one-horse carr. from Frohnwies 8, two-horse 12-14 *K.*; omnibus twice daily in summer, 2 *K.*) traverses a defile *(Hohlwege)*, 6 M. long, on the right bank of the Saalach. Near the mill of *Diesbach*, the stream of that name forms a pretty waterfall (8 min. to the left of the road). The valley then expands, and the Tauern chain is seen towards the S.

9½ M. *Saalfelden*, on the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

45. From Munich to Linz viâ Simbach.

148 M. Railway in 7½-9 hrs. (fares 18 *M* 60, 11 *M* 80, 7 *M* 20 pf.).

Soon after leaving the *Munich Central Station* (p. 189) the line to Linz diverges to the left from that to Holzkirchen (p. 278), and skirts the town to (3 M.) the *South Station;* it then crosses the Isar to (6 M.) the *East Station* (p. 283). To the right, in the distance, are the Alps, with the Wendelstein.

A flat region is traversed. — 19 M. *Schwaben*. Branch-line to (8½ M.) *Erding*, with a municipal museum. Near (47 M.) *Ampfing* Emperor Louis the Bavarian defeated and took prisoner his rival Frederick of Austria in 1322. To commemorate the victory he erected the small church to the left of the railway. — 52 M. **Mühldorf** (1265 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Post; Eberl*, at the station, plain but good), a little town on the *Inn*, with 4200 inhab., lies below the level of the line, from which its towers only are visible. To *Rosenheim* and *Plattling*, see R. 48.

From Mühldorf to Burghausen, 18 M., railway in 1 hr. 25 minutes. — The line crosses the Inn to (2½ M.) the picturesquely situated village of *Ehring* (inn) and beyond (4½ M.) *Tüssling* reaches (8 M.) **Alt-Oetting** (1330 ft.; *Post; Café Wasner;* pop. 5100), a famous pilgrimage-resort, with a miraculous black image of the Virgin (in the small church in the market), said to have been brought from the East in the 7th century. The abbey-church contains the tomb of Tilly (p. 176); in the treasury are precious

relics dating from the 8th cent. downwards. Steam-tramway to Neu-Oetting, see below. — The line now runs to the S.E. through the *Kastler Wald* to (11 M.) *Kastl*, and crosses the *Alz* to (13 M.) *Burgkirchen* and (15 M.) *Pirach*. — Near (16 M.) *Raitenhaslach* it reaches the W. verge of the deep *Salzach-Tal*. — 18 M. **Burghausen** (1275 ft.; *Post*, *Grötzner*, both very fair), a quaint town (3400 inhab.) picturesquely situated on the Salzach, possesses an interesting old ducal castle (view from the platform). Bathing and boating in the *Wöhr-See*.

Beyond (56 M.) *Töging* the railway crosses the *Isen* to (60 M.) *Neu-Oetting*, 1½ M. to the N. of the little town of that name (Post; pop. 2900), which lies on the right bank of the Inn. Steam-tramway from the station viâ the town to (3 M.) Alt-Oetting (p. 295). The line approaches the Inn; broad willow-clad valley; to the left, wooded hills. — 64 M. *Perach*, prettily situated on the hill to the left. A long embankment on the river-side is next traversed. — Near (68½ M.) *Marktl* the mountains recede on the left, and the train quits the Inn, into which the Salzach falls 3 M. to the S. — 76½ M. **Simbach** (1130 ft.; *Alte Post*; *Rail. Restaurant*), the last Bavarian station (pop. 4000; luggage examined). The Inn is then crossed.

78 M. **Braunau** *(Ente; Post)*, an old-fashioned town with 3100 inhabitants. The late-Gothic *Parish Church* of the 15th cent. has a fine tower (interior modernized in bad taste). In the Promenaden-Platz by the Spital-Kirche rises the **Palm Monument* (1866), in bronze, designed by Knoll, in memory of John Palm, the patriotic bookseller of Nuremberg, who was shot at Braunau by Napoleon's order (comp. p. 141). — Branch-line to *Steindorf*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

Beyond this the country is pretty and wooded. — 88 M. *Obernberg-Altheim*. The line ascends gradually; to the left, farther on, we have a fine survey of the Inntal. — 100½ M. **Ried** *(Goldener Hirsch; Löwe)*, the capital of the Austrian district of the Inn (4500 inhab.), on the *Oberach* and *Breitach*, is the junction of the line from Attnang to Schärding.

The line again ascends, affording views to the right and left. — 114½ M. *Neumarkt*. Thence to *Wels* and (148 M.) *Linz*, see p. 304 and *Baedeker's Austria*.

46. From Nuremberg to Furth *(Prague)*.

100 M. Railway to Furth in 3½-6½ hrs. (fares 12 ℳ 90, 8 ℳ 60, 5 ℳ 50 pf.); to Prague express in 7½ hrs.; custom-house examination at Furth.

Nuremberg, see p. 131. The line ascends the left bank of the *Pegnitz* (on the right bank runs the line to Eger viâ Schnabelwaid, p. 154). — 2½ M. *Mögeldorf* (Restaurant zur Ostbahn); ¾ M. from the station is the *Schmausenbuck* (p. 154). — On the right near (7 M.) *Röthenbach* rises the conspicuous *Moritzberg* (shady path to the top in 1¾ hr., viâ *Rockenbrunn*), which commands the plain of Nuremberg and the valley of the Pegnitz. 10½ M. *Lauf*, on the *left* bank of the Pegnitz (p. 154; Oertel's Restaurant, at the station).

— 15 M. *Henfenfeld*, with a small château. — 17½ M. **Hersbruck** (p. 155); the station lies on the *left* bank of the Pegnitz, ½ M. from the town, and 1½ M. from the other station (p. 155) on the *right* bank of the Pegnitz, on the W. side of the town.

Near (20 M.) **Pommelsbrunn** (1130 ft.; *Zur Schönen Aussicht*, at the station; *Paulus*, *Vogel*, in the village), a frequented summer-resort, prettily situated at the N. base of the *Houbirg* (2015 ft.), the line quits the Pegnitz-Tal, which here turns to the N. Scenery picturesque. — 26½ M. *Etzelwang* (N.E., the ruined *Rupprechtstein* and the well-preserved *Schloss Neidstein*). — 28 M. *Neukirchen* (1470 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), on the watershed between the Main and the Danube.

A road leads to the N., passing *Schloss Holnstein*, to the (3 M.) **Steinbach-Höhle**, an interesting stalactite cavern (guide at the entrance).

From Neukirchen to Weiden, 31½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 12½ M. **Vilseck** (1295 ft.; *Hotel*), an old town on the *Vils*, with a late-Gothic church. 26 M. *Weiherhammer*, where the *Haidnaab* is crossed. — 31½ M. *Weiden* (p. 186).

34 M. *Sulzbach* (1394 ft.; Krone, R. 1-1½ *M*; pop. 5600), with an old Schloss of the Dukes Palatine of Neuburg-Sulzbach, now a house of correction for women. — 36 M. *Rosenberg*, with the blast-furnaces of the *Maxhütte* (p. 186). To the right rises the *Erzberg*, with its iron-mines.

41½ M. **Amberg** (1225 ft.; *Pfälzer Hof*; *Mayerhofer*, both near the station; *Vier Jahreszeiten*), a town on the *Vils*, with 24,300 inhab., has a well-preserved wall and moat, and is encircled by a fine avenue. The large *Jesuits' College* is now occupied by the gymnasium, a seminary, and a brewery. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (15th cent.), with a tower 295 ft. high, contains a tombstone of Count Palatine Rupert (d. 1393). The *Rathaus*, with its two fine halls, contains the valuable archives of the town. The large *Prison* has room for 1300 convicts. Outside the Vilstor is a monument to King Max Joseph I. The *Mariahilfberg* (1620 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church, affords an extensive prospect (inn).

Branch-lines run to (13 M.) *Schnaittenbach*, on the N., and to (17½ M.) *Lauterhofen*, on the S.W.

46 M. *Hiltersdorf*; on the right lies the *Haidweiher*, a small lake about 1 M. long. — 55 M. *Irrenlohe* (Rail. Restaurant; p. 186). — We then cross the *Naab*. — 58½ M. **Schwandorf**, junction of the line from Hof (Eger) to Wiesau and Ratisbon (R. 32). Our line now traverses wood and passes several large ponds. — 71 M. *Bodenwöhr*. Branch-line to (7 M.) *Neunburg vorm Wald*. — 80½ M. *Roding* (1215 ft.; Kleber; Post), a thriving village on the *Regen*, 1¼ M. to the S.

88 M. **Cham** (1230 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; **Post*; *Kerscher* or *Vogl*; *Luckner*), an old town with 4200 inhab., on the N. margin of the Bavarian Forest (p. 310), is the old capital of the *Chamberich*. It was largely rebuilt after the fires of 1873 and 1877. The *Monastery*

of the Redemptorists was erected in 1902 in the Romanesque style. Gothic *Rathaus* of the 15th cent.; adjoining it is the parish-church of *St. James*, reconstructed in 1702, with fine rococo decoration in the interior.

The old *Cham-Münster*, 1½ M. to the E. of the town, on the left bank of the Regen, is a late-Gothic church on Romanesque foundations. About 2 M. farther on is the *Oedenturm*, a ruined tower of the castle of *Chamereck*. The *Lamberg* (1970 ft.; view) may be ascended hence in ¼ hr.

From Cham to *Straubing*, see p. 299; to *Lam*, see p. 310.

A branch-line runs to the N. from Cham to (13½ M. in 1¼ hrs.) *Waldmünchen* (1685 ft.; Post), a town with 2900 inhab., 6 M. to the E. of which (marked path) is the *Czerkow* (see below).

We now traverse the deep *Chamb-Tal*. — 97 M. *Arnschwang* (1252 ft.; Mühlbauer's Bräuhaus), with a ruined water-tower.

To the S.E. rises the finely-shaped **Hohe Bogen** (highest point, the *Schwarzriegel*, 3520 ft.). The *Burgstall* (3205 ft.), the W. peak, ascended from Arnschwang or Furth (comp. below), viâ the finely situated *Forstdienstthütte* (2955 ft.; rfmts.; 4 beds), in 2½-3 hrs., commands a fine survey of the valley of the Regen and of a great part of Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate. On the W. spur lies the ruin of *Lichteneck*, with a restored tower (2340 ft.); hence to *Kötzting* (p. 310), 2 hrs. From the Dienstthütte we may either descend to the S. to (1 hr.) *Watzelsteg* (p. 310), or follow the top of the hill to the E. (red way-marks) to the (1½ hr.) *Sautrift*, proceed thence viâ *Hollhöhe* to *Kolmstein*, and follow the highroad viâ *Engelsthütte* to (7½ M.) *Lam* (p. 310).

100 M. **Furth** (1335 ft.; **Post*, R. 1½-2 *M*, pens. from 5 *M*; **Zum Hohenbogen*, at the station, R. 1¼-4 *M*; *Waschinger*; breweries of *Hochnemann* and *Lemberger*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town (5700 inhab.) with a ruined castle, the junction of the Bohemian W. Railway (luggage examined). On the second Sunday in August the popular festival of the 'Drachenstich' is held here.

In the Chambtal, about ½ M. to the S., lies the *Wutzmühle* (*Hôtel-Pension), whence a pretty path leads through the *Deschelberg Forest* to (2¼ M.) *Arnschwang* (see above). — From Furth the *Hohe Bogen* (see above) may be ascended in 3 hrs. (to the *Burgstall*) viâ the Dienstthütte (see above; footpath to the right to be avoided). — Fine points of view are the *Maximiliansh öhe* (hotel), 20 min. to the N.W. of Furth, and the *Voithenberg* (restaurant), ¾ hr. farther on (path through wood, marked in white). — The *Czerkow* (3410 ft.; belvedere; rfmts. in summer, 10 beds), more to the N. of Furth, may be ascended from (1½ hr.) *Fichtenbach* in 1½ hr. Descent to the W. to Waldmünchen (see above) in 1¾ hr.

Omnibus twice daily in 4 hrs. to (14½ M.) *Lam* (p. 310; fare 2 *M* 50 pf.). The road leads by (3½ M.) *Eschlkam* (1345 ft.; Neumaier), a prettily situated market-village, and (8 M.) *Neukirchen zum heiligen Blut* (1495 ft.; Moreth; Altmann), at the N.E. base of the *Hohe Bogen* (ascent in 2-2½ hrs.; see above), with a pilgrimage-church.

From Furth to *Prague*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

47. From Ratisbon to Passau and Linz.

The Danube from Passau to Linz.

139 M. Railway to (73½ M.) Passau in 1¾-3½ hrs., to (139 M.) Linz in 4-8 hrs. — Steamboat from Passau to Linz twice daily from May 1st to Sept. 20th in 4 hrs. (fares 5 *K.* 60, 3 *K.* 40 *h.*); upstream from Linz to Passau, 8½-9 hrs. (fares 3 *K.* 60, 2 *K.* 70 *h.*). The custom-house examination takes place on the purchase of tickets in the Rathaus.

To (5 M.) *Obertraubling*, see p. 187. — 20 M. *Radldorf*, where the *Kleine Laaber* is crossed.

25½ M. **Straubing** (1085 ft.; *Neumayer; *Röhrl's Brewery; Post; Schwarzer Adler;* wine at *Hochgrassl's; Café Lust; Rail. Restaurant*), a very ancient town (pop. 20,700) on the *Danube*, lies in an extensive and fertile plain, the granary of Bavaria. Turning to the left on leaving the station and proceeding to the N., we follow the Eisenbahn-Strasse and the Steinergasse to the (½ M.) Gothic *Stadt-Turm* (190 ft.), with its four corner-turrets, erected by Duke Louis I. in the centre of the new town founded by him in 1208. To the right of the tower is the *Ludwigs-Platz*, with its handsome baroque and rococo houses, and a fountain of 1644; to the left lies the *Theresien-Platz*, with a similar fountain and a Trinity column erected in 1709. Facing the tower on the N. rises the Gothic *Rathaus*. To the N. of the Trinity column we reach the church of **St. James* (ca. 1430-1512), a late-Gothic edifice with an ambulatory and chapels, containing a fine carved altar of 1500, and good stained glass (1442 and 1503). The Fraunhofer-Strasse and Fürstengasse lead to the N. from the Ludwigs-Platz to the Gothic *Schloss* (now barracks), which was once occupied by Duke Albert III. with his wife Agnes Bernauer (p. 159). Her father-in-law Duke Ernest, exasperated by his son's mésalliance, cruelly and unjustly caused her to be condemned to death for witchcraft and thrown into the Danube (1435). Her remains were interred in the churchyard of St. Peter, as recorded by an inscription on a slab in the Agnes Bernauer Chapel (see below). From the iron bridge beside the Schloss we command a view of the towers of the church of *St. Peter*, ½ M. to the E. in the cemetery on the lofty bank of the Danube, a Romanesque basilica (modernized in the interior) that passes for the oldest building in the town and is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Serviodurum*. In the cemetery is the Agnes Bernauer Chapel (1436). From the Schloss-Platz the Burggasse leads back to the Ludwigs-Platz. To the right in it is the Gothic *Karmeliter-Kirche*, completed in 1430 by Stettheimer (p. 187), the choir of which contains the fine monument of Duke Albert II. (d. 1397).

From Straubing to Cham, 39½ M., railway in 2¾ hrs. The line, running to the N.E. viâ *Itzling* and *Sand*, crosses the Danube and reaches (6 M.) *Bogen* (1055 ft.; Alte Post), a pleasant market-village at the foot of the *Bogenberg* (1415 ft.), which is crowned by a Gothic pilgrimage-church (view). — Stations: *Berndorf*, *Hunderdorf*, *Steinburg*, *Mitterfels*, *Haibach*. 21 M. **Konzell** (1935 ft.; *Klett; Dietl*) a picturesquely situated village.

Extensive views from the *Gallnerberg* (2295 ft.), 3 M. to the S.W., and from the *Zeller Höhe* (2790 ft.), 3 M. to the E. — *Miltach*, *Chamerau*, *Runding*, see p. 310. — 39½ M. *Cham*, see p. 297.

From Straubing to *Geiselhöring*, see p. 187.

33 M. *Strasskirchen*, 4½ M. to the S.W. of which are the mineral-baths of *Münchshöfen;* 37½ M. *Stephansposching*. To the N.E. the *Natternberg* (1220 ft.), with a ruined castle. To Deggendorf, see p. 307. — 40½ M. **Plattling** (1055 ft.; *Post; Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient market-town on the *Isar*, with a castle and a Romanesque church, is the junction for Mühldorf and Eisenstein (p. 306; excursion to the *Bavarian Forest*, see p. 311). — The Isar is crossed.

56 M. *Pleinting*. The line nears the Danube, and follows it to Passau. On the left bank rises the well-preserved ruin of *Hilgartsberg*.

59½ M. **Vilshofen** (1015 ft.; *Ochs; Bayrischer Hof*), the Roman *Castra Quintana*, lies at the confluence of the *Vils* and Danube. Branch-line to the S. to (8 M.) *Aidenbach*. — 64 M. *Sandbach*. On a rock to the left, farther on, we observe a recumbent lion, erected to the memory of King Max Joseph I., the projector of the highroad, which between this point and Passau is in many places hewn through the rock.

70 M. *Heining*. The towers of Passau, the fortress of Oberhaus, and the charming environs of the town now come into view. Luggage is examined at the station.

73½ M. **Passau.** — **Hotels.** Bayrischer Hof (Pl. a; C, 3), R. from 2, D. 2½ *M*, omn. 60 pf.; Mohr (Pl. b; C, 3), R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 2¼, omn. ½ *M*, both in the Ludwig-Str., well spoken of. — Passauer Wolf (Pl. h; B, 3), Zur Eisenbahn (Pl. d; A, 3), Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. e; A, 3), all three in the Bahnhof-Strasse. — Goldene Sonne (Pl. c; C, 3), Untere Sand; Schwarzer Ochse (Pl. f; B, 3), Weisser Hase (Pl. g; B, 3), both in the Ludwig-Str.; Weisser Löwe (Pl. i; B, 3), Große Klingergasse, these four plain but good. — **Wine Saloons:** **Rathauskeller*, in the Rathaus (p. 302); *Niederleuthner*, Schrottgasse; *Mühlbauer*, Ludwig-Str., at the corner of the Brunngasse; *Heilige-Geist-Stiftsschenke* (see p. 301). — **Beer** at the *Passauer Wolf* (see above); *Stadt Wien* (Pl. B, 3), *Café Wittelsbach*, both in the Ludwigs-Platz; *Mühldorfer*, Schustergasse, near the Residenz-Platz; *Stockbauer-Garten* (Pl. E, 2, 3), near the steamboat-pier, with view of the Danube; *Peschlkeller* (Pl. A, 3); *Stockbauerkeller* (Pl. B, 4), with fine view; *Schmeroldkeller*, *Hetlkeller* (Pl. A, 4), beyond the drill-ground; *Innstadtkeller* (Pl. E, 4), in the Innstadt. — *Railway Restaurant.* — **Café.** *Nicklas*, Bismarck-Strasse.

Post & Telegraph Offices, at the rail. station (Pl. A, 3) and in the Domplatz (Pl. D, 3). — **Money Changer & Goods Agent**, *Pummerer*, in the Residenz-Platz. — **Baths** in the Danube, left bank; also in the Ilz, right bank, warmer.

Principal Attractions (½ day): Cathedral; Mariahilf; Rathaus; Oberhaus.

Passau (995 ft.), the *Castra Batava* of the Romans, an episcopal see from 737 to 1803 and again since 1827, with 19,000 inhab., lies on a rocky tongue of land formed by the confluence of the *Inn* (317 yds. in breadth) with the Danube (only 262 yds. wide). Numerous houses, chiefly of the 17th and 18th cent., on the banks of the rivers, especially on the Inn, give the town an imposing

PASSAU
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0 50 100 200 300
Meter
Freudenhain
Sturmberg
Stadtberg
ANGER
Stadtpark
Weinstern
Boothaus
Holzgarten
Stadt Badeanst.
DONAU
Badeanstalt
Bahnhof
Exercier-Platz
St. Nicola
Grüne
Kaserne
Spitzberg
Severins-K.
Römer-Wehr
Bez. Amt
Dom
Residenz-Pl.
Rathhs.
Theat.
Landger.
Museum
Wasserhs.
Post
Protest. K.
Kirche
Trinkenhs.
Schule
INN-STADT
St. Gertraud
Mariahilf
Rosenau
Festung Oberhaus
Salvator-K.
Kloster-Berg
Niederhaus
ILZ-STADT
Ursulin.-K.
Bischof
Ilzbrücke
Innbrücke
Ludwigsbrücke
Severinsbrücke
Bahnbrücke
Waldschloss

appearance. All the churches were restored between 1840 and 1870. The peculiar and picturesque situation of the town at the confluence of the Danube, Inn, and Ilz, and the variety of views commanded by the neighbouring heights, will amply repay a short visit to Passau, one of the most beautiful places on the Danube.

From the station (Pl. A, 3) the Bahnhof-Str. leads to the E. to the Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. B, 3), and thence, somewhat to the left, to the Neumarkt or Ludwig-Str., which, with its E. continuation the Rindermarkt, is the busiest part of the town. To the right, at the corner of the Heilige-Geist-Str., is the aisleless *Votiv-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), erected in 1564 and remodelled in the Romanesque style in 1864. On the façade are statues of Christ and the Apostles. — Adjacent, on the right, is the *Heiliggeistspital*, with a Gothic church (ca. 1400; with two aisles), old stained glass (15th cent.), and the tavern mentioned at p. 300.

Farther on, on the left side of the Rindermarkt (see above), is the *St. Johannes-Spitalkirche* (Pl. C, 2), with numerous wood-carvings, ancient and modern, ranged along the walls, and tomb-stones in red marble. To the right, higher up, is the *Parish Church of St. Paul* (Pl. C, 2), built in 1678 and painted in the interior in 1851.

Passing through the Paulusbogen adjoining the church on the left, we ascend to the right through the Postgasse to the high-lying *Parade-Platz* or *Domplatz* (Pl. C, D, 3), in which stands a bronze statue of *King Maximilian Joseph I.* (1824).

On the W. side is the former *Canons' Residence*, historically interesting as the place where the Treaty of Passau (1552), establishing religious toleration, was concluded between Emp. Charles V. and Elector Maurice of Saxony. The present building dates from 1724. On the E. side rises the —

***Cathedral of St. Stephen,** founded perhaps as early as the 5th cent., restored in the Romanesque style after a fire in 1181 and in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., and rebuilt in a florid rococo style by *C. Lorago* after a fire in 1662. The choir, transept, and dome date from the 15th cent. restoration; the towers were completed in 1896-98 by *Von Schmidt*. The sumptuous stucco decoration of the interior is by *Carlo Carlone*. This is one of the finest German churches of the 17th century. The fine organ, by Hechenberger (1889), is the largest in Bavaria.

On the N. side is the *Domhof*, with interesting restored chapels; on the wall of the cathedral here are numerous old gravestones. The *Missions-Kreuz-Kapelle* (W. side), with gilded carvings dates from 1710; it contains memorial tablets for the war of 1870-71. The chapel of the *Holy Trinity* (1572; W. side), with a large modern carved altar and the names of all the bishops of Passau, has pointed vaulting; in the centre is the monument of the founder, Prince-Bishop Trenbach (d. 1598). The *Kreuzweg Chapel* (1323, restored in 1414; E. side) has four slender octagonal pillars, and old tombstones of red marble on the walls. The adjacent *Mt. of Olives* or *Oelberg Chapel*, founded in 1288, contains a marble tomb of Count Heinrich III. of Ortenburg, erected in 1360.

The choir of the cathedral adjoins the *Residenz-Platz* (Pl. D, 3), in which rises the *Bishop's Palace,* an admirable baroque edifice of 1771, with fine bronze figures above the two N. portals, and a beautiful rococo staircase on the right.

A street descends hence to the S. to the Ludwigs-Brücke (see below). To the N.E. the Schrottgasse leads to the pier of the Danube steamers, in front of the imposing Gothic **Rathaus** (Pl. E, 3), restored in the interior after a fire in 1662, and considerably enlarged and provided with a tower (223 ft. high) in 1888-93. The walls and ceiling of the Council Chambers (adm. 20 pf.) are embellished with paintings from the history of Passau, by *F. Wagner.* Below is the tastefully decorated *Rathauskeller* (p. 300). Going farther to the E., we turn to the right and again to the E. through the Bräugasse into the Klostergasse to the *Church of the Holy Cross* (Pl. E, 3), belonging to the dissolved nunnery of Niedernburg, a basilica of the 12th cent., in the Transition style with low vaulting, lately restored. It is now a school kept by English nuns. The *Maria-Parz Chapel* on the S. side contains a miraculous image and the tomb of the Abbess Gisela, Queen of Hungary, and sister of Emp. Henry II. (shown on application).

The Bräugasse leads on to the promontory at the E. end of the town, where we obtain a fine view of the broad expanse formed by the confluence of the rivers, whose different-coloured waters seem to strive for the mastery.

The iron *Ludwigs-Brücke,* 270 yds. in length, crosses the Inn to the *Innstadt* (Pl. C-E, 4), the ancient *Boiodurum,* rebuilt since its destruction by fire in the war of 1809. The aisleless church of *St. Severinus* (Pl. C, 4), who was a missionary here in the 5th cent., dates from the Romanesque period but was remodelled in the Gothic style in 1476. The *Parish Church of St. Gertraud* (Pl. D, 4) was restored in 1888. Following the Mariahilfgasse from the bridge and then ascending to the right, outside the town-gate, by the road leading to the Waldschloss (see below), we reach (1/4 hr.) the pilgrimage-church of ***Mariahilf** (1175 ft.; Pl. E, 4). Both on the way to the church and above it we obtain charming surveys of the town, the confluence of the Inn and Danube, and the fortress of Oberhaus. The church, with its richly gilt altar, attracts numerous worshippers. The court contains modern Stations of the Cross, with coloured reliefs. From the vestibule of the church, garnished with votive tablets, a flight of 164 steps descends to the Innstadt. — In Austrian territory, 1 1/2 M. from Mariahilf, is the *Hôt.-Pens. Waldschloss* (pens. **4** *K.*), prettily situated on the margin of a wood.

The **Town Park** (Pl. A, 2), on the slopes of the left bank of the Danube, 1/2 M. to the W. of the Maximilians-Brücke (see p. 303), affords a number of pleasant shady walks. Here stands the episcopal château of *Freudenhain* (Pl. A, 1; 1790-92), now a school kept by English nuns and a seminary for teachers. To the N.W. of it lies the Freudenhain Park-Restaurant.

The fortress of ***Oberhaus** (1340 ft.; Pl. E, 2), built by Bishop Ulrich II. in 1219, crowns the precipitous, wooded height of the *Georgsberg*, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Passau. It is connected by a rampart and walls with the old fortress of *Niederhaus* (Pl. F, 2), on the tongue between the Ilz and the Danube. The road leads from the N. end of the *Maximilians-Brücke*, and descends on the left bank of the Danube through the suburb of *Anger*, situated close to the rocks, and through a tunnel, to the Ilz (¼ hr.). The shortest route for pedestrians is by the *Chain Bridge* at the lower end of the town. On the left, beyond the tunnel, close to the cliff, is the Gothic *Salvator-Kirche* (Pl. E, 2), a curious three-storied edifice, with groined vaulting, a series of chapels, and no aisles, erected in 1479-84 on the site of a synagogue and restored in 1861. Modern carved altar, in the gallery, with imitations of Adam Kraft's Stations of the Cross at Nuremberg (p. 153).

From the Ilz Bridge (see below) the road ascends to the left to the lower gate of the fortress, and through it to the (¼ hr.) **Belvedere* (1400 ft.) on the Katz battery (adm. 50 pf., on Sun. 20 pf.; adjacent the *Lusenhütte Restaurant*), which affords a beautiful survey (best in the evening) of the town, of the valleys of the Ilz, the Danube, and the Inn, enclosed by dark wooded heights, and of the hills of the Bohemian and Bavarian Forests to the N. (see the excellent indicator). A red flag on the fortress indicates that the weather is clear enough for a view of the Berchtesgaden and Salzburg Alps to the S. The tower contains a small collection of objects from the Bavarian Forest. The well which supplies the fortress is 426 ft. deep, and extends down to the level of the Danube. In the middle ages the Oberhaus, now a military prison, frequently afforded the bishops a refuge from civic broils.

Those whose time is limited may take the broad footpath planted with trees (telegraph-posts to the right), which diverges to the left a few paces from the upper gate of the fortress and descends in ¼ hr. (last partly steps) to the Danube and (right) the Maximilians-Brücke. But the traveller who has 2 hrs. to spare should follow the top of the hill from the upper gate of the fortress, passing the old powder-magazine, to (25 min.) *Ries* (1440 ft.; Spetzinger; Urzinger, with view-tower, 20 pf.), and descend thence to (¼ hr.) **Hals** (965 ft.; *Niedermayer*), a market-village charmingly situated in the valley of the *Ilz*, and commanded by the ruined castle of the same name. It possesses medicinal river-baths and a hydropathic establishment *(Bavaria-Bad)*. There is an old pillory by a corner-house in the market-place. About ½ M. above the village we cross the Ilz, and ascend the left bank by a path provided with seats and guide-posts to the (¼ hr.) *Durchbruch*, a tunnel, 143 yds. in length and 13 ft. wide, hewn in the rock in 1827-29, through which an arm of the Ilz flows. On the wooded hill above the tunnel is the ruined castle of *Reschenstein*. A footway, protected by a balustrade, leads through the tunnel. At the farther end there is a barrier ('Triftsperre'), 190 yds. long, to intercept the floating timber as it descends from the Bavarian Forest (4,400,000 cubic ft. of wood annually). A foot-bridge crosses from the upper end of the tunnel to the *Triftmeister* (refmts.) We continue to follow the right bank to (¼ hr.) *Unter-Ilzmühle* (ferry 3 pf.) and (5 min.) *Ober-Ilzmühle* (inn); then return to the left bank and follow a good path through the woods high above the Ilz, from which good views are obtained.

At the mouth of the *Ilz* (p. 303), a bridge crosses to the *Ilzstadt* (Pl. F, 1, 2), at the base of the *Nonnberg*, inhabited by boatmen and raftsmen. Above it rises the (20 min.) ***Klosterberg,** or *Nonnengütl* (Pl. F, 2; visitors generally admitted on application), a small château with a charming view (best from the S. side outside the parapet of the wall), including the union of the light-gray Inn, the yellowish-green Danube, and the inky Ilz. After having received the waters of the Inn, the Danube becomes a noble stream.

The belvedere on the ***Frohnberg** (1932 ft.), by the village of *Schardenberg*, 7½ M. to the S.E., is another of the numerous fine points near Passau. We follow the Waldschloss route (p. 302) or the *Mühltal*. Key of the tower (20 *h.*) kept at the Hörmanseder Hotel at Schardenberg. A most extensive view is here enjoyed of the Bavarian Forest and the Alps of the Salzkammergut and Styria, with a picturesque foreground. We may now descend in ¾ hr. to *Wernstein* (see below).

From Passau to *Neumarkt (Rott-Tal Railway)*, see p. 306; to *Freyung* (pleasant excursion to the S.E. part of the Bavarian Forest), see p. 316.

From Passau to Thyrnau, 6 M. The road crosses the Ilz-Brücke and descends along the left bank of the Danube to the (1 hr.) prettily-situated *Löwen-Mühle*. Hence it ascends to the left viâ *Nieder-Salzbach* and *Ober-Salzbach* to (2¼ hrs.) **Thyrnau** (2125 ft.; *Abel; Edelfurtner*), a finely situated village with an old episcopal château (now a convent of Cistercian nuns). Return viâ *Grubweg*, see below. About 3 M. to the S.E. of Thyrnau are the frequented chalybeate baths of *Kellberg* (1485 ft.; good accommodation), with a charming view. From Kellberg to Passau by railway (see below), ¾ hr.

From Passau to Breitenberg. Railway in 1½ hr. viâ *Grubweg* (diligence to Thyrnau, see above, twice daily in 50 min.), *Kellberg* (see above), *Erlau* (see below), and *Ober-Diendorf* to (15½ M.) the pleasant market-town of **Hauzenberg** (1795 ft.; *Post; Koller*). To the *Lichtenauer*, 1½ hr., see p. 316. — From Hauzenberg a diligence (to Breitenberg 2¾ hrs.) runs viâ *Freudensee*, with its old château, *Rassreut*, and *Krinning* (best route for pedestrians from Freudensee is viâ Oberneureuth) to **Sonnen** (2675 ft.; *Post, Andorfer*, both very fair), a high and prettily situated village, and thence to —

10½ M. **Breitenberg** (2315 ft.; ***Post**, with view from the veranda). Diligences run from Breitenberg to *Waldkirchen* (p. 316) on the W., and on the S.E., viâ (2 hrs.) *Ulrichsberg* in the Mühl-Tal, to 3¼ hrs.) *Aigen* (p. 318).

The ***Dreiseselstein** (p. 317) may be ascended from Breitenberg in 3 hrs. The road runs towards the N. as far as (¾ hr.) *Klafferstrass* (2045 ft.); at the bend it ascends to the right viâ *Lackenhäuser* to the (1 hr.) *Rosenberger Hotel* (2670 ft.; plain but good), often visited by Adalbert Stifter (d. 1868). A good path ascends thence to the left to the (1¼ hr.) summit.

The Railway to Linz on leaving Passau (p. 300) passes through a tunnel under the parade-ground, and crosses the Inn and the Austrian frontier. — 79½ M. *Wernstein* (1025 ft.; see above), with the well-preserved old château of *Neuburg* (1295 ft.; view from the terrace), on a height opposite. — 82½ M. **Schärding** (1025 ft.; *Goldenes Kreuz; Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town with 3800 inhab., on the Inn. About 1½ M. to the E. is the village of *Brunnenthal*, with a chalybeate spring. The line now ascends the *Pramtal*. — 105½ M. **Neumarkt** (**Reiss*), junction of the Simbach-Munich line (p. 296). — 112½ M. *Grieskirchen*. We now descend gradually (to the right a view of the Alps with the Traunstein) by *Wallern* to (124 M.) *Wels*, a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway. Thence to (139 M.) *Linz*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY. The steamers take ca. 4 hrs. going down and 8½-9 hrs. coming up. Luggage examined before embarkation (comp. p. 299).

A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after starting. Below Passau the right bank belongs to Austria, and the left bank as far as Engelhartszell to Bavaria. Steep wooded mountains soon rise up on each side; only occasional cottages or hamlets are seen on the banks. There is little traffic on the river and the scenery is grand and imposing.

L. *Ertau* (p. 304).

R. *Schloss Krempelstein*, on an abrupt cliff.

L. **Obernzell** or *Hafnerzell* (964 ft.; *Post*), the last Bavarian village, with quarries of graphite and a quaint château.

R. *Viechtenstein;* on the hill is an old Schloss, formerly the property of the bishops of Passau and now of Count Pachta. Farther on the *Jochenstein*, jutting far into the river on the left, was the ancient boundary between Bavaria and Austria. The present boundary is a wooded ravine on the left bank, a little lower down.

R. **Engelhartszell** *(Post)*, a prettily situated market-village, with the Austrian custom-house (p. 299). Near it is *Engelszell*, once a Cistercian monastery, now owned by Count Pachta.

L. *Rannariedl*, an ancient mountain-castle, still inhabited; at the foot of the hill is the village of *Nieder Ranna*. A pleasant excursion may be made into the charming *Ranna-Tal* (Alpine violets), with the romantic ruin of *Falkenstein*.

R. *Wesenufer*, an old market-town, with a large wine-cellar hewn in the rock, formerly owned by the cathedral-chapter of Passau.

L. *Marsbach*, with the ancient tower of a mediæval castle.

R. *Waldkirchen*, a ruin overgrown with pine-trees.

L. *Hayenbach*, or the *Kerschbaumer Schloss*, destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I., is seen a second time after a bend in the river.

The channel of the river now contracts to nearly half its former width, and is confined between precipitous wooded hills, 600-1000 ft. in height. Many windings. This is one of the grandest parts of the river. At —

L. *Obermühl* the *Kleine Mühl* joins the Danube.

L. *Neuhaus*, a château on a wooded height, the property of Herr von Plank, stands at the mouth of the *Grosse Mühl*. The Danube suddenly emerges on a broad plain shortly before we reach —

R. **Aschach** *(Niklas*, with garden on the Danube; *Adler)*, a pretty little town, with the château and park of Count Harrach. The Pöstlingberg with the two towers of its pilgrimage-church, near Linz, comes into view; in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the background towards the S.; and to the right rises the Traunstein. The view is soon concealed by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows. — From this point to Linz, and beyond it, the valley was the scene of many a sanguinary encounter during the revolt of the peasantry of Upper Austria. In 1626 Aschach was the headquarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at Neuhaus, they had barricaded the Danube with chains to prevent the Bavarians from assisting the Austrians who were shut up at Linz.

[RAILWAY FROM ASCHACH TO WELS, 17½ M., in 1½ hr.. viâ *Eferding*, one of the most ancient places in Upper Austria, mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied (21st Adventure) as the place where Chriemhild passed the night on her journey to the land of the Huns. See *Baedeker's Austria*.]

Perched on the hills to the right are the ruined castles of *Stauf* and *Schaumburg*. The latter was once the ancestral seat of a powerful family which held sway over the whole valley of the Danube, but became extinct in 1559.

L. *Landshag*, with a hunting-lodge of Count Harrach.

R. *Brandstatt*. To the left in the distance rises the Pöstlingberg (see above).

L. *Ottensheim*, with its château, is conspicuous.

R. *Wilhering*, a Cistercian abbey (1146).

L. *Schloss Buchenau*, the property of Herr Hardtmuth. Above rises the Pöstlingberg, with its church (see above).

R. The *Kalvarienberg*. The steamer passes under the bridge and reaches —

R. **Linz** (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

48. From Rosenheim to Eisenstein by Mühldorf and Plattling.

133 M. Railway in 8-9 hrs. (fares 17 *M* 20, 11 *M* 40, 7 *M* 30 pf.). Best views to the left. — This railway intersects the *Bavarian Forest* (R. 49).

Rosenheim, see p. 283. Soon after starting, the train diverges to the right from the Munich railway (R. 43) and runs to the N., across the plain of the *Inn*. — 10 M. *Rott*, with an extensive old Benedictine abbey on a hill to the left. The line crosses the valley of the *Attel* on a lofty embankment, passing on the right the ancient provostry of *Attel*, and at (16 M.) **Wasserburg** (1400 ft.) reaches the top of a lofty plateau on the left bank of the Inn. A branch-line (12 min.) runs to the E. to the ($2^1/_2$ M.) town of Wasserburg (1640 ft.; *Hôtel Schliessleder*; 3900 inhab.), a summer-resort picturesquely situated on a peninsula formed by the Inn. Branch-railway to *Grafing*, see p. 283.

The train passes the *Soyener-See* or *Kitzsee* (1538 ft.) and (19 M.) *Soyen*, and skirts the steep slopes of the *Nasenbach*. Reaching the lofty left bank of the Inn, we now cross the river at *Königswart*, by means of a viaduct 330 yds. long and 161 ft. high. We next descend on the right bank to (25 M.) *Gars* (1440 ft.), opposite which lie the village and monastery of that name. Lower down, on the left bank, is the extensive monastery of *Au*. Beyond (29 M.) *Jettenbach*, with a château of Count Törring, the river is again crossed (bridge 208 yds. long). On the wooded tableland of the *Mühldorfer Hart* lies the station of ($32^1/_2$ M.) *Kraiburg* (1410 ft.; a village on the right bank of the Inn, 2 M. to the S.E.). The train quits the forest, passes the church and lunatic asylum of *Ecksberg* on the right, and near ($38^1/_2$ M.) **Mühldorf** (p. 295) reaches the Munich railway.

The train runs to the N. (to the right the railway to Simbach, p. 296), and crosses the *Isen*. Beyond ($40^1/_2$ M.) *Rohrbach* it crosses the watershed between the Inn and the *Rott*. — 48 M. **Neumarkt an der Rott** (1465 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), with two late-Gothic churches.

From Neumarkt to Passau, 60 M., railway in $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. The line skirts the left bank of the *Rott*. — $12^1/_2$ M. *Eggenfelden*. Beyond (21 M.) *Pfarrkirchen* (1250 ft.) the train crosses the Rott. Stations *Anzenkirchen*, *Birnbach*, *Karpfham*. Then (39 M.) *Pocking*, in the broad valley of the Inn. Next stations *Ruhstorf*, *Sulzbach am Inn*, *Engertsham*, *Höhenstadt* (with sulphur-baths and hydropathic). — 61 M. *Passau*, see p. 300.

From Neumarkt to Landshut, see p. 188.

Leaving the Rott-Tal 2 M. below Neumarkt, the train runs to the N. through a hilly district to ($54^1/_2$ M.) *Ganghofen*, on the *Bina*, crosses at (58 M.) *Trennbach* (1575 ft.) the watershed between the Rott and the *Vils*, and descends in a wide curve to the Vilstal. — 64 M. *Frontenhausen*; the village, with an interesting late-Gothic church, lies $1^1/_4$ M. to the W. We cross the Vils, ascend the op-

posite bank, cross the profound *Seegraben* by a lofty viaduct, and reach the watershed between the Vils and the *Isar*. — 72½ M. *Mamming* (1210 ft.), where the Isar is crossed by a bridge 220 yds. long; 75 M. *Pilsting*. — 77½ M. **Landau an der Isar** (1110 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*); the town, with 3400 inhab., lies 1 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Isar. Branch-line viâ (3 M.) Landau-Stadt to (15½ M.) *Arnstorf*. — To *Landshut* (and *Munich*), see p. 188.

Below Landau the train enters the broad plain of the Danube. Fine glimpse of the nearer hills of the Bavarian Forest, with the distant Arber (p. 312). — 88 M. **Plattling**, where we cross the Ratisbon and Passau railway (p. 300).

Beyond Plattling the line nears the *Danube*, passing the *Natternberg* (1220 ft.; 3 M. from Deggendorf) on the left, and crosses the river by a bridge, 440 yds. long. — 94½ M. **Deggendorf** (1060 ft.; **Drei Mohren*, R. 1¼-2 *M*; *Post*, these two in the Luitpold-Platz; *Gaim*, *Bayrischer Hof*, Bahnhof-Str.; beer at *Haller's*, *Oswald's*, *Von Kiessling's*, etc.; *Café Schmidbauer*; wine at *Wiedemann's*), a pleasant old-fashioned town (7200 inhab.), with a late-Gothic Rathaus of 1535. In the lower Stadt-Platz is the Grab-Kirche or Gnaden-Kirche, a pilgrimage-church of 1338, much frequented about Michaelmas; farther to the S. stands the handsome parish-church. On the outskirts of the town rises the *Gaisberg*, with the Pension Villa Wittelsbach and a fine view.

The *Geiersberg* (1243 ft.), ¼ hr. to the E., with a pilgrimage-church and shady grounds, commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube; that from the *Kanzel* (2385 ft.), reached by a marked path in 1½ hr., is more extensive. The *Ulrichsberg* (see below) rises 4½ M. to the N. of Deggendorf. A path marked with yellow leads hence in 2 hrs. to the *Geisriegel* (3445 ft.; views). Descent viâ *Loderhart* to (2 hrs.) Gotteszell (p. 308; blue way-marks). — Pleasant excursion from Deggendorf by the old post-road through the valley of the *Höllbach* (or by marked paths viâ the Kanzel and the Hausstein) to the (9 M.) beautifully-situated **Rusel** (2555 ft.; *Inn*), formerly belonging to a monastery. Thence on foot through the wood to the (¼ hr.) **Hausstein* (3010 ft.), which commands a magnificent view of the plain of the Danube and the distant Alps. — The road leads from the Rusel through the valley of the *Ohe* (or viâ *Bischofsmais*), past the castle of *Au*, to (9 M.) *Regen* (p. 303).

To the W. of Deggendorf (3 M.; narrow-gauge railway in ¼ hr.) lies **Metten** (1050 ft.; *Post*; *Ettlbräu*), with a celebrated Benedictine abbey founded by Charlemagne in 792. **Schloss Egg* (1243 ft.), seat of Count Hohenthal (12th cent.), 2¼ M. to the N., has been restored in the mediæval style by Voltz (no admission). We may return hence viâ (½ hr.) *Berg* (1425 ft.; good inn) and the little church of *Uttobrunn* to (1 hr.) Deggendorf.

The railway from Deggendorf to Eisenstein, traversing the *Bavarian Forest*, has overcome many engineering difficulties.

It ascends the W. slopes of the *Kollbach-Tal*, crosses the valley by an embankment (415 yds. long, 148 ft. high), turns to the S., and reaches (100½ M.) *Ulrichsberg* (1390 ft.), ½ hr. above which is the *Ulrichsberg* (2080 ft.; inn), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view. Hence to the Geisriegel, see above. — The train then skirts the *Kühberg* (to the right a magnificent view of the plain of

the Danube, bounded by the Alps), passes through a tunnel, 525 yds. in length, and ascends the *Graflinger-Tal* along the slope of the Ulrichsberg. Then through another tunnel to (108½ M.) **Gotteszell** (1815 ft.; *Bräuhaus*, in the village, ¼ hr. to the W. of the station), in the *Teisnach-Tal*, with a Cistercian abbey, rebuilt since a fire in 1830.

Interesting excursion (3 hrs.) from Gotteszell viâ *Achslach* (road), or (better) viâ the *Vogelsang* (3315 ft.) and the *Regensburger Stein* (3120 ft.), to the *Hirschenstein* (3580 ft.), with an extensive view; ¼ hr. below the summit is the forester's house of *Oedwies* (good quarters, 5 beds). Farther to the N.W., on the slope of the *Predigtstuhl* (3565 ft.), lies the picturesque village of *Englmar* (2640 ft.; Echinger). Hence to *Viechtach*, see below.

Over the *Geiriegel* to *Deggendorf*, see p. 307.

FROM GOTTESZELL TO VIECHTACH, 15½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1¼ hr. The line runs through the *Teisnach-Tal*. 3 M. *Ruhmannsfelden* (1760 ft.), a large and prettily situated village; 4½ M. *Patersdorf*; 6 M. *Teisnach* (Bräuhaus), at the confluence of the Teisnach with the *Schwarze Regen*. The train now follows the valley of the latter stream, passing *Böbrach* (hence to Bodenmais, p. 313, 5½ M., diligence in 1 hr.), *Gumpenried*, and (11 M.) *Schönau*. — 15½ M. **Viechtach** (1430 ft.; *Neue Post*; *Schmauss*, etc.), a pleasant little town with 2100 inhab., the seat of the district-authorities. To the S. rise the highest summits of the *Pfahl* (see below). An attractive excursion (blue way-marks) may be made to the E. viâ *Blossersberg* and *Bärndorf* to the (1½ hr.) *Neu-Nussberg* (2313 ft.), the tower of which commands a fine view (inn). To the S. we may go to (1 hr.) *Kollnburg* (2150 ft.; brewery), with a picturesque ruined castle, now used as a church; and thence we may proceed through fine woods, passing *Markbuchen* (2885 ft.; inn; ½ hr. above lies Englmar, see above), by marked paths to (2½ hrs.) the forester's house of *Oedwies* and the *Hirschenstein* (see above). — A pleasant road leads to the N. from Viechtach to *Pirka*, *Lammerbach*, *Wettzell* (inn), and (7½ M.) *Kötzting* (p. 310); diligence see p. 310.

113 M. *Triefenried* (2020 ft.). The line skirts the forest-clad hills of the *Teufelstisch* (see below), crosses the *Ohe* by means of a lofty viaduct, and descends on the left bank of the *Schwarze Regen* to (118 M.) stat. **Regen** (1800 ft.), opposite the small town of that name (*Post*; *Coppenrath*, R. ½-1, pens. 2-3 *M*; pop. 2600). Beside the choir of the church is a small Romanesque tower. Diligence daily in 2¼ hrs. to *Bodenmais*, see p. 313.

To the S.E. (1 hr.) rises *Weissenstein am Pfahl* (2490 ft.), a ruined castle on a jagged quartz rock, with a restored tower commanding a fine view; the lower part of the castle is now a hotel. — The *Pfahl* is a broad seam of quartz and hornblende running from S.E. to N.W. for a distance of 60 M.; it may be conveniently examined in the railway-cutting near the bridge over the Ohe.

From the pleasantly situated village of *Bischofsmais* (2250 ft.; Hollmeier's Bräuhaus), 5¼ M. to the S. of Regen (diligence in 1½ hr.), attractive excursions may be made to (1 hr.) *Ober-Breitenau*, the (¾ hr.) *Teufelstisch* (2960 ft.), the (1½ hr.) *Rusel* (p. 307), and other points.

The train crosses the Regen, recrosses it near *Schweinhütt* by means of a bridge with a span of 236 ft., and regains the right bank at the *Poschinger Saw Mill* near Zwiesel.

124 M. **Zwiesel**, see p. 313.

From Zwiesel to *Grafenau*, see p. 314.

Above Zwiesel the train again crosses the Regen, and then the *Kolbersbach* by a lofty viaduct. 128 M. *Ludwigsthal* (2075 ft.), with

glass-works (excursions, see p. 314). — The line ascends the left bank of the Regen, running parallel with the road to Bohemia and passing many glass and smelting houses, and reaches the Bavarian and Bohemian frontier-station ('Grenz-Bahnhof') of (133 M.) **Eisenstein** (2375 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1½ *M.*; custom-house), where we have a fine view of the Arber to the W. (see p. 312). *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* and *Böhmisch-Eisenstein*, see p. 311.

FROM EISENSTEIN TO PILSEN, 69½ M., railway in 3¼ hrs. The more important stations are: 3½ M. *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (see above); 7 M. *Spitzberg* (2725 ft.), at the S. end of the *Spitzberg Tunnel* (1 M. long), the starting-point for a visit to the *Schwarze See* (p. 311); 14½ M. *Hammern-Eisenstrass*, at the E. foot of the *Osser* (see p. 311; ascended hence in 3 hrs.); 30½ M. *Neuern*; 35 M. *Janowitz*; 39½ M. *Klattau*. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria*.

49. The Bavarian Forest and the adjoining Bohemian Forest.

The *Railway from Eisenstein to Deggendorf*, which intersects this forest-district, is described in R. 48.

The **Bavarian Forest** is the S. W. portion of the extensive *Bohemian Forest Mountains*, and includes the highest peaks in the range (the Arber 4780 ft., the Rachel 4765 ft.). Nearly one-half of this mountain-region, which is upwards of 1800 sq. M. in area and lies between the Danube and the Bohemian frontier, extending from Cham and Furth on the N. to below Passau towards the S., is covered with pine and beech forest, much of which, especially in the less frequented parts (*e.g.* the Rachel and Falkenstein), is still in a primæval condition. — The geological formation of the Bavarian Forest consists of granite, gneiss, and mica-slate, intersected by the *Pfahl* (p. 308), a broad seam of quartz and hornblende. At Hals (p. 303), Zwiesel (p. 313), and other places there are traces of glacier-action and moraines, indicating that the mountains were once covered with ice. The beautiful dark forest-tarns also owe their origin to ancient glaciers. The timber-trade and cattle-breeding are the chief resources of the natives, but glass and linen are also manufactured. Snuff, to which they are much addicted, is carried about in little glass bottles made in the district. The paths are frequently flanked with 'Totenbretter', *i.e.* memorial tablets with inscriptions and paintings.

The PATHS are good almost without exception; the INNS, though unpretentious, are generally clean (average charges: R. 80 pf.-1 *M.* 20 pf., D., at midday, 90 pf.-1½ *M.*, pens. 2½-4 *M.*). — *Böhmisch-Eisenstein*, *Bayrisch-Eisenstein*, *Lamberch*, *Rabenstein*, *Bodenmais*, *Spiegelau*, *Klingenbrunn*, *St. Oswald*, etc., are frequented as summer-resorts. Several societies are employed in opening up the mountains. — For more detailed descriptions see *Mayenberg's* Bayrischer Wald (12th edit., Passau, 1901), 3½ *M.*; *Detter's* Illustrierter Führer durch den Bayrischen und Böhmer Wald (Deggendorf, 1902 & 1904), in 2 vols., 4½ *M.* each; and *Führer durch den Böhmer Wald* (3rd edit., Budweis, 1903), 3 *M.*

PLAN OF TOUR. The forest is approached on three sides by the railway. The following tour touches at the chief stations and may be commenced from any one of them. 1ST DAY. From *Lam* (p. 310) or *Hammern-Eisenstein* (see above) ascend the *Osser* (2-3 hrs.) and go on to the *Schwarze See* (2½ hrs.) and *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (2½ hrs.). — 2ND DAY. *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* ½ hr., *Arber-See* 1½ hr., *Großer Arber* 1½-2 hrs., *Bodenmais* 2 hrs. — 3RD DAY. *Rabenstein* 3 hrs., *Regenhütte* 1 hr., *Ludwigsthal* ½ hr., *Zwiesler Waldhaus* 1 hr. — 4TH DAY. *Großer Falkenstein* 2 hrs.; *Hollbachschwelle* 1½ hr., *Schwerereck* 1 hr., *Zwiesel* 2 hrs.; thence by train (at 8 p. m.) to *Spiegelau* (engage rooms beforehand). — 5TH DAY. *Rachel* 3 hrs., *Rachel-See* ¾ hr., *Diensthütte* ¾ hr., *Waldhäuser* 1½ hr. — 6TH DAY. *Lusen* 2 hrs., viâ

(2½ hrs.) *Mauth* or (3 hrs.) *Buchwald* to (3-3½ hrs.) *Kuschwarda*. — 7TH DAY. Viâ (2 hrs.) *Obermoldau* to the (2½ hrs.) *Kubani* and *Lucken-Urwald*, descent to *Eleonorenhain* 3 hrs. — 8TH DAY. *Böhmisch-Röhren* 1½ hr.. *Neuthal* 2 hrs., *Hirschbergen* 1½ hr. — 9TH DAY. *Blöckenstein-See* 1½ hr., *Dreiecksmark*, *Dreisesselstein* 3 hrs., *Neu-Reichenau* 2 hrs. — 10TH DAY. *Waldkirchen* 3 hrs., railway to *Passau* 2½ hrs. — The tour may be shortened by one day by going direct in 2 hrs. from Spiegelau to the Waldhäuser. — The finest points are in the *Environs of Eisenstein*.

I. Western Portion: Osser, Eisenstein and Environs, Arber.

The *Hohe Bogen* and the environs of *Cham* and *Furth* are described on p. 298. For the environs of *Regen*, *Viechtach*, *Gotteszell*, and *Deggendorf*, comp. R. 48.

FROM CHAM TO LAM, 25 M., branch-railway in 2¼ hrs. — *Cham* see p. 297. — The line ascends the winding valley of the *Regen*. 4½ M. *Nieder-Runding* (p. 300).

A pleasant excursion (blue way-marks) may be made viâ *Runding* (Simeth's Brewery), with a ruined castle, to the (2 hrs.) *Haidstein* (2440 ft.; rfmts.), a fine point of view, with a pilgrimage-church and the scanty ruins of a castle. The descent may be made viâ the village of *Ried*, with its famous lime-tree, to (2¼ hrs.) *Kötzting*.

5½ M. *Chamerau*; 9½ M. *Miltach*, see p. 300. — Above (11 M.) *Blaibach* the *Weisse Regen* is joined by the *Schwarze Regen*, which descends from Viechtach (p. 308). — We follow the valley of the former.

13½ M. **Kötzting** (1295 ft.; **Decker*; **Post*; *Amberger*), a small industrial market-town at the foot of the steep *Keitersberg*.

EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the *Keitersberg* (culminating in the *Kreuzfelsen*, 3280 ft.) in 2¼ hrs., viâ *Reitenberg* (unpretending inn) and past the *Heighöhle;* fine view from the summit (thence to the *Arber*, 8 hrs., see p. 313). — Ascent of the *Hohe Bogen* viâ *Watzelsteg*, see p. 298; over the *Haidstein* to *Runding*, see above. — From Kötzting roads lead to the S. E. to *Viechtach* (p. 308; diligence twice daily in 2¼ hrs.) and to the E. to *Bodenmais* (p. 313; diligence once daily in 4 hrs.).

We proceed viâ *Zellertal* and the station of *Watzelsteg* to (20 M.) *Hohenwart*, at the base of the *Hohe Bogen* (p. 298), and go on viâ *Arrach* to —

25 M. **Lam** (station 1710 ft., village 1895 ft.; *Post*, R. 1-1½ *M*; *Stöberl*), prettily situated on the Weisse Regen, the valley of which ('Lamer Winkel') seems to be closed on the W. by the Hohe Bogen (p. 298). Above Lam lies the (½ hr.) pilgrimage-church of *Mariahilf* (2680 ft.).

Lambach (2340 ft.; Ascherl), a small village with glass-works, situated in the forest ¾ hr. to the N., is well-adapted for a lengthened stay; to the *Osser* (p. 311). 2 hrs. (yellow way-marks); to *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (p. 309), 2½ hrs. — From Lam to *Scharreben* (p. 313), 3 hrs.; red way-marks.

The little village of **Lohberg** (2135 ft.; *Inn*, R. 1 *M*-1 *M* 20 pf.), about 1½ hr. to the S. E. of Lam (diligence from the station at 7.15 a. m.), offers pleasant headquarters for excursions.

EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the *Osser* (p. 311), 2 hrs., blue way-marks; viâ the *Sesselplatz* (3695 ft.) to the *Schwarze See* (p. 311), 3 hrs., brown way-marks; viâ the *Brennes-Sattel* (p. 312; white way-marks) or the *Scheiben-Sattel* (green way-marks) to *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* (p. 311), 3 hrs.; viâ (½ hr.) *Sommerau* (2200 ft.; brewery) and the *Brennes-Sattel* (p. 312) to the *Arber* (p. 312), 3½ hrs.; to *Scharreben* (p. 313), 2½ hrs.

FROM LAM (viâ *Mariahilf*, p. 310; to Lambach, p. 310, 1/4 hr.) OR FROM LOHBERG VIÂ THE OSSER TO EISENSTEIN, 6-7 hrs., attractive. Distinctly marked paths, steep at places, ascend in 2-2 1/2 hrs. to the *Osser-Sattel*, whence the the *Little* or *Bavarian Osser* (4175 ft.), on the left, may be ascended in 20 min., and the ***Great** or **Bohemian Osser** (4240 ft.), on the right, in 10 minutes. The Great Osser (numerous garnets; rfmts. in summer, 4 mattresses) commands an extensive panorama; the Little Osser, a good view of the Arber chain, the Regen-Tal, etc. (descent to the E. from the Osser to the station of Hammern-Eisenstrass in 2 1/2 hrs., see p. 309). — From the saddle we follow a bridle-path (direction-boards) to the E. to the (1/2 hr.) *Gütelplatz* (3120 ft.; p. 312); and thence proceed through wood either direct to the *Seewand* (see below) or (preferable) to the (2 hrs.) ***Schwarze See**, or **Bistritzer See** (3305 ft.; rowing-boats; echo), a lonely lake 90 acres in area and 140 ft. deep, situated amidst fine scenery at the foot of the *Seewand* (see below). Refreshments may be obtained here in summer, but no beds.

We may now ascend to the W. to the (1 hr.) *Seewand* (4405 ft.; fine view), and thence descend through the *Pichelbach-Tal* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Böhmisch-Eisenstein*. Or we may take the attractive route to the left at the end of the Schwarze See, cross the watershed between the Elbe and the Danube, and after skirting the (1 hr.) gloomy *Teufels-See* or *Girglsee* (3380 ft.; greatest depth 110 ft.) descend either viâ the *Girglhof* (R. 1 *K.* 20 *h.*) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Böhmisch-Eisenstein*, or viâ *Elisenthal* (see below) to the (1/2 hr.) *Grenz-Bahnhof*, or *Frontier Railway Station* (p. 309). A third route leads to the right at the end of the lake and crosses the (3/4 hr.) *Spitzberg-Sattel* (3280 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rixy, R. from 1 *K.* 60 *h.*, board 4-6 *K.*; Pens. Prokop, Czechish; fine view) to the (1/4 hr.; omn. 60 *h.*) station of *Spitzberg*, 1/4 hr. by rail from *Eisenstein*. The path to the left at the end of the Schwarze See leads to the (1/4 hr.) *Seeförster* and the (1 hr.) station of Eisenstrass (p. 309).

Railway from (Ratisbon) PLATTLING TO EISENSTEIN, see R. 48. Immediately to the W. of the *Grenz-Bahnhof Eisenstein* (p. 309) lies the *Bayrisch-Eisenstein Colony* (Oberst, R. 1 *M*, with garden, well spoken of; Pledl, plain), 3/4 M. to the S.E. of the little village of that name (2625 ft.; brewery). — To the N., beyond the Bohemian frontier and the glass-works of *Elisenthal*, lies (1/2 hr.) —

Böhmisch-Eisenstein. — **Hotels.** *SEIDL ZUM OSSER, with a dépendance and garden; POST; ARBER; KELNHOFER; BÖHMERWALD; KUFFNER (*Belvedere*), 1/4 hr. to the N. above the village; HYDROPATHIC & BATH-ESTABLISHMENT, 1/4 hr. to the S. of the village; R. at all these 1 *K.* 20 *h.*-1 *K.* 50 *h.* — Lodgings in abundance. — CARRIAGE with two horses, to the Grosse Arbersee (p. 312) 10 *K.*, to the Schwarze See (see above) 8 *K.* — *Railway Station*, 1/2 M. to the N. of the village, see p. 309.

Böhmisch-Eisenstein (2540 ft.), a market-village with 2800 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the *Regen* and the *Eisenbach*,

with a fine view of the Arber, is a favourite summer-resort. The octagonal *Church* (1727-32) has a large dome and a good altar-piece, ascribed to Lucas Cranach.

Excursions. To the *Kalvarienberg* (extensive panorama), 1/2 hr. to the N. — To the *Riegelbach-Schlucht*, 1/2 hr. to the E. — To *Schloss Deffernik*, 1/2 hr. to the S., and the *Grosse Tanne* (a fir 6 1/2 ft. in diameter); thence to the Frontier Railway-Station (see p. 311), 1/2 hr.

To the S. a route leads viâ the village of Deffernik and (2 M.) *Ferdinandsthal* to the (2 M.) **Zwiesler Waldhaus** (2285 ft.; *Forster*, R. 1 *M*, very fair), near which is the *Grosse Bayrische Tanne*, a fir about 160 ft. in height. From the Waldhaus a path, with guide-boards, ascends to the (2 hrs.) summit of the ***Grosse Falkenstein** (4315 ft.; attractive view). The descent may be made on the S. E. side by a steep path (green way-marks) leading through the *Höllbachgspreny* to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Höllbachschwelle* and (3/4 hr.) *Diensthütte Scheuereck* (rfmts.; no accommodation), and thence viâ *Lindberg* to (2 1/4 hrs.) *Zwiesel* (p. 313). To those who wish to return to the Waldhaus the descent (1 1/4 hr.) viâ the *Kleine Falkenstein* (red way-marks) is recommended. — From the Waldhaus we may either retrace our steps to the (4 min.) forester's house and thence proceed to the left (N. W.) through fine wood viâ the **Hochsattel and Drahbergsattel* to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Frontier Railway Station*, or we may go on to the (1 hr.) station of *Ludwigsthal* (p. 308).

To the (2 hrs.) *Arber-See* and ascent of the (1 1/2 hr.) *Arber*, with descent to (2 hrs.) *Bodenmais* or (3 hrs.) *Lohberg*, see below.

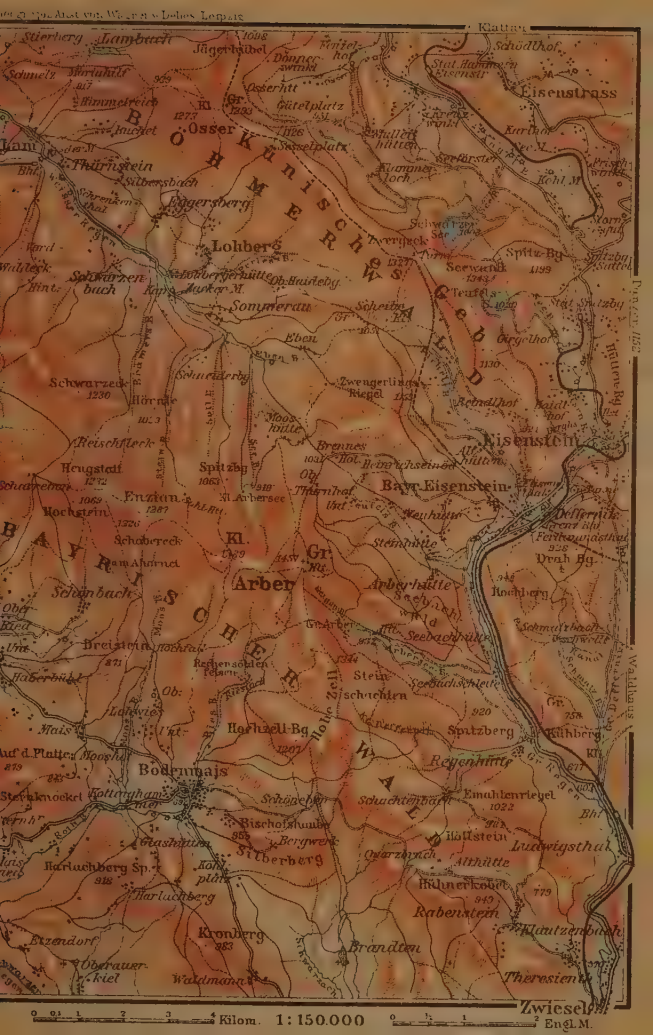
By railway to *Spitzberg* or *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (p. 309) and back thence viâ the *Schwarze See* and *Teufels-See* (3 1/2-4 hrs.; p. 311); or we may ascend the *Osser* (3 hrs.; p. 311) from Hammern-Eisenstrass. — To the *Osser* (p. 311) viâ the *Schwarze See* (p. 311) and the *Gütelplatz* (p. 311; carriage-road so far), 4 1/2 hrs. — Ascent of the *Seewand* (2 1/2 hrs.), see p. 311; over the *Scheiben-Sattel* or the *Brennes-Sattel* (see below) to (3 hrs.) *Lohberg* (p. 310), etc.

From the Frontier Railway Station to the Grosse Arber, 3-3 1/2 hrs., two attractive routes. *a.* We follow the road to Zwiesel for 1/4 hr., then turn to the right, and in 1 1/4 hr. more reach the **Grosse Arber-See* (3065 ft.; Inn with 20 beds at 1 *M*; boats; triple echo), a lake 64 acres in area with a maximum depth of 108 ft., picturesquely situated in the midst of wood and dominated by the Grosse Arber; there is a driving-road also to the lake. — We ascend the N. bank of the lake to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit of the Arber. The path skirting the Seewand is preferable but 1/2 hr. longer.

From the Grosse Arbersee to *Zwiesel*, see p. 314.

b. We proceed viâ the (2 hrs.) *Brennes-Sattel* (3380 ft.; Inn, R. 1-1 1/2 *M*; to Lohberg 2 hrs.) to the (1-1 1/2 hr.) summit.

From the ***Grosse Arber** (4780 ft.), the 'king of the forest', a superb view is obtained, to the E. of a great part of Bohemia, to the


Böhmisches Gebirge
Bayrischer Wald
Arber
Kl. Arber
Gr. Arber
Eisenstein
Bay. Eisenstein
Zwiesel
Kilom. 1:150.000 Engl. M.

N.W. as far as the Fichtel-Gebirge and the Erz-Gebirge; and on the S., in clear weather, the Alps; on the E. side, far below, lies the sombre Grosse Arbersee (panorama by Pascher, 1 *M*). A peregrination of the summit-plateau takes about 3/4 hr. On the top stands a chapel; and about 10 min. below is the *Arber-Schutzhaus* (4595 ft.; inn in summer, 15 beds at 1 1/2 *M*, clean).

DESCENT VIÀ BODENMAIS TO ZWIESEL, 5 1/2 hrs., attractive. The path leads through the *Riesloch*, a pretty ravine with small waterfalls. (Attractive digression of 1/2 hr. from the upper end of this gorge to the *Rechensölden-Felsen*, with pretty views of the valley and of Bodenmais.) — 2 hrs. **Bodenmais** (2270 ft.; **Post; Bräuhaus; Hofwirt*), a village (1800 inhab.) pleasantly situated on a hill. Opposite rises the reddish *Silberberg* with its indented peak called the *Bischofshaube* ('mitre'; 3135 ft.). The old silver-mines (specialists only admitted) now yield magnetic-pyrites from which vitriol and red polishing powder are made. Rare minerals are also found.

Diligence from Bodenmais to *Regen* (see p. 308), to *Zwiesel* (see below), and to *Kötzting* (see p. 310). — The railway-station of *Böbrach* (p. 308) may be reached from Bodenmais in 1 3/4 hr. (diligence). A beautiful road leads to the N.W. through wood, viâ *Ober-Lohwies*, with its waterfall, and the *Schönbach Glass-Works* (rfmts.), to *Scharreben* (see below) in 3 hrs.

We proceed viâ (1 hr.) *Schöneben* (path to the right to the Bischofshaube, 1/2 hr., see above; to the left to the Arbersee and the Arber, blue and white way-marks) and past a (1 hr.) quartz-quarry with a small subterranean lake (at the entrance beautiful rose-coloured quartz and other rare minerals; close by is the *Hühnerkobel*, 3115 ft.) to (3/4 hr.) *Rabenstein* (2220 ft.; *Höt. Villa Rabenstein, D. 1 3/4, pens. 4-6 1/2 *M*, with a view-terrace; diligence twice daily to Zwiesel). — 1/2 hr. *Klautzenbach; 1/4 hr. *Zwiesel*, see below. — From Rabenstein to *Reyenhütte* (p. 314), 1 hr.

From the Arber to *Lohberg*, see p. 311. — From the Arber a marked path leads viâ the (2 1/2 hrs.) forester's hut of *Scharreben* (3470 ft.; rfmts. and beds; to Lohberg and Lam, see p. 310; to Bodenmais, see above), *Eck* (2 hrs.; inn; to Arrach, p. 310, 1 hr.), the *Riedelstein* (3720 ft.), and *Kreuzfelsen* (Keitersberg, 3280 ft.), to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Reitenberg* (p. 310), and (1 hr.) *Kötzting*, 9 hrs. in all.

II. Eastern Portion: Rachel, Lusen, Dreisessel.

Railway from Ratisbon (p. 164) or Passau (p. 300) to Plattling, see R. 47; railway from Plattling viâ Deggendorf to Zwiesel, see pp. 307, 308. Railway from Passau to Freyung, see p. 316. — Circular-tour ticket: Passau, Plattling, Zwiesel, Grafenau, and from Freyung back to Passau, 2nd class 7 *M* 80 pf., 3rd cl. 5 *M*.

Zwiesel (station, 1900 ft., 1/2 M. from the town, omn. 30 pf.; **Post; *Deutscher Rhein*, R. 1 1/4-1 3/4 *M*; *Hilz; Pfefferbräu*, all four in the market-place), a station on the railway from Eisenstein to Deggendorf (p. 308), is a clean little market-town (4000 inhab.), with a school of glass-manufacturing, opened in 1904, and a large new Gothic church. The town lies in a broad basin at the confluence of the *Kleine* and *Grosse Reyen*, which together form the *Schwarze*

Regen, and is a good starting-point for excursions, but it lacks shade and is at a considerable distance from the woods. Near it are the glass-works of *Theresienthal*, *Ludwigsthal*, *Ober-Zwieselau*, *Ober-Frauenau*, and *Buchenau*, and numerous saw-mills. — The *Zwieselberg* (2250 ft.), a hill strewn with blocks of granite, 1/2 hr. to the S.W., affords a good survey of the environs.

Ascent of the *Arber* from Zwiesel viâ Bodenmais, see p. 313. — The Arber is more easily reached from Zwiesel viâ *Ludwigsthal* (rail. station, see p. 308). By the *Prinzensteig* viâ (1/2 hr.) *Regenhütte* (Strohmayer), with a bottle-glass factory, and the (1 hr.) *Grosse Arbersee* to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, see p. 312. — A longer but equally attractive route leads from Zwiesel viâ (3/4 hr.) *Rabenstein* (p. 313) and (1 hr.) *Regenhütte*, see above.

From Ludwigstal (see above and p. 308) to the *Zwiesler Waldhaus* (p. 312), 1 hr.; to the *Grosse Falkenstein* (p. 312), 3 hrs.

From Zwiesel to Grafenau, 20 M., branch-railway in 1 3/4-2 hrs. (best views to the left). — The line describes a wide curve round the town. 4 1/2 M. *Zwieselau;* 5 1/2 *Frauenau*, the station for *Unter-Frauenau* (Schinabeck) and for *Ober-Frauenau* (2440 ft.; 3/4 M. to the N.E.), the latter with the imposing château of Herr von Poschinger in an elevated situation (bridle-path to the Rachel, see below).

Farther on we ascend rapidly through a narrow wooded valley to (10 M.) the station of **Klingenbrunn,** 2 1/4 M. to the N.E. of the village (2740 ft.; **Ludwigstein*, R. 1, pens. 3 *M; Stangl*). The *Ludwigstein* (2900 ft.), 1/4 hr. to the W. of the village, is a good point of view. Ascent of the *Rachel* from the station, see below.

The train now descends to (12 1/2 M.) **Spiegelau** (2400 ft.; **Post*, R. 1-1 1/2 *M; Spiegelau*), a frequented summer-resort. Ascent of the *Rachel*, see below; to the N.E. to the *Waldhäuser* (p. 315), 2 1/2 hrs.; to the E. to *St. Oswald* (p. 315) viâ *Reichenberg*, 1 1/2 hr.; to the N.W. to the village of *Klingenbrunn* (see above), diligence in 40 minutes. — The railway next runs high on the left side of the narrow gorge of the brawling *Grosse Ohe* to (15 M.) *Gross-Armschlag*.

20 M. **Grafenau** (station 1895 ft., church 2010 ft.; *Stangl; Zur Eisenbahn; Setzer; Stadt Grafenau*), a little town with 1230 inhabitants. About 3/4 M. to the S.W. of the station is the *Bärnsteiner Leite*, the narrow wooded ravine of the *Kleine Ohe*, above which rises the ruin of *Bärnstein* (2150 ft.; inn), 1/2 hr. from the station.

Roads lead from Grafenau to (3 1/2 M.) *St. Oswald* (p. 315) on the N.; to (6 M.) *Hohenau* on the N.E., see p. 317; through the Bärnsteiner Leite to (5 M.) *Schönberg* (1850 ft.; Post; Lorenz), a market-village prettily situated at the base of the *Kadernberg* (2230 ft.; 20 min., view); and through the Bärnsteiner Leite to *Tittling* (p. 316) and (26 1/2 M.) *Passau*.

The Rachel is best ascended from the station of *Klingenbrunn* (see above; blue way-marks; 2 1/2 hrs.). Other routes ascend from *Spiegelau*, either direct in 3 1/2 hrs., or viâ the (1 3/4 hr.) *Neue Dienstthütte* (a club-hut) and the (3/4 hr.) Rachel-See. Finally a new bridle-path (rather steep) ascends from *Ober-Frauenau* (red way-marks).

The barren granite summit of the ***Rachel** (4765 ft.; plain refuge-hut; no rfmts.) commands an extensive view of the Bohemian Forest and the plain of the Danube, reaching in clear weather to the distant Alps. The Rachelhaus (accommodation), 1½ hr. to the E. of the summit, lies a little distance from the path to *Mader* in Bohemia. On the S.E. side lies the dark forest-girt **Rachel-See* (3295 ft.), 44 acres in extent and 82 ft. deep at its deepest point.

Descending to the (¾ hr.) lake (blue way-marks) and passing the (¾ hr.) Diensthütte, we may proceed viâ *Guglöd* and *Siebenellen* to (2 hrs.) *St. Oswald* (see below); or from the Diensthütte we may reach the *Waldhäuser* (see below) in 1½ hr. Another path (white marks) leads to the E. from the top of the Rachel, running on the hillside above the lake and past the chapel (view), and descends to the right through the wood, crossing the Zwölferlinie, to the (5 hrs.) *Lusen;* the route viâ the Waldhäuser is easier (5 hrs., see above).

About 4½ M. to the N. of Grafenau (diligence) and 4½ M. to the S.E. of Spiegelau lies **St. Oswald** (2625 ft.; **Schreiner's Bräuhaus; Simmet*), once a monastery, beautifully situated. Ascent of the *Rachel*, see above; to *Hohenau*, see p. 317.

From St. Oswald we may ascend to the N. by the (1½ hr.) *Waldhäuser* (3030 ft.; primitive inn; to the Neue Diensthütte, 1½ hr.) to the ***Lusen** (4495 ft.; 3½ hrs.), the summit of which, formed of blocks of granite, commands a superb view. On the S. side is a plain refuge-hut (no rfmts.).

From the Lusen to Kuschwarda, ca. 6 hrs. One route descends to the S. to the (1 hr.) *Tummel-Platz* (rfmts.; no accommodation; to Hohenau, see p. 317), whence we proceed, either direct or by a pleasant détour viâ the *Kanzel* (3315 ft.; view), in 1½ hr. to *Mauth* (2695 ft.; Strunz; Ferstl; carriage-road to the S. to Freyung, see p. 317). Thence we follow the white and yellow way-marks past the forester's house of (1½ hr.) *Alm* (3745 ft.; rfmts., 2 beds), with a splendid view, to (2 hrs.) *Kuschwarda*. Another route descends on the N. side of the Lusen to (2½ hrs.) *Buchwald* (3810 ft.; Zum Tiroler), the highest village in Bohemia (the détour, 1 hr. more, viâ *Moldau-Ursprung* and *Siebenstein* is recommended). From Buchwald we proceed viâ *Fürstenhut* to (3 hrs.) *Kuschwarda*.

From the Lusen to Freyung (p. 316), 5-6 hrs. Viâ *Hohenau*, see p. 317; viâ *Mauth*, see above. To the *Rachel* (5 hrs.), see above.

Kuschwarda (2735 ft.; **Reif*, R. 80 *h.*-1 *K.*; **Paulick zum Böhmer Wald;* one-horse carr. to the forest 6 *K.*, with two horses 10 *K.*), a Bohemian market-village at the foot of the *Schlösslberg* with a tower, is frequented as a summer-resort. Roads (diligence) run to the N.E. to *Obermoldau* (p. 316; 2 hrs.), and to the S.W. to *Freyung* (see p. 316).

About 1½ hr. to the E. of Kuschwarda lie the village and glass-works of *Eleonorenhain* (2380 ft.; Kralik's Touristenhaus, at the

station; Böhmerwald Inn, in the village), a station on the railway from Winterberg to Wallern.

From Eleonorenhain or Kuschwarda (diligence) viâ (1½ hr.) *Böhmisch-Röhren* (3050 ft.; Olzinger) and (1½ hr.) *Neuthal* (Jungbauer; along the inundation-canal to *Hirschbergen*, p. 318, 1½ hr.) to the (2 hrs.) *Dreisessel* (p. 317), 5 hrs., chiefly by fine wood-paths.

A carriage-road runs to the N. from Eleonorenhain viâ (½ hr.) *Schattawa* (inn; the station of the Wallern and Winterberg railway is ¾ M. from the village) into the forest. The URWALD OR PRIMÆVAL FOREST begins to the right of this road, ¾ hr. above Schattawa, by the wooden pavilion of 'Fürstensitz'.

Lucken-Urwald is the name given to the tract of forest-land (205 acres) on the S. slope of the *Kubani*, which has been left in its primæval condition by the proprietor Prince Schwarzenberg. Huge tree-trunks lie confusedly in all directions, overgrown with underwood, forming a strange chaos which is well worth seeing.

We follow the above-mentioned road from the Fürstensitz for about ½ hr. more and then return viâ Schattawa and Eleonorenhain, or ascend (in dry weather) in 1 hr. to the summit of the *Kubani* (4470 ft.; view intercepted by trees; guide necessary, 5 *K.*); descent to *Obermoldau* (Macho), 2½ hrs.; to the little town of *Winterberg* (Hôt. Habsburg), 4 hrs.; both places are stations on the Wallern and Wodnian railway.

FROM PASSAU TO FREYUNG, 31 M., branch-railway in 2¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 2 *M* 70, 1 *M* 70 pf.). — *Passau*, see p. 300. — The train crosses the Danube 2 M. above Passau (on the left bank is the station of *Stelzlhof*), ascends through wooded valleys and a short tunnel to (5½ M.) *Tiefenbach* (1295 ft.), and then winds down to the pretty valley of the *Ilz*, reaching the left bank of that river beyond (9½ M.) *Fischlaus*.

12½ M. **Kalteneck** (1090 ft.; *Gunder*).

Roads (diligences daily) run to the N.W. to (5½ M.) *Tittling* (1740 ft.; Post), a pleasant market-village with a late-Romanesque church, 3 M. to the W. of which is the finely situated château of *Engelburg* (1915 ft.; hotel), now a summer-resort; and to the S.E. to (3 M.) *Büchlberg* (1610 ft.). Thence to the *Lichtenauer* (2380 ft.; good accommodation; views) in 1½ hr. From the Lichtenauer to *Hauzenberg* (p. 304), 1½ hr.; to *Waldkirchen* (see below), 2 hrs.

Beyond a short tunnel we see to the left, above, the finely situated château of *Fürsteneck* (1595 ft.; now an inn with brewery), above the confluence of the Schönberger and Wolfsteiner Ilz. Beyond a second short tunnel we reach the (15 M.) station of *Fürsteneck* (1170 ft.; Aumühle) and then follow the valley of the *Osterbach*, viâ *Neuhausmühle*, to (19½ M.) *Röhrnbach* (1305 ft.; Pfreimdter), a prettily situated market-village.

23½ M. **Waldkirchen** (1895 ft.; *Post*, R. 1-2 *M*; *Fritz Meindl*; inn at the station), a market-village with 1500 inhabitants. Ascent of the *Dreisessel*, see p. 317. Diligence daily at 4.15 p.m. to *Breiten-*

bach (p. 304) in 3½ hrs. To the Lichtenauer (2 hrs.), see p. 316. — 2½ *Karlslach.*

31 M. **Freyung** (2085 ft.; **Post; Märkische Brauerei; Glöckl; Pröbstl*) is a pleasant market-village with 1000 inhabitants. About ¼ hr. to the N. is *Schloss Wolfstein* (1590); and ½ hr. to the S.W. rises the *Geiersberg* (2620 ft.), a splendid point of view. A carriage-road leads to the N. from Freyung to (2 hrs.) *Mauth* (p. 315). Ascent of the *Dreisessel*, see below.

From Freyung to Kuschwarda (p. 315), 14½ M., by diligence (starting at 5 p. m.) in 4 hrs., or by carriage (with one horse, from the Hôt. Post, 8 *M*, with two horses 12 *M*), viâ (10 M.) *Klein-Philippsreut* (3210 ft.; Leidy), to which a diligence plies twice daily.

From Freyung the road (diligence twice daily) goes on to the N.W. viâ the *Bierhütte* to (1½ hr.) **Hohenau** (2635 ft.; *Moosbauer; Hohelsberger*). Or we may choose the longer but pleasanter route, which crosses the Sausbach at the church of Freyung and descends on the right bank, through the **Buchberger Leite*, a romantic rocky gorge, to (1½ hr.) the mill of *Buchberg* (rfmts.), whence we ascend to the right viâ *Saulorn* to (1½ hr.) Hohenau.

From Hohenau roads lead to the S.W. to (4½ M.) *Grafenau* (p. 314), and to the N.W. to (6 M.) *St. Oswald* (p. 315). — Ascent of the *Lusen* (p. 315), to the N. of Hohenau, viâ *Kirchl, Schönbrunn*, and the *Tummel-Platz* (p. 315), ca. 3½ hrs.

Ascent of the Dreisessel from Waldkirchen, 5½ hrs. We may proceed either viâ (2½ hrs.; diligence daily at 4.15 p. m.) *Alt-Reichenau* (2660 ft.; Schmidhuber) and (3 hrs.) *Frauenberg* (inn), or choose the preferable route (white and green way-marks) viâ (2¾ hrs.; diligence daily at 4.15 p. m., carr. & pair 13 *M*) *Neu-Reichenau* (2210 ft.; Zum Hüttenmeister; to the Dreiecksmark, red and blue way-marks, 3 hrs.), which is 2½ hrs. from the inn on the summit. By the former route it is possible to drive all the way to the inn (two-horse carr. from the Hôt. Post in Waldkirchen, 15 *M*).

Ascent of the Dreisessel from Freyung (p. 316), 6 hrs. The road (red and white way-marks) ascends to the right opposite the Post Hotel and leads viâ (2 hrs.) *Unter-Grainet, Hobelsberg*, and the forester's house of *Duschlberg* to (2½ hrs.) Frauenberg (see above), and thence to the summit. Two-horse carr. from the Hôt. Post at Freyung to Frauenberg, 15 *M*. — From Freyung viâ *Rehberg* and *Fürholz* to *Alt-Reichenau* (see above), 3½ hrs.

Ascent of the Dreisessel from Passau viâ Breitenberg, see p. 304.

The ***Dreiseselstein** (4305 ft.; Inn, with 30 beds at 1 *M*) is the most visited of the peaks of the Dreisesselberg. The summit, consisting of piled-up blocks of granite, commands an admirable view of the Bohemian Forest and the Alps; still finer towards the N. and E. from the *Hochstein* (4365 ft.). 10 min. distant.

From the Dreisesselstein to the N. to *Kuschwarda* or *Eleonorenhain*, see p. 315; to the S. to *Lackenhäuser* (p. 304), 1 hr.

From the Dreisesselstein a path follows the crest of the hill past the (1 hr.) *Bayrische Blöckenstein* (4490 ft.; view) to the (1/4 hr.) *Dreiecksmarkstein* (4320 ft.), where the boundaries of Bavaria, Bohemia, and Austria meet.

Descent FROM THE DREIECKSMARKSTEIN to the S. to *Lackenhäuser* (p. 304), 1 hr.; to the S.W. to *Neu-Reichenau* (see p. 317), 2 1/2 hrs.; to the N. to *Neuthal* (p. 316), 1 1/2 hr.

Beyond the Dreiecksmarkstein we reach the (1/2 hr.) *Böhmische Blöckenstein* or *Seestein* (4560 ft.), and 5 min. farther on (yellow way-marks), from the *Kanzel*, we suddenly catch sight of the dark, forest-girt **Blöckenstein-See* (3580 ft.; evening-light best) far below. About 1/4 hr. to the N. of the Böhmische Blöckenstein, on the bank of the lake, 720 ft. above the water, is a monument (1877) to Adalbert Stifter (1805-68), who has celebrated this spot in his poems; fine view of the lake and of the more distant Moldau valley.

FROM THE STIFTER MONUMENT to the N.W. to *Neuthal* (p. 316), 2 hrs. — A steep path descends to the lake in 1/2 hr., whence we may proceed viâ (1 1/2 hr.) *Hirschbergen* (two inns) or (1 1/2 hr.) *Neuofen* to (2 hrs.) *Salnau*, the terminus of the railway from Budweis (46 1/2 M. in 3 3/4-5 hrs.). Or from the lake we may follow the white and red way-marks viâ (1 1/2 hr.) *Holzschlag* (rfmts. at the forester's, also beds) and the (2 hrs.) *Bärnstein* (3535 ft.) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Aigen*, the terminus of the Mühlkreis railway (to Urfahr-Linz, 36 M. in 3 hrs.). For details see *Baedeker's Austria*.

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Zwingenberg 27.
Zwingsteg 262.

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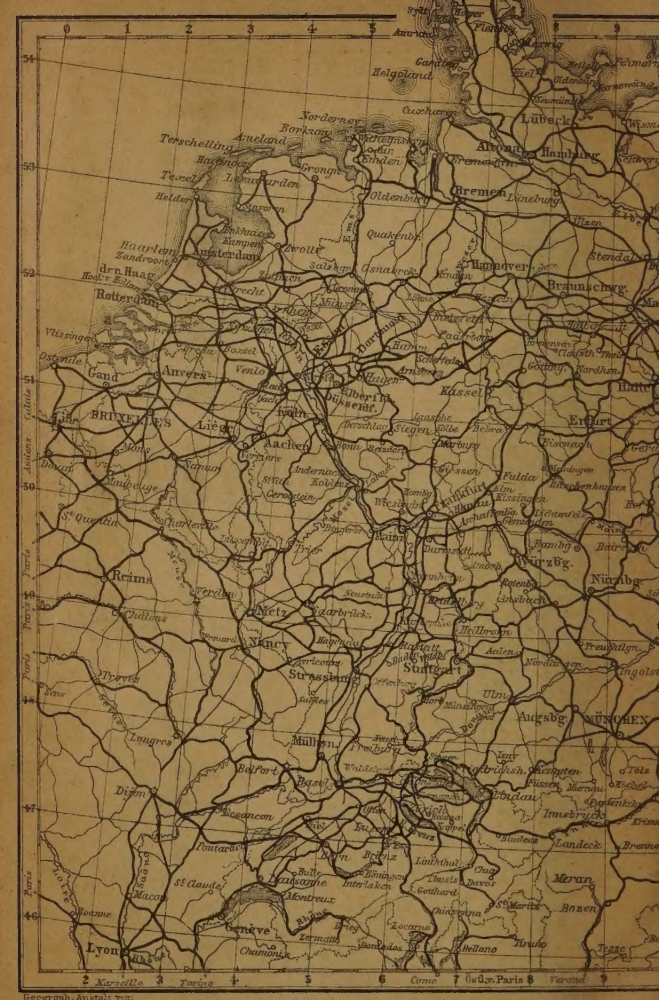
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Genua-Livorno
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Brindisi-Otranto
Otranto-Corfu
Corfu-Patras
Patras-Athen
Athen-Piräus
Piräus-Syra
Syra-Smyrna
Smyrna-Konstantinopel
Konstantinopel-Varna
Varna-Rustschuk
Rustschuk-Giurgewo
Giurgewo-Bukarest
Bukarest-Ploesti
Ploesti-Predeal
Predeal-Kronstadt
Kronstadt-Hermannstadt
Hermannstadt-Karlsburg
Karlsburg-Klausenburg
Klausenburg-Großwardein
Großwardein-Debreczin
Debreczin-Szolnok
Szolnok-Pest
Pest-Gran
Gran-Preßburg
Preßburg-Wien
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Salzburg-Innsbruck
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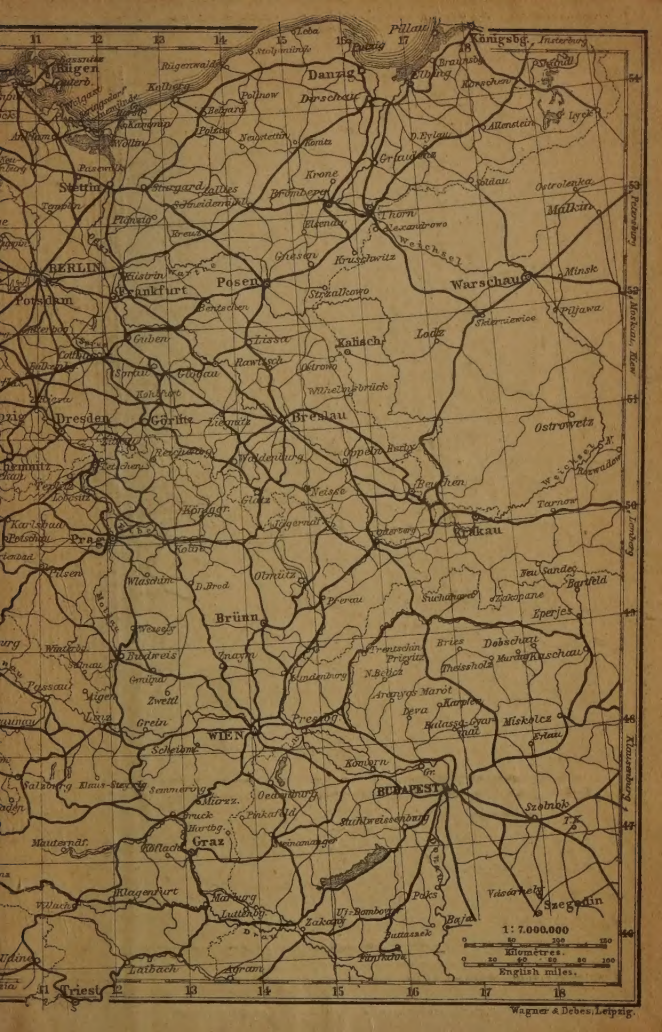
Calais-Paris
Ostende



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